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Cockrell, Ewing
History of Johnson County,
Missouri



Ewing Cockrell

HISTORY
OF
JOHNSON COUNTY
MISSOURI

BY
EWING COCKRELL

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
TOPEKA CLEVELAND
1918

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE MEM-
ORY OF SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE. 1333125

Men come and go. They perform their allotted work upon this earth and then depart. Others follow to take up the work left unfinished by those who have preceded them. It was ordained by an omnipotent and omniscient Providence that it should be the task of His creatures here below to go forth into, subdue, and people the waste places of the earth, the forests, and the plains; to change the wide spaces of land into fertile areas so as to provide sustenance for mankind. The vanguard were the pioneers, men and women accustomed to simple methods of living, inured to hardships, bred to a life which required that they wrest a livelihood from the soil, and imbued with the spirit of generations of pioneers. They accomplished their self-imposed task and subdued the prairie lands of what is now known as Johnson county. They paved the pathway for others who followed to resume the task of making a happy and prosperous community. Their work was well and faithfully done and this volume of Johnson county history might fittingly be dedicated to the memory of those brave men and women.

Lest we forget, lest the children of today and of the tomorrows know not the deeds of their progenitors, this history has been written and published—affording an authentic and readable record for all time to come, the story of the settlement and upbuilding of Johnson county.

History has been and is now being made. The great task of founding and creating an important section of the great commonwealth of Missouri has been accomplished. The future will bring forth still greater development. That this is possible is due to the bravery and hardihood of that noble race who have preceded the present citizenry and who lie sleeping peacefully beneath the sod they loved so well.

The following pages present a true and accurate history of Johnson county, based upon personal narratives, research, compilation, and official records. Inasmuch as history in the aggregate is a record of the composite achievements of all the people in a community during a course of many years, it is necessary to present much personal history in a work of this kind.

True history is based upon personal achievement. True history, then, in its wider sense is but biography. The biographical department of this

history of Johnson county, therefore, is important, as presenting a record of the leading families of Johnson county and recording the personal achievements of the men and women who have made Johnson county what it is today. In the publishing of this important department which is destined for the enlightenment of the present and future generations as to the best information available concerning their forebears, the publishers desire to state that no effort has been spared to insure accuracy without exaggeration, to produce a department which is readable and interesting from the stand-points of both the student and the reader.

Thanks and appreciation are due the people of Johnson county for the excellent patronage afforded this worthy project. This book is truly and sincerely a Johnson county project, made for and by the people of this county.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Warrensburg, Missouri, May 1, 1918.

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JOHNSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

History of Johnson County

CHAPTER I—GEOLOGY.

FORMATION—GEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS—DRILLINGS IN JOHNSON COUNTY—SHAFT AT SUTHERLAND, JOHNSON COUNTY—PLEASANTON FORMATION IN JOHNSON, CASS AND JACKSON COUNTIES—THE WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE—GEOLOGY AND SOIL—AUTHORITIES.

Formation.—Back of the history of the people of Johnson county, of the men and women who have lived on its soil and dug in its earth, is the history of that earth and soil itself. What is more, the history of that earth has actually determined to a remarkable extent the history of these men and women. The crops we raise to feed our bodies, the habitations we build to shelter them and the fuel we burn to warm them were, for us, predetermined thousands and millions of years ago.

When the earth "was without form and void," it was probably a hot unorganized mass of material. Under the operation of the force of gravity, the heavier materials drew together in the center, and the lighter ones went to the outside. At the outer edge were the lightest gases forming the atmosphere. Next came the heavier gases forming the oceans that evidently first covered the globe. Then came the outer layer of the solid earth composed of rocks two to three times the weight of the water. While in the center of the earth are materials, probably metallic, proved to be five and a half times the weight of water.

Gradually this molten mass, with its oceans of boiling water began to cool, and as it did so, it formed a crust on the outside. As it kept on cooling, it became smaller, and the solid crust in endeavoring to accommodate itself to the diminishing interior would wrinkle. The ridges of these wrinkles became the dry land and the hollows the oceans. Some of the wrinkles would break or become too thin and the pent up hot materials underneath the crust would break through in volcanoes.

As the earth continued to cool, new wrinkles would be formed and

sometimes a former ridge or uplift would become a hollow under the sea and the sea bottom would be raised to thousands of feet above the water, and smaller wrinkles would come in the ridges and hollows themselves. Thus we have two great ridges, the eastern and western hemispheres, and two great hollows the oceans between. The western hemisphere is itself wrinkled into the ridges of its mountains, and the hollows of the plains between.

Johnson county is on one of the earliest formed ridges in the United States. This is the Ozark ridge or uplift, which is said to be far older than the Rocky mountains. In eastern Kansas this uplift divides into two sections as it goes eastward, a northern one beginning in Cass county and continuing east down to the Lamine district, and a southern part lying in southern Missouri and Arkansas. The northern section contains Johnson county.

After this Ozark uplift arose from the ocean, the crust composing it became exposed to all the "weathering" we see now going on. Under the heat of the sun, the freezing of winter and the washing of the rains, the rocks disintegrated, and soil was formed. Then organic life entered the world, and on this soil, plants grew and developed, and animal life came in the water and on the land.

For a long time, Johnson county, like many parts of the earth that had been lifted above the oceans, was very low and close to or partly covered by the water. The trees and ferns and other plants dropped their leaves and branches into the water, and thus accumulated a great mass of vegetation, underneath the water. Then a new, probably small, wrinkle in the earth's crust was so formed or some shift in the crust so made that the county and all the neighboring shore of the then great sea went down into the water.

As the ages went by, the dry land surrounding Johnson county was gradually washed down into the sea and covered this county and the neighboring sunken area. The mass of vegetation that had accumulated was thus buried, compressed and decomposed and became the earliest or lowest coal vein in the county.

In course of time the filling up of this sunken area or another uplift in the earth's crust or both these causes resulted in the surface of the county again being above or near the surface of the water. The nearest vegetation gradually spread until again the county was covered with it. Again the surface and all this mass of vegetation was submerged, covered

again by washings from the uplands, and Johnson county's second coal vein was formed. This process was repeated till the land finally emerged for good, with its numerous coal veining and stores of fuel for its future inhabitants.

At different periods of the county's submergence, conditions were favorable for sea life, and millions of primitive sea animals lived and died and their bones dropped to the bottom till the floor of the sea was covered thick with their remains. These remains became covered in the same way as the vegetation that made the coal, were decomposed and compressed and formed limestone rock.

Geological Divisions.—The age at which these processes went on is called by the geologists the Carboniferous, and the layers of the earth's crust formed at this time have been divided in the United States into three series, called the Mississippian, (at the base) the Pennsylvanian (in the middle) and the Permian (at the top). The Mississippian of Missouri contains a very large portion of crystalline limestone, in strong lithologic contrast to the Pennsylvanian, in which shale is preponderate, sandstone common and the limestone chiefly of the fine-grain type. The Permian series does not differ markedly from the Pennsylvanian, but it has not been found in Missouri.

The Pennsylvanian series in Missouri is composed of about 1,900 feet of shale, sandstone, limestone, clay and coal. It is the only formation containing commercially important coal beds and is the youngest consolidated formation in the area in which it outcrops. It includes beds that are contemporaneous with formations of the Appalachian region.

In Missouri the Pennsylvanian series is subdivided into the Missouri and Des Moines groups. The Missouri group is divided into five formations, which outcrop in the northwestern part of the state and in Jackson and Cass counties. The Des Moines group consists of the Pleasanton, Henrietta, and Cherokee formations which outcrop in Johnson county and over a strip of territory extending from Clark county in the northeast corner of the state to Barton county in the southwest part of the state, varying in width from thirty to about one hundred miles. The United States Soil Survey also gives a Bethany Falls limestone which occurs in the northwest part of the county.

The Pleasanton formation, the outcrop of which reaches the western part of Johnson county varies in thickness from one hundred to two hundred and twenty-five feet. The Henrietta formation, which takes

its name from a former Johnson county postoffice, varies in thickness from twenty-six to one hundred and ten feet. This formation outcrops over a considerable portion of Johnson county. Underlying the Henrietta formation and extending to the Mississippian limestone is the Cherokee formation, which varies from seventy-five to seven hundred and ten feet in thickness. This formation outcrops in the eastern portion of Johnson county, and it is in this formation that the thickest beds of coal are found in this county. All these formations are composed of shale, sandstone, limestones and coal beds.

The most important economic deposits are in the Cherokee formation. Here we find coal, shales and clays used for firebrick, pottery, common brick, tile, and other ceramic products, sandstone and other building stones. Judging by analogy from the composition of this formation, from the Kansas fields, and from the rather meager results from drilling in Missouri, it is considered probable that any gas and oil accumulations that may exist in this state also lie in this formation.

Drillings in Johnson County.—In central Johnson and neighboring counties on the north and northeast, most of the upper Cherokee strata assume characters that are persistent as far north as the Iowa line.

Typical sections of Cherokee shale in central Johnson county, from outcrops and drillings near Montserrat.

Number.	Stratum.	Thickness.	Depth.
		Feet.	Feet.
1	Shale, soft and argillaceous at top, black and slaty at bottom -----	3	3
2	Coal (Lexington) -----	1	4
3	Clay, with nodular limestone at base -----	4	8
4	Shale, yellow -----	10	18
5	Interval, chiefly shale; very variable in thickness—average -----	20	38
6	Limestone, dark gray; compact; vertically jointed -----	2	40
7	Shale, in part slaty -----	8	48
8	Coal (Mulky) -----	2	50
9	Interval, chiefly shale -----	10	60
10	Shale, with a few thin limestone bands at top; black, slaty, and with small nodules at base -----	21	81
11	Limestone, bluish-black, very fossiliferous -----	1	82
12	Coal (Bevier) -----	2	84

13	Clay, white -----	4	88
14	Limestone, blue to gray; irregularly bedded; nodular -----	3	91
15	Shale -----	2	93
16	Coal (Tebo) -----	2	95
17	Shale -----	17	112
18	Sandstone, reddish-brown; in part massive; in part thin-bedded -----	11	123
19	Shale, dark below, light above -----	15	138
20	Coal (Brushy Hill) -----	1	139
21	Clay -----	5	144
22	Shale -----	8	152
23	Coal -----	1	153
24	Clay -----	4	157
25	Shale -----	12	169
26	Coal -----	1	170
27	Clay -----	6	176
28	Shale -----	9	185
29	Coal -----	$\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Clay -----	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	190
31	Shale, black, slaty, present only in places -----	--	--
32	Coal (Montserrat) -----	5	195
33	Clay, sandy -----	10	205
34	Shale, sandy at top, black at base -----	25	230
35	Sandstone; thin-bedded; firmly cemented -----	20	250
36	Mississippian flint and limestone -----	--	--

On the divide in southern Johnson county there are many outcrops of the Henrietta formation and practically the full formation extends east to Sutherland. The following record was furnished by Mr. J. B. Scott.

Shaft at Sutherland, Johnson County.

Number.	Stratum.	Thickness. Depth.	
		Feet.	Feet.
1	Dirt -----	9	9
2	Rock (Pawnee limestone) -----	8	17
3	"Soapstone" -----	20	37
4	"Slate" -----	3	40
5	Coal -----	1	41
6	Clay -----	2	43

(Labette shale) -----

7	Rock (upper limestone of Fort Scott member)-----	11	54
8	Black clay -----	5	59
9	"Soapstone" -----	11	70
10	Rock (lower limestone of Fort Scott member)-----	4	74
11	"Slate" (top of Cherokee shale)-----	3	77
12	Coal -----	1 1/6	78
13	"Soapstone, fire-clay and boulders"-----	61	139
14	Rock (Marbut's base of Henrietta)-----	14	153
15	"Slate" -----	2	155
16	"Soapstone" -----	12	167
17	Coal -----	2	169

Pleasanton Formation in Johnson, Cass, and Jackson Counties.—Broadhead determined the thickness of the Pleasanton formation in Johnson, Cass, and Jackson counties to be one hundred seventy-six feet and constructed the generalized section given below in modified form:

Number.	Stratum.	Distance	
		Thickness.	from Top.
		Feet.	Feet.
1	Shale, bituminous -----	1½	1½
2	Shale, argillaceous, or porous sandstone-----	13½	15
3	Limestone, sandy -----	1	16
4	Sandstone, calcareous; 3 inches of coal at base--	1½	17½
5	Shale, sandy -----	35½	53
6	Coal, a few inches -----	--	--
7	Shale, clayey -----	15	68
8	Sandstone, buff -----	4	72
9	Sandstone and shale -----	45-55	117
10	Limestone -----	2	168
11	Shale, marly, and limestone nodules-----	7	126
12	Shale, olive and purple-----	10	136
13	Shale, sandy, and shaly sandstone-----	22	158
14	Coal (Holden) -----	1	159
15	Shale -----	6	165
16	Limestone -----	2	167
17	Shale -----	9	176

The Warrensburg Sandstone.—Among the most unique geological

features of the state are two long narrow channels filled with sandstone and shale which have been eroded in Cherokee, Henrietta and some Pleasanton strata. One of these is in Henry, Johnson and Lafayette counties and the other in Randolph county.

The length of the Warrensburg channel of sandstone is more than fifty miles and is believed to have been made by water flowing from higher country on the Ozark dome bringing with it sands, and muds.

It extends from north of Louis station, Henry county, northward to the north bluffs of the Missouri river. It passes through Johnson county from the south line near the village of Post Oak directly north into Lafayette county. The city of Warrensburg is about in the middle of the channel.

The Warrensburg sandstone is well exposed in the northwestern quarter of the Calhoun quadrangle (Sections 28 and 29, T. 43, N., R. 25 W), where over one hundred and six feet of it outcropped.

West of Post Oak village in Johnson county, the top of the channel of sandstone is on the level with the top of the Henrietta formation, but nothing is known of its depth. It contains rather large specimens of silicified wood. Between this and Warrensburg a number of wells that do not reach the bottom of the sandstone show it to be at least ninety feet thick.

At Warrensburg the channel is one to two miles wide and at least eighty-seven feet and possibly 175 feet deep. A drilling two and one-half miles north of Warrensburg penetrated 75 feet of sandstone and 100 feet of soft, dark sandy shale, the former a channel deposit and the latter of either Warrensburg or Cherokee Age. The bottom of this drilling is at least 105 feet above the horizons of limestones of the Henrietta formation in neighboring counties.

A description of the sandstone quarries north of Warrensburg is given elsewhere in this volume. The sandstone here has a light gray or gray-blue color, is crossbedded in places and contains films of Carbonaceous material in the bedding planes and irregularly distributed fragments of coal. Microscopic examination showed it to consist of small roundish to subangular quartz grains in a calcarious and ferreuginous cement with subordinate amounts of calcide, mica, chlorite, ironoxide, bitumen, feldspar and clay.

Several outcrops in the vicinity of Warrensburg show the valley-

like shape of the bottom of the channel. Irregular deposits of coal have been found just below the sandstone, and in the bed of the branch in the northwest quarter of section 26, township 46, range 26, there are two beds of limestone dipping at a high angle and overlaid by arenaceous channel deposits.

North of Warrensburg the channel averages probably one and a half miles wide.

In northern Henry county the base of the sandstone in the lowest point yet found is at least 77 feet and at Warrensburg 105 feet below the base of the Henrietta formation. The fall south of Warrensburg, according to these figures is 1.4 feet per mile, and north of Warrensburg about two feet per mile. The apparent difference in fall is due possibly to the greater amount of limestone through which the channel was cut at the southern end. The hypothesis of northward flow obtained from the data given above rests on the very probable assumption that at the time of the making of the channel, the beds through which it was excavated were horizontal or nearly so.

Geology and Soil.—All the soil of Johnson county is derived from the decomposition of these immediately underlying limestones, shales and sandstones, which were formed in the long geological ages of the past. They fall in the five groups, described—the Pleasanton shales, the Henrietta limestones, the Cherokee shales and sandstones, the Bethany Falls limestone and the Warrensburg sandstone. Their characteristics are given elsewhere under the chapter on Agriculture.

Authorities.—Hinds and Greene, stratigraphy of the Pennsylvania Series in Missouri; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of Johnson County, Missouri (1914); John A. Gallaher (of Johnson county) in Encyclopedia of History of Missouri, Vol. III (1901); Standard Texts on Geology.

CHAPTER II.—INDIANS.

THE COUNTRY OF THE OSAGES—EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE SETTLERS AND THE INDIANS—TREATY OF NOVEMBER, 1808—PURCHASE PRICE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CHARACTER OF OSAGES—THE INDIANS' YEARLY CIRCLE.

Johnson county before the advent of the white man was the country of the Osage Indians. Here the Indian was complete master and hunted or roamed at will through the timber and over the prairie and raised his lodge or pitched his barbaric tent or buffalo skin.

Before the nineteenth century, when the white settlements were few in number and scattered over a wide expanse of country, the question of land ownership was hardly considered. Early treaties between the French and Spanish and the Indians were in the most part merely for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the natives, and the question of land cession rarely, if ever, entered into the negotiations. Such treaties were made by Iberville, Bienville and Cadillac as governors of the colony and also by explorers in behalf of their governments.

However the British government, especially after the peace of 1763, prohibited the whites from settling on Indian lands and after the Revolution the same policy was pursued by the United States for several years. The Federal government during this time recognized the several tribes and confederacies as quasi nation, with a right to the soil, and the right to dispose of same.

Following the Louisiana purchase settlers began to infringe on the lands of the Osages in portions of what is now the state of Missouri and other relations arose between the whites and the Indians. Hence a treaty was made between the Great and Little Osages and the United States in November, 1808.

This treaty occupies an important place in the real history of Johnson county. Beginning in 1682, with France, who by reason of the explorations of La Salle, claimed all the territory drained by the Mississippi river, France, Spain and the United States, had at different

times, claimed the same territory by virtue of treaties and agreements between themselves. But none of these nations either occupied by settlement or otherwise the actual territory. The actual inhabitants of that much of the territory now comprising this county were these Indians. And it was by this treaty that their right passed to the United States, and the country of the Great and Little Osages became the country of the Rices and the Houxs and the other pioneers, who came and, in the name of the United States of America, remained, and whose lineal descendants are here to this day.

This treaty was entitled:

"Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Clark, on the right bank of the Missouri, about five miles above the fire prairie, in the territory of Louisiana, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Peter Chouteau, Esquire, agent for the Osage, and especially commissioned and instructed to enter into the same by his excellency Meriwether Lewis, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory aforesaid, in behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage, for themselves and their nations respectively, on the other part."

The treaty was signed by "P. Chouteau; E. B. Clemson, Captain First Regiment Infantry; L. Lorimer, Lieutenant First Regiment Infantry; Reazen Lewis, sub-agent Indian Affairs," for the United States, and on behalf of the Indians by "Papusea, the grand chief of the Big Osage, his (x) mark; Nichu Malli, the grand chief of the Little Osage, his (x) mark," and by one "second chief" each of the Big and Little Osage, by ten "little chiefs" of the Big Osage and seven "little chiefs" of the Little Osage, by three "war chiefs" of the Big Osage and two war chiefs of the Little Osage and by forty-two "warriors" of the Big Osage and forty-two "warriors" of the Little Osage.

Thus when our children ask us who ruled over this county before the President and the governor of Missouri, we can tell them Papusea and Nichu Malli.

Fort Clark was located on the Missouri river between the present city of Lexington and Independence, and by Lewis and Clark while on their expedition to the Pacific coast in 1804. It was at first named Clark in honor of one of the two leaders. After this treaty the name

was changed to Fort Osage. Later it was changed to Fort Sibley in honor of George C. Sibley, an army officer.

By this treaty with the Osage Indians, a line was established "beginning at Fort Clark on the Missouri, five miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due south course to the Arkansas river, thence down the same to the Mississippi." All east of this line was relinquished by the Osages to the United States. For sometime thereafter there was some uncertainty as to just where the real line was intended to be. However, there is no question but what it was miles west of the western boundary of Johnson county, perhaps about ten miles, and thus ceded Johnson county to the United States.

Other provisions of the treaty provided for a store of goods and a blacksmith to be kept at the point for the protection of the Indians' hunting grounds and for general relations between the United States and the Indians.

The total purchase price for "the lands relinquished by the Great and Little Osage was \$1200 in money already paid and the yearly payment at Fire Prairie of \$1500 in merchandise at the first cost thereof." Thus was Johnson county bought at a cost of less than four cents a square mile cash and five cents a square mile annually in trade.

After this treaty the Osages for a number of years frequently returned on hunting expeditions. Many of the old settlers now living in Johnson county often saw Indians here. They were peaceable and friendly and on these return trips were never known to do any greater wrong than to sell baskets and to beg.

The character of the Indians was like that of the white men, the black men, the brown men and the yellow men. There were good Indians and bad Indians. Physically, Morse says, the Osages were of remarkable height, not many being less than six feet tall, and said to be athletic, well formed and robust, and it is said on good authority that they frequently walked from their villages to trading posts, a distance of sixty miles a day.

They talked little, in conversation did not interrupt each other, and except when intoxicated were not noisy. They were not drunkards and were greatly and favorably distinguished from other Indians in their sobriety.

Insanity was not known among them. They bore sickness and pain

with great fortitude, and were more skilled in medicine than most other Indian tribes.

Their chief dependence was hunting but they raised small crops of corn, beans and pumpkins. They entered upon the summer hunt in May and returned about the first of August to gather their crops which had been unattended, unfenced and uncultivated throughout the summer. Each family raised from fifteen to thirty bushels of corn and from one to two bushels of beans and a quantity of dried pumpkins. After the harvest of their crops, about September, they started on another hunting expedition which lasted until about Christmas. They then returned to the villages, where they remained until February or March and during that time they would make frequent short hunting trips. In February or March the spring hunt would begin. It started with bear hunting and ended with the beaver hunt. Then the Osage returned to his primitive farm, planted his corn, beans and pumpkin seeds, and began again his yearly circle.

CHAPTER III.—TRAILS AND ROADS.

ORIGIN OF TRAILS AND ROADS—INDIAN TRAILS—THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL—EARLY
ROADS—FIRST PUBLIC ROADS—STAGE COACHES—ROAD DEVELOPMENT—
ROADS TODAY—ROAD CONDITIONS IN GENERAL—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—
COUNTY GRADES—INTER-COUNTYSEAT HIGHWAYS—CONCRETE CULVERTS—
STEEL BRIDGES—INTEREST IN ROAD WORK.

Origin of Trails and Roads.—Man follows the beaten track. As these words tell the story of much of our lives, they also tell the story of our early roads. Very early there were recognized lines of travel by the Indians between distant points. Their particular location is due to the interesting but not widely known fact, viz.: A man can travel from two to five miles on smooth, level ground easier than one mile on rough or steep ground. This is also true of most animals. And beyond doubt many of the Indian trails followed paths made by the buffalo and other wild animals, and for the reason given these usually followed the level ridges, crossed streams at the most accessible fords, passed from low land to high land by gradual grades and generally avoided difficult places of all kinds. And as the Indian followed in the track of wild animals so the white man followed the path of the Indian where there was one. Where there was none, he located his early roads on the same principle—the easiest way. It is interesting to note that later this principle was changed and modified for other reasons in the case of our dirt roads, but never in the case of the railroads, and the mighty engines and long trains still follow substantially the tracks of the buffalo and Indian.

Indian Trails.—There appears to be reliable proof of two Indian trails in Johnson county. Mrs. Ben W. Grover, who moved to Warrensburg in 1844 and lived here till her death many years after the Civil War, remembered an Indian trail that passed close to their house, which stood within a few feet of the present Grover residence. Mr. W. E. Crissey was much interested in these trails and from Mrs. Grover and others secured much valuable information. The following interesting account is from Mr. Crissey direct.

The Old Indian Trail.—(By W. E. Crissey.)

Probably very few know that an old Indian trail once traversed Johnson county. It ran from south to north in a northwesterly course, entering the county southeast of the city of Warrensburg, and passing through the city at Gay street near the Grover dwelling just east of Miller street, thence north toward Lexington on the Missouri river. This trail was from the Osage river at or near where the city of Warsaw now is, and following the line of least resistance avoiding difficult hills, marshy spots and bad fording places, made its way to Lexington, a bare trail with room for but one at a time. * * * When in the dim and misty past the selection of this trail was made will remain a mystery locked in prehistoric silence.

When the white man came he desired a roadway from Warsaw to Lexington. At that time Lafayette county extended south from the Missouri river to the Osage river, in shape a long ribbon. Part of it had been surveyed, but not all of it; there were no farm lines, no fences to interfere and the old trail seeming to be well adapted for ease of travel, the state highway was located on the trail.

* * * * *

A small part of this old road is at the west end of the farm owned by W. L. and P. A. Jones, about a mile southeast of Warrensburg. Other stretches of the road ran angling across tracts of land now enclosed and in cultivation.

Two other well identified parts of this road and frequently traveled by Mr. Crissey many years ago are: First, the present public road from the southeast corner of section 18, township 46, range 25 north, east to the north line of the section and about one-fourth mile west of the northeast corner, and second, the present public road as it climbs around and up the hill by the old James M. Shepherd (now owned by T. J. Trapp) place, about one-fourth mile north of Warrensburg on the Lexington road, and we who now whirl over these bits of road are today following the path of the red man for no telling how many centuries before us.

Another Indian trail was the Shawnee Indian trail in the southwest part of the county, and is described in the Johnson county history of 1881. Shawnee mound in Henry county was one of the favorite Indian resting places. From this mound the trail passed by the old residence of

Wilson D. Carpenter in Chillhowee township and thence northwest through Rose Hill township to Center Knob near Kingsville. The old Clinton and Independence road followed this trail, and for many years those who traveled it shared the hospitality of Wilson D. Carpenter.

Early Roads.—Before there was any permanent settlement within the present borders of Johnson county, there was a recognized line of travel across the county from east to west although there was very little regular travel over this road as the line of main travel was farther north, along the river. (This north road extended from Old Franklin to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and was known as the Santa Fe trail, and is well marked out today.)

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The first main-traveled roads connected the frontier settlements of Johnson county with the nearest trading points, grist mills and other places where the settlers made infrequent but necessary trips. At that time, of course, the section lines were not laid out and these roads were trails directly across the country following the straightest and easiest lines.

First Public Roads.—The first public road established by law in the county was that running northwest "from Warrensburg to the Independence road." To us who are familiar with the square turns and the description of our roads by sectional lines, the order of court establishing this early road presents an interesting contrast. This is the order verbatim:

"December, Monday, the 13th day, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Jester Cocke, Joseph Cockrell, viewers appointed to lay out a road from Warrensburg in a Direction to Independence. The aforesaid viewers having been appointed at the October term of this court and having failed to make report at the last term of the court now comes at this day and makes the following report, to-wit: Beginning at Warrensburg, running down the ridge with the same road that now runs down, Crossing Post Oak at the upper crossing thence through the bottom running up a Point between a little lake and Post Oak, thence crossing Devil branch at same bottom woods, thence through the Perrari leaving the high point of Perrari East of Jack Houxes to the left thence Crossing Black Water below Wade's mill, thence the direct road to Jester Cocke, thence the direct road leading to Thomas Windsor's so far as to the divide leading by the right hand corner of McMin's field, thence

intersect the Road leading from Columbus to Independence, the nearest rout & the Brushy Knobs.

Joseph Cockrell, Jester Cocke, Viewers.

which report being seen and examined by the court and approved of. Therefore, it is ordered that the said view as marked and laid out be opened twenty feet wide, cleaned of limbs and trees and be bridged as the law directs and from thenceforth be a public highway." (Book A, page 15.)

At the same time two other roads were located, one from Honey Creek to Independence and the other from Warrensburg to Blackwater town (about a mile south of Columbus). (See book A, December 13, 1836.)

The following are other early roads in the county: In 1836 there were three recognized highways leading from Warrensburg, one ran north to Lexington (following the Indian trail); another one south to Clinton, the county seat of Henry county, and the third to Jonesboro by way of Gallaher's mill.

An early public road running east and west was established from Warrensburg to Bluff Spring in Kingsville township. Henry Colbern, the saddler, father of George Colbern, the early banker, traveled this road to Benjamin Longacre's tanyard. This road was discontinued in 1856.

An old road, located about 1852, ran from Knob Noster to Independence through Grover and Simpson townships crossing Blackwater at the old Davis, or Kirkpatrick mill near what is now Valley City.

Stage Coaches.—One of the principal highways that became what was known as stage routes in the early days when the mail was carried by that means was the Georgetown-Lexington road. A mail route was established on this road in 1857. It ran through the northeastern corner of the county and served Bee Branch postoffice or what was later known as Dunksburg. The Jefferson City-Independence road was another recognized stage line. Stage lines also ran from Warrensburg to Lexington and from Warrensburg to Clinton. The regular schedule trips of the stage coach over these lines varied from daily to weekly. As the country through which these lines passed became more thickly settled the frequency of the regular mail delivery was increased.

Johnson county depended altogether upon the stage coach for its mail delivery prior to the Civil War. And, even after the Pacific Railroad was built in 1865, many parts of the county continued to re-

ceive their mail through the medium of the old stage coach. But with the building of other railroads, after the completion of the Pacific, and the introduction of the rural delivery, the stage coach as a star route performer made its final bow and disappeared.

Road Development.—Systematic improvement of the public roads of the county began some time after the Civil War. These improvements were of five distinct classes: First, leveling and widening; second, straightening and squaring; third, steel bridges; fourth, concrete culverts; and fifth, "county" grades.

1. The cutting down of the hills and filling of the hollows was the first step in regular road improvements. It has been going on steadily all the time, and today more than ever. Hills that the writer knew as famous long, steep pulls are today merely gentle inclines.

2. As the land became more cultivated the owners naturally did not care to have their fields cut up by roads streaking across them. This has resulted in the roads gradually being put on the lines of the sections or subdivisions, and has put them in straight lines. It has also resulted, however, in making them considerably longer. And the loss entailed on a whole community traveling around these corners, instead of in a diagonal road, has undoubtedly been a great deal, and will increase as travel increases. Today, of the old roads that ran the nearest and best way, there is only one of any length left in the county. This is the road from the old Masonic hall in Chilhowee township northeast to Warrensburg, for a distance of about five to six miles. It follows the watershed between the two main branches of Post Oak creek and has good natural advantages of shortness and grade. A shorter road of the same character runs south from Montserrat along Bristle ridge.

3. Steel bridges have been gradually put in over the larger streams ever since the reconstruction period following the war. Today these, wherever feasible, have concrete floors. Today there are 583 steel bridges in the county. (See report of County Engineer McGuire following for full details.)

4. The history of the concrete culverts and "county road grades" in Johnson county is given in the following extracts from the report of February 1, 1917, of David Mohler, on his retirement from eight years service as county engineer:

"W. A. Stephens was presiding judge of the county court, and R. H. Wood and W. B. Pemberton, associate judges, and J. R. Grinstead, county clerk. These men began to look around to see if the road and

bridge conditions could not be improved. * * * The question of building concrete culverts was introduced by Judge Stephens and was soon put into effect by ordering the engineer to build four-foot concrete culverts in order to ascertain their cost in a practical way. Finding the price was reasonable and the culverts good they let a contract for sixty four-foot culverts to be built in the year 1908. In the next eight years they built 896 concrete culverts equally distributed throughout the county.

"In 1911, the question of building what were named county grades was taken up by the court. The members were Presiding Judge Tracy, B. F. Summers and D. L. Day, associate judges, with J. R. Grinstead as county clerk. A plan was formulated to build sixty miles per year for five years, and to distribute the work over the main roads of the county. This part of the agreement is now finished and we have three hundred miles of county grades.

"Five years ago the county court did for this county what the state is now taking up, under the Hawes bill (a system of roads for the state). No project can be successfully carried out without a definite system, and I attribute our marked success to having a definite system and impartially following it up."

Roads Today.—The best description of road conditions today is found in the following specific and complete report made by County Engineer Joseph F. McGuire, at the end of 1917.

Road Conditions in General.—Road work in a general way has progressed nicely. The greater portion of our mileage has been graded, culverts kept in repair and in certain localities, bad stretches have been thoroughly worked that had not been worked for years.

Road Improvements.—There were forty-five road improvements in 1917, where citizens of a neighborhood deposited with the county treasurer \$50 or more and the court added \$50 to improve a mile or more of road.

County Grades.—There were built within the year forty-five miles of county grade, which gives us 345 miles of this class of road, and one more year's work will finish up the total number of miles outlined some five years ago by our county court. When completed, no farmer or taxpayer need live farther than three miles from one of these special grades.

Inter-Countyseat Highways.—We have 105 miles of this class of

roads in the county, as has been located by the Inter-countyseat Road Board. These roads have been kept well dragged under their management by funds appropriated by the state.

Concrete Culverts.—There were built in 1917, 112 concrete culverts, eighty-two of which are three or four-foot openings and twenty feet long, five-foot wing walls and concrete floors, arch top; twenty-four are from twelve to sixteen feet, flat top, with fourteen-foot roadway, five-foot wing walls; six are two-foot openings, twenty feet long, with flat top and wing walls. We also built eleven retaining walls and repair jobs. We now have 997 concrete culverts equally distributed throughout the county.

Steel Bridges.—In the year 1917 there were built sixteen steel bridges; all have concrete abutments and concrete floors, with fourteen-foot roadways. There are now 583 steel bridges in the county, of which 281 have wood floors and wood backing; 122 have concrete abutments, with wood floors; 123 have concrete abutments and concrete floors; thirty-three are on tubes and twenty-four on stone abutments.

County Bridges Refloored.—There were in the year 1917 fourteen bridges (spans ranging in length from eighteen feet up to fifty feet) refloored with wooden floors; also one thirty-six-foot span (wooden floor) replaced with concrete floor.

There was, in the year 1917, some special work done in the form of straightening creeks, where they crossed or menaced our public roads.

Johnson county's general road system is undoubtedly one of the best in the state. It has not yet decided the next step it shall take. Rock, oiled and other roads are being considered. Whatever is selected will probably be carried on in the same systematic way as heretofore.

The forty road overseers have 1,494 miles of roads to take care of and do their work with forty-nine graders, thirty-eight plows, ninety-three scrapers, seven wheelers, twenty-five spades and shovels, thirty-nine picks and mattocks, thirteen crow bars, eleven axes, thirty chains and many other tools that are furnished by the overseers and their people. In many of the rural districts the amount of donated work equaled or surpassed the amount set aside by the court for the different districts.

Interest in Road Work.—The vast amount of volunteer work done

throughout the county evidences the fact that our people want to keep pushing forward in the interest of better roads.

District, Township, Overseer and Receipts follow:

1, Grover, H. F. Dittmers, receipts, \$362.95; 2, Grover, C. D. Hulse, \$477.39; 3, Simpson, J. H. Reggers, \$335.75; 4, Simpson, M. D. L. Jones, \$361.95; 5, Simpson, Ben F. Bell, \$633.44; 6, Hazel Hill, J. J. Fox, \$260.25; 7, Hazel Hill, J. L. Smith, \$544.50; 8, Columbus, D. Brockman, \$571.34; 9, Columbus, Geo. Brockhaus, \$250.00; 10, Columbus, Charles R. Smith, \$375.00; 11, Jackson, C. S. Hampton, \$629.90; 12, Jackson, S. E. Ballard, \$600.87; 13, G. E. Shanhan, \$557.84; 14, Kingsville, Russell Talley, \$398.08; 15, Kingsville, R. E. L. Sanders, \$605.88; 16, Rose Hill, Levi Surber, \$525.85; 17, Rose Hill, R. G. Nichols, \$885.59; 18, B. L. Whiteman, \$631.68; 19, Chilhowee, T. A. McCormack, \$451.51; 20, Chilhowee, T. S. Doak, \$676.13; 21, Chilhowee, J. E. Robbins, \$832.78; 22, A. B. Bills, \$465.00; 23, Centerview, D. S. Smith, \$1,570.50; 24, Post Oak, H. H. Howard, \$499.59; 25, Post Oak, J. N. Livingston, \$466.14; 26, Post Oak, Frank Langham, \$1,111.35; 27, Jefferson, Leonard Clear, \$351.41; 28, Jefferson, D. E. Powell, \$606.15; 29, Jefferson, J. D. Cooper, \$431.87; 30, Jefferson, J. O. Sutherland, \$595.80; 31, Washington, L. S. Conner, \$873.96; 32, Washington, A. L. Berry, \$777.89; 33, Montserrat, John H. Owens, \$486.91; 34, W. H. Drinkwater, \$476.50; 35, Warrensburg, R. D. Mohler, \$2,370.80; 36, Warrensburg, G. S. Carter, \$2,369.25; 37, Madison, J. P. Sherlock, \$2,569.48; 38, Hazel Hill, J. W. Workman, \$288.37; 39, Grover, F. A. Lazenby, \$432.64; 40, Centerview, Perry Fulkerson, \$633.50; total, \$28,339.79.

The disbursements are practically the same as the receipts. Total road expenditures by the county for 1917 are:

Bridges (county revenue fund), \$10,027.38; common road fund, \$11,655.46; road improvements, \$4,592.00; concrete culverts, \$16,815.87; county special road work, \$18,947.97; roads and bridges fund, \$38,992.92; inter-county seat fund, \$1,362.40; forty road districts, \$28,339.79; total, \$130,733.79.

CHAPTER IV.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

PRIMITIVE MODES OF TRAVEL—SANTA FE TRAIL—EXTRACT FROM "PIONEER FAMILIES OF MISSOURI"—FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY—PLEASANT RICE—NICHOLAS HOUN—JOHN H. INGRAM—JONATHAN AND BALDWIN FINE — WILLIAM CHEEK — WILLIAM NORRIS — JUDGE HARVEY HARRISON—STEPHEN BLEVINS—LIST OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN MARCH, 1831—REMINISCENCES—CHILHOWEE OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

Early Settlements.—The early settlers in Johnson county came by flatboats, keelboats and steamboats, in wagons, on horseback and on foot. The first steamboat on the Missouri river made its first trip to Franklin, Missouri, about 1819.

About this time there were prospects rapidly developing for a large trade in the Southwest, and the Santa Fe trail was established by act of Congress.

Along this road came many of the early settlers of Johnson county until they reached points north of this county and there struck south to the places where they finally settled.

The following from "Pioneer Families of Missouri" is one of the best summaries of early settlements that the writer has seen

"In the early days there were no railroads or steamboats or even stage coaches, and the early settlers had to provide their own means of travel. Some built flatboats and keelboats, into which they loaded their goods and families, and floated down the Ohio and its tributaries, to the Mississippi and then toiled up that stream and the Missouri, and up the latter to their destination, dragging their clumsy boats by tow-lines or forcing them along with oars and poles. Others packed their goods, wives and children on horses and came through the wilderness, supplying themselves with meat from the wild game which they killed with their rifles as they came along and still others, too poor to own horses or build boats, shouldered what few articles of worldly goods they possessed and came on foot.

"They all located in the woods, near the water courses, and built their houses near some nice cool, bubbling spring. The idea of settling on the rich prairies never occurred to them. They imagined that

the prairies never could be cultivated, because there was no water on them and no timber to fence them.

"Their houses were built of rough logs, with puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, and great broad flaring chimneys, composed of sticks and mud. Sometimes they had no floors in their houses, except the ground, beaten smooth and hard and swept clean every day. Iron nails were not to be had, and the boards of their roofs were fastened with wooden pins or weighted with poles and stones."

The first buildings were not like the log cabins which required some help and considerable labor to build—they were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian sack huts. Many pioneers lived in these round-pole cabins for the first few years before enough men could be gotten together for building a log house.

Very few, even of the log cabins, had a window with a sash and glass. Sometimes they made a window with greased paper, but more often there was nothing over the window, or the inmate omitted the window altogether and depended for light on such as came through the cracks between the logs where there was no chinking or daubing. The doors were fastened with wooden latches and swung on wooden hinges. The chinking was done with blocks of wood and the daubing with mud made from the top soil.

A cupboard was built in the side of the wall and a "one-legged bedstead" erected. The latter was a primitive article of furniture, which as its name would suggest, was necessarily built in the corner. Clapboards were laid in the rude frame, or hickory bark woven from side to side. Upon this rested the feather-bed. There was no such thing as a cookstove in those days.

The cooking was all done at the big wood fire with a few iron pots, skillets, ovens and kettles. Before the mills were accessible "hominy blocks" were used. A log 18 to 28 inches in diameter and from four to five feet long was made square at both ends, then stood on one end and a cavity chopped in the other. When the cavity was large enough a fire was built in it to burn the surface off smooth. It was now complete and resembled a large druggist's mortar. The pestle was made of a suitable piece of timber. In the "hominy block" corn was pounded, and one block often accommodated an entire neighborhood. Sometimes a family ground their meal in a coffee mill and sometimes a grater was made by pricking holes in a piece of tin, and after

the corn was softened somewhat by boiling on the ear, meal could be grated. Wheat flour was very scarce and in many families practically unknown.

The following extract from "Pioneer Days in Johnson County," published by the Elizabeth Randolph Chapter, D. A. R., in the "Holden Enterprise," is a fine account of early farming:

"A few acres fenced the first year for a corn patch, and a few vegetables, with the hunting that was expected to be done (for deer, elk and bear abounded), was all that was contemplated. This was enough, however, as the land must be grubbed, planted and cultivated and the only implements used were a 'bull-tongue' Colter plow and grubbing hoe. The plow was drawn by a pair of oxen, steady but sure. A rudely constructed wooden harrow and the top of a tree for a brush, were often used to level the pulverized ground. Each succeeding year more land was opened up, and by the time a farmer owned twenty-five to fifty acres of cultivated land he had more than he could manage.

"But few employed help, except in making rails. Rail-splitting was an avocation in which numbers of young men of poor parentage engaged. They were paid on the average one dollar per hundred rails and their board. At this business some saved money and became free-holders."

In the early days, fruits and vegetables raised by the settlers were never sold. If a man raised more than he needed and his neighbor wanted any, he gave them to him. The writer's father, who was born in the county in 1834, said that potatoes, apples, and such products were given away in this manner for many years, and a sale was unknown until long after he was a grown man.

The first permanent settlement in Johnson county was made in 1828 by Pleasant Rice or Nicholas Houx, in what became Columbus township. The Johnson County History of 1881 contains the following:

"Several writers have disagreed concerning the date of the first settlement. We have, by close investigation, searched every avenue for a correct record of the first man who settled in the county. For a long time, the honor of the first settlement has been given to Columbus township, and a few from his prominence, have believed the esteemed pioneer, Nicholas Houx, to have been the first permanent settler. Not plucking any honors from this honored and respected pioneer, we find that Pleasant Rice settled in this township in the spring, and Nicholas

Houx came with his family the following fall. This was in the year 1828.

"It has been reported that a few hunters had camped in various parts of the county prior to this time and that a hut by John Leeper was erected in the woods on Walnut creek in that part of the county now called Grover township. Even if this be so, Indian like, they passed away before permanent settlements were made.

"The honor of being the first permanent settler belongs to Pleasant Rice. He is still living and shows proof of his precedence."

On the other hand, Mrs. Rachel Fulkerson Martin, daughter of Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson and grand-daughter of Nicholas Houx, says that her family was always told and believed that Nicholas Houx was the first settler, and was immediately followed by Pleasant Rice. Other members of the Houx family have the same understanding.

The record of land entries in the government plat book show that Pleasant Rice, Nicholas Houx and John H. Ingram all entered land the same day, May 1, 1828, the earliest authentic record of land entry in the county.

Following these Columbus settlements were those in the neighboring community of Jackson township around Basin Knob. Jonathan and Baldwin Fine came in 1829 and settled here. Other early settlers were:

William Cheek, in 1831, built a water mill and sawed lumber on Clear Fork near the line of Grover and Washington townships. He sold to James A. Gallaher in 1834, and this became Gallaher's Mill, and one of the first two voting places in the county.

The Johnson County History of 1881, under the history of Chilhowee township, says that William Norris settled near Walnut Grove cemetery, sometimes called the Carpenter graveyard, in 1829, and that year planted twenty seedling apple trees in the brush thicket, and also that he built the first grist-mill in the county. The editor has no reason to doubt this date, but has been unable to corroborate it.

In March, 1831, Judge Harvey Harrison and his wife, and his father and all his father's family settled about two and a half miles west of the present site of Fayetteville.

In Simpson township, Stephen Blevins had already settled and was here when the Harrisons came.

The other early settlements are given hereafter in detail in the

history of each township.

In March, 1831, there were about fifteen heads of families in the county. The following is a list, given by Judge Harvey Harrison to Mr. W. E. Crissey in 1889:

"There were at this time but about fifteen heads of families in the (Johnson) county and they were named as follow: Nicholas Houx, at Columbus; Pleasant Rice, southeast of Columbus; Richard Bradley, Uriel Murray, Richard Huntsman, father of John Huntsman, of Huntsman's favorite apple fame, Dr. ——— Rankin, Robert King, ——— Whitsett, father of T. Jeff Whitsett, James Matthews, Joseph Matthews, Morgan Cockrell, Isaac Noland, Mrs. ——— Andrews, widow, with her two sons, Thomas Evans, Daniel Blevins, Sr., Daniel Blevins, Jr., Johnson Mulkey, Andrew Blevins, Stephen Blevins, single man, and Martin Warren, Jr. The Martin Warren, Jr., was not the Martin Warren, Sr., after whom the city, or town of Warrensburg was named. These were all living in the county (now Johnson) when we came here in 1831. For about two years after that I kept track of those that came to the county and knew them all, but after that they came too fast and I was unable to know everybody."

Reminiscences.—The following edited account of our early settlements and history was given to W. E. Crissey by Harvey Harrison (Judge Harrison) in March, 1889. Judge Harrison said in his statement:

"I was born in Blount county, East Tennessee, March 7, 1806, and can remember incidents of eighty years ago. When I was six months old, my father moved to Alabama. I was married on the 12th day of March, 1829. This year, father and our family and my wife started for Missouri. My father had an old-fashioned Virginia wagon hauled by six horses and he had it full of his goods. He also had a one-horse buggy and besides this a two-wheeled gig, stout and strong. This gig I rigged up with a sort of body to it large enough to get the stuff of myself and wife in it, and in this myself and wife rode, lived and slept in all the journey. We reached the Mississippi river at St. Louis and crossed it there. I would say it was a town then about as large, perhaps a little larger, than Warrensburg is now. In 1831, my father and his entire family, including myself and wife, moved to what is now Johnson county, Missouri. We settled about two and a half or three miles west of what is now Fayetteville. We unloaded on the 22nd day of March, 1831. In two days we had a shelter, or camp, rigged up and in two weeks each family had

a cabin of poles or logs with ground floor and clap-board roof, very comfortable. When we arrived at this place there was but one house south of Blackwater creek and that was a cabin at High Point of Tebo in the southeastern part of Johnson county as it now is. This was the house of John Brummett, a squatter.

"The country was most delightful. It was one vast expanse of undulating prairie and in mid-summer covered with tall waving grass, interspersed here and there with strips or belts of timber along the courses of the little streams. The choicest variety of game abounded. Absolutely beautiful.

"Every autumn when the prairie grasses had withered and dried, about the month of November usually, the prairies were burned. Probably these fires were started by the Indians for the purpose of driving game, or from some other unknown cause, the fires originated. The prairies would then become a vast sea of flames and woe be to the settler that had not taken the precautions to guard against them. While these fires were raging we had for from about four to six weeks what was known as Indian summer and for weeks at a time the smoke would be so dense that we could not see the sun. In the spring the ground would be free from grass and the wild flowers would spring up in endless variety and profusion and for some weeks, until the grass had hidden them from view, the prairies would be one vast flower garden. Constantly as one variety would cease to bloom others would take their places with ever changing colors and perfumes. I cannot describe these scenes in all their beauty and delight.

"After the site of Warrensburg was selected and before the ground could be platted, John Evans and James S. Raynolds built a round pole cabin on the ground north of Gay street, where Joseph E. Lightner now lives, for a store house. This in 1835. This was the first merchant's store in or near Warrensburg.

"As well as I can remember, John Evans built the first store house in the corporate limits. It was at the northeast corner of Main and Gay streets, where William Brammer's house now stands."

Old Settlers' Reunion.—There are today living but few of the early settlers of the county. The largest gathering of them is at the Chilhowee Old Settlers' Reunion, which has been held annually for twelve years now. The following is the list of those present at the reunion in 1917, who have

been here for years. The list gives in order, name, age, place of birth, and number of years in Johnson county:

Mrs. Frank M. Albin, 54; Missouri; 54. Mrs. P. H. Alexander, 76; Missouri; 76. P. H. Alexander, 84; Missouri; 54. Mrs. Mary Anderson, 61; Missouri; 61. H. A. Borthick, 70; Missouri; 70. J. M. Caldwell, 65; Missouri; 65. Lewis Corson, 57; Missouri; 50. J. B. Cull, 72; Missouri; 72. J. C. Culley, 64; Missouri; 64. Mrs. Smith Corson, 62; Illinois; 58. Smith Corson, 72; Ohio; 59. Mrs. Emma Crumbaugh, 70; Missouri; 70. D. L. Day, 66; Missouri; 66. Mrs. T. L. DesCombes, 73; Missouri; 67. J. L. Duncan, 76; 70. T. S. Dunham, 63; Missouri; 63. Noah Edwards, 73; Missouri; 50. Mrs. M. J. Eppright, 76; Missouri; 76. R. F. Graham, 61; Missouri; 61. Mrs. Sarah Graham, 63; Missouri; 63. Mrs. Ellen Harris, 74; Missouri; 72. J. Heberling, 76; Missouri; 50. Mrs. G. W. Hilterbrand, 77. G. W. Hilterbrand, 79; Missouri; 51. Miss Mary Houx, 60; Missouri; 60. G. W. Houx, 77; Missouri; 77. William P. Hunt, 70; Missouri; 70. W. E. Jerome, 67; Missouri; 50. J. F. Knight, 81; Missouri; 65. J. S. Montague, 69; Kentucky; 55. Mrs. C. N. Pollock, 66; Missouri; 64. Mrs. W. P. Pollock, 65; Missouri; 63. W. P. Pollock, 70; Pennsylvania; 50. J. H. Russell, 74; Missouri; 51. Mrs. J. A. Slifer, 57; Missouri; 57. Mrs. William Sweeney, 74; Missouri; 74. William Sweeney, 75; Missouri; 75. Mrs. M. L. Taylor, 86; Missouri; 69. J. M. Taylor, 84; Tennessee; 60. Joe Taylor, 65; Missouri; 65. George Taylor, 62; Missouri; 62. Mrs. Isabelle Thompson, 81; Ohio; 67. F. N. Thompson, 59; Missouri; 58. Mrs. I. M. Vance, 72; Illinois; 58. I. M. Vance, 73; Ohio; 69. H. R. Warnick, 60; Missouri; 60. Mrs. J. W. Wright, 71; Kentucky; 52. John Wantland, 66; Kentucky; 59.

The foregoing names are naturally chiefly of those who live near Chilhowee. In the two townships where the first settlements were made, Cobb Rice is said to have resided longest in Columbus township, having been born there and Mrs. Lizzie Reese longest in Jackson township.

CHAPTER V.—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

TERRITORY—STATE—COUNTY—TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY COURT BUSINESS—COUNTY SEAT—CIRCUIT CLERKS—CIRCUIT JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—CRIMINAL JUDGES — COUNTY COURT JUDGES — SUPERVISORS AND JUSTICES — JUDGES—COLLECTORS—COUNTY CLERKS—CORONERS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS—PROBATE JUDGES—RECORDERS—REPRESENTATIVES—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—SHERIFFS—STATE SENATORS FROM JOHNSON COUNTY—SURVEYORS—TREASURERS—COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES OR FEES.

Territory.—That portion of "The District of Louisiana," composed of the country ceded by France to the United States, lying north of the 33rd degree of north latitude, was organized as a territory of the United States by an Act of Congress approved March 24, 1804, and put under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Territory for governmental purposes. The "District of Louisiana" was changed to the "Territory of Louisiana" by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805. The name of "Louisiana Territory" was changed to "Missouri Territory" by Act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. This act also provided for the government of said territory and established the seat of territorial government at St. Louis.

State.—The state of Missouri was created by act of Congress, with certain conditions. These conditions were approved by the Legislature of Missouri Territory, June 26, 1821, and August 10, 1821. President Monroe issued proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri to be completed.

County.—Johnson county was organized by act of the General Assembly, December 13, 1834, out of Lafayette county, which at that time included all of what is now Lafayette, Johnson and Henry counties, the northwest half of St. Clair, and a narrow strip on the east side of Bates and Cass counties, about 1,600,000 acres. Johnson county boundaries were as at present.

At the organization of a county, it was customary for the governor to appoint a county court of three judges and a sheriff, and the county court would then appoint the other officers. In Johnson county's

case, Governor Dunklin had a preliminary election held to recommend persons for county judges and sheriff. The polls were at Columbus and Gallaher's Mill (on Clear Fork). About sixty votes were polled at Columbus and thirty at Gallaher's Mill, and Amos Horn, Robert W. Rankin and Uriel Murray were recommended as judges and Joseph Cockrell as sheriff. These men were then appointed by the governor.

The first county court was held at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, near Columbus, on April 13, 1835. Amos Horn was made president of the court; John H. Townsend, appointed clerk pro tempore; James Carmichael, appointed assessor, and court then "adjourned until court in course," which was the following May.

Townships.—At the second court on May 4, 1835, Richard Hancock was appointed collector for the county, and the county was divided into four townships, Jackson, Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Jackson township extended fifteen miles east and twelve miles south from the northwest corner of the county, and included all of congressional townships 46 and 47, in ranges 27, 28, and east three miles of 29. The site of Centerview town was in the southeast corner.

Madison township lay exactly south of Jackson, and included townships 44 and 45, in the same ranges, being twelve miles north and south and fifteen miles east and west. The site of Chilhowee town was near the southwest corner.

Jefferson township embraced the southeast part of the county immediately east of Madison, and also ran three miles further north. It included townships 44 and 45 and the south half of 46, in ranges 24, 25 and 26. It included the present site of Warrensburg and nearly all of Knob Noster. It was fifteen miles north and south by eighteen miles east and west.

Washington township was the balance of the county, containing the north half of township 46, all of 47 and the south two miles of 48, in ranges 24, 25 and 26. It was eleven miles north and south by eighteen miles east and west.

W. E. Cocke was appointed constable of Jackson township, and W. H. Anderson, constable of Washington township. S. Whitsett was appointed surveyor.

At the first election, August, 1835, in Jackson township, Moses Pinkston, Samuel Wilson and S. Rowdon were elected justices of the peace.

In Jefferson township, Moses Owsley, Benjamin Snelling and James Harris were elected justices, and James McWilliams, constable.

In Washington township, George McMahan and Joseph Roberts were elected justices.

In Madison township, William Conway and Hiram Helm were elected justices and Nicholas Turner, constable.

County Court Business.—The first regular petition to the court was by J. B. Morrow to organize township 47, range 27, into a school district. This was granted by the court, July 16, 1835, and the township was incorporated as Franklin school district No. 1. Robert Craig, Samuel Wilson and William Kincaid were appointed trustees.

June 8, 1835, Prince L. Hudgins deposited in the clerk's office "the sum of five dollars, in order to obtain at the next county court a grocer's license for the purpose of retailing spirituous liquors in said county."

P. L. Hudgins was also appointed commissioner to sell school lands, and August 4, 1835, his petition to sell section 16, township 47, range 26, was granted.

The first road overseer in the county was Joseph Dixon, appointed in December, 1835. He was succeeded by William Flannery, William K. Reeves, James Borthick, and J. H. Evans.

The first petition for a road was presented December 20, 1835, by William M. Kincaid.

James Warren was appointed clerk of the court September 12, 1835, to succeed John H. Townsend, who resigned. William Flannery was appointed constable of Jefferson township to succeed James McWilliams, who resigned November 2, 1835. James Carmichael was allowed \$1.50 a day for thirty-two days' work as assessor and Richard Hancock presented his delinquent tax list amounting to \$17.10.

The foregoing is a synopsis of all the business of the county court for the first year.

The first general election was held in August, 1836, when there was an election of governor, lieutenant governor, Legislature, members of Congress, sheriff and coroner.

County Seat.—The county seat was located at Warrensburg in 1836, and the first county court held there was at the residence of Henry Colbern, with Uriel Murray presiding.

Warrensburg has continued the county seat so long that few know

that it was originally established in Hazel Hill township and later at one time a regular campaign was opened to move it to Centerview.

Judge Harvey Harrison, who came here in 1831, and died in 1890, gave the following account of the county seat location to Mr. W. E. Crissey in 1889:

"In 1835 the county court appointed commissioners to select a site for the future county seat. The commissioners first selected a place about a mile west of where Judge William McMahan now lives. Some people had moved into the county and settled near Shanghai (or Cornelia) and these bitterly opposed the site selected because it was on one side of the center of the county. This commission reconsidered its work and selected the original site of the town of Warrensburg as being as near the geographical center of the county as it was possible to get it. The county then bought the land of the owners and laid out the town of Warrensburg, now known as Old Town and appointed James Carmichael, commissioner to sell the lots."

In the campaign to move the county seat to Centerview, a newspaper was published in Holden especially to promote the move, and on August 14, 1872, the records of the county court show the following: George Washington, Elhanan Roop, and others filed their petition praying the court to submit to the voters at the next general election, November 5, 1872, the proposition "for the removal of the seat of justice of the county of Johnson from the town of Warrensburg to the town of Centerview." It was taken under advisement till 1 p. m. Later in the day "George Washington, on behalf of the petitioners, withdrew the petition."

From 1873 to 1877, the township system was in force and officers elected by the township did much of the work done by county officers, especially in the assessment, collection and disbursement of the revenue. But the county system was re-established and seems to be much preferred.

The following is a complete list of county officers. Since the Civil War, their township residence is also given.

Assessors.—1835, James Carmichael; 1836-1841, Robert Graham; 1842, William Smith; 1843-47, Isham Reese; 1848-49, John G. Gibbons; 1850-53, G. W. Houts; 1854-58, Newton Walker; 1859, Arthur Kirkpatrick; 1860-1861, David W. Johnson; 1863-64, S. D. Foulke; 1865, John Cheek; 1866-67, Daniel C. Quick, Rose Hill township; 1868, G. W.

Short; 1869-1872, W. C. Rowland, Warrensburg township; 1873-77, township system; 1877, Benjamin E. Lemmon, Warrensburg township; 1878-1882, W. R. Bowen, Post Oak township; 1882-1886, Robert I. Moses, Post Oak township; 1886-1890, W. M. Hamilton, Madison township; 1890-1894, Andrew S. Campbell, Madison township; 1894-1900, L. B. Thomas, Washington township; 1900-1908, T. J. Summers, Washington township; 1908-1916, Charles Gillilan, Columbus township; 1916, R. F. Boone, Simpson township.

Circuit Clerks.—Circuit clerks and ex-officio recorders since 1836: 1836-1840, James D. Warren; 1840-47, Z. T. Davis; 1848-1860, James McCown; 1861-63, no circuit court; 1861-64, S. P. Williams, Warrensburg township; 1865-1870, Mel. U. Foster, Warrensburg township; 1871-73, C. C. Morrow, Warrensburg township; 1874-1881, H. S. Witherpoon, Warrensburg township; 1882-1890, W. K. Morrow, Warrensburg township; 1890-98, John M. Caldwell, Jefferson township; 1898-1906, William H. Henshaw, Warrensburg township; 1906-1910, Eura J. McCormack, Montserrat township; 1910-1913, William H. Henshaw, Warrensburg township; 1913-14, M. P. Moody, Warrensburg township; 1914 to present, J. M. Caldwell, Warrensburg township.

Circuit Judges.—1835-1848, J. F. Ryland; 1849-1853, Henderson Young; 1854-55, William T. Wood; 1856-58, Russell Hicks; 1859-1860, Robert G. Smart; 1861-62 no circuit court; 1863-67, J. A. S. Tutt; 1868-1872, David McGaughey; 1873-76, Foster P. Wright; 1877-1886, Noah M. Givan; 1886-1892, Charles W. Sloan; 1892-98, William W. Wood; 1898-1904, William L. Jarrett; 1904-1910, Nick M. Bradley; 1910-16, Andrew A. Whitsett; 1916 to present, Ewing Cockrell.

Common Pleas Judges.—1867, G. N. Elliott; 1868, to June 21, 1872, A. R. Conklin.

Criminal Judges.—1875-1880, W. H. H. Hill; 1880-1892, J. F. Ryland.

County Court—Judges.—1835, A. Horn, presiding; R. Rankin, U. Murray; 1836, U. Murray P. L. Hudgins, G. Gallaher; 1837, P. L. Hudgins, U. Murray, George Gallaher; 1838, P. L. Hudgins, Uriel Murray, George Gallaher; 1839, Uriel Murray presiding, John Thornton, George Gallaher, P. L. Hudgins; 1840, Robert Graham, Uriel Murray, John Price; 1841, Robert Graham, Uriel Murray, John Price; 1842, Uriel Murray, John Thornton, Robert Graham, John Price; 1843-44, Uriel Murray, Robert Graham, John Thornton; 1845-47, Uriel Murray, Robert Graham, Jehu Robinson; 1848, J. K. Farr, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus; 1849, Wm. Trapp, Jno. A. McSpadden, Jacob Knaus, J. K.

Farr; 1850-51, Wm. Trapp, Jacob Knaus, John A. McSpadden; 1852-55, Wm. Trapp, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Joseph L. Gaut; 1855, Wm. Trapp, Richard M. King, Wm. Kirkpatrick; 1856 to 1861, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, J. K. Farr; 1862, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, J. K. Farr; 1863, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, J. K. Farr; 1864, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, Harvey Harrison; 1865, Harvey Harrison (H. H.), J. J. Welshans (Wbg.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1866, Daniel Adams, (Wash.), John Windsor (Jack.), Thomas Iams (Simp.); 1867-69, G. Will Houts (Wbg.), Daniel Adams (Wash.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1870, G. Will Houts, Thomas Iams (Simp.), John Windsor; 1871, J. K. Farr (Wbg.), Thomas Iams (Simp.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1872, J. K. Farr (Wbg.), Thomas Iams (Simp.), Geo. S. Walton (Mad.).

Supervisors and Justices.—1872-73 W. McClean (Wbg.), J. W. C. Hulse (Mad.), I. B. Smith, P. E. Gowdy (Wbg.), John Lay (Wash.), W. B. Ames, Thos. A. Marshall (P. O.), John Umstadt (Mad.), J. M. Wall (Jeff.), W. H. Crumbaugh (Chil.), Cyrus McDonald (Jack.), T. J. Caldwell (P. O.); 1872-1874, G. B. Mayes (Wash.), W. McMahan (H. H.), B. E. Morrow (Col.), G. Washington (Cent.), D. B. Reavis (King.); 1876, G. B. Mayes (Wash.), W. McMahan (H. H.), G. Umstadt (Mad.), Geo. Washington (Cent.), D. B. Reavis (King); 1877, Geo. Washington (Cent.), J. Umstadt (Mad.), G. B. Mayes (Wash.), Wm. McMahan (H. H.), J. W. C. Hulse (Mad.).

Judges.—1878, W. McMahan (H. H.), J. B. Mayes (Wash.), J. Umstadt (Mad.); 1879, W. McMahan (H. H.), J. B. Mayes (Wash.), Arch. G. Beard; 1880, W. C. McClung (Mont.), C. H. Bothwell (R. H.), Wm. McMahan (H. H.); 1881, Wm. McMahan (H. H.), C. H. Bothwell (R. H.), J. B. Mayes (Mont.); 1882-83, W. P. Hunt (Wbg.), D. L. Sutherland (Jeff.), R. T. Fryer (King.); 1884-85, W. P. Hunt (Wbg.), R. T. Fryer (King.), Sidney Jarvis (Jeff.); 1888, R. T. Fryer (King.), Sidney Jarvis (Jeff.), H. Long (King.); 1888, Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), H. Long (King.); 1890, William P. Gibson (King.), Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), Jas. A. Anderson (Col.); 1892, Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), Jas. A. Anderson (Col.); 1894, Jas. A. Anderson (Col.), Geo. R. Hindman (Chil.), Jas. A. Wingfield (Jeff.); 1896, W. H. Burford (P. O.), R. H. Tatlow (Mad.); 1898, Jas. A. Anderson (Col.), W. H. Burford (P. O.), Robt. B. Graham (Cent.); 1900, P. D. Fitch (Mont.), Robt. B. Graham (Cent.); 1902, Wm. A. Stephens

(P. O.), P. D. Fitch (Mont.), I. J. Farnsworth (R. H.); 1904, I. J. Farnsworth (R. H.), R. H. Wood (Simp.); 1906, R. H. (Wood.), Wm. B. Pemberton (Jack.); 1908, B. F. Summers (Wash.); Wm. B. Pemberton (Jack.); 1910, E. F. Tracy (H. H.), B. F. Summers (Wash.); 1912, Edw. S. Harte (Wash.); 1914, Edw. S. Harte (Wash.) C. C. Atkins (R. H.); 1916, T. L. Kimzey (Jeff.), C. C. Atkins (R. H.).

Note.—From 1836 to 1872 the sheriff was also collector. From 1873 to 1877 there were township collectors.

Collectors.—1835, Richard Hancock; 1877, Wm. P. Hunt (King.), appointed by county court; 1878 to 1880, W. P. Hunt, elected; 1880 to 1884, S. P. Williams (Wbg.); 1884 to 1890, G. W. Lemmon (Wbg.); 1890 to 1892, Wm. L. Embree (Wbg.); 1892 to 1896, E. T. Pennington (Wbg.); 1896 to 1900, Franklin Miller (Wbg.); 1900 to 1904, Robt. F. Gillum (Mont.); 1904 to 1910, M. C. Draper (Jeff.); 1910 to 1918, Grover C. Gillum (Mont.). [Note.—From 1836 to 1872 the sheriff was also collector. From 1873 to 1877 there were township collectors.]

County Clerks.—1835, John H. Townsend; 1836 to 1840, J. D. Warren; 1840, Dr. W. Calhoun; 1841 to 1847, Zachariah T. Davis; 1848 to 1859, J. McCowan; 1860 to 1861, Marsh Foster, E. S. Foster (Wbg.); 1862 to 1864, Emory S. Foster; 1865 to 1870, Geo. W. Houts (Wbg.); 1871 to 1873, S. P. Sparks (Wbg.); 1874 to 1882, R. B. Harwood (P. O.); 1882 to 1894, Jno. M. Rice (Col.); 1894 to 1898, Geo. G. Valentine (King.); 1898 to 1906, C. A. Boyles (Wbg.); 1906 to 1914, J. R. Grinstead (P. O.); 1914 to present, Theo. Hyatt (Wbg.).

Coroners.—1866-68, D. P. Bigger (Wbg.); 1868-72, A. W. Reese (Wbg.); 1872-74, C. W. Robinson (Wbg.); 1874-78, Geo. R. Hunt (Wbg.); 1878-80, W. V. Smith (Wbg.); 1880, J. W. Wright (Wbg.); 1881, T. J. Wright (Wbg.); 1881-85, W. V. Smith (Wbg.); 1885-90, James I. Anderson (Wbg.); 1890-92, L. F. Murray (Mad.); 1892-94, G. W. Bennett (King.); 1894-96, Dr. J. A. Houston (Wbg.); 1896-1900, Dr. L. M. Horn (Mad.); 1900-04, Dr. R. L. Bills (Chil.); 1904-06, Dr. G. L. Calloway (Wbg.); 1906-12, Thos. L. Bradley (Wbg.); 1912-16, Emery Thompson (Mad.); 1916 to present, S. A. Murray (Mad.).

Prosecuting Attorneys.—1870, John W. Brown; 1872, A. M. Geer (Wash.); 1874, A. W. Rogers (Wbg.); 1876, W. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1878, W. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1880, Wm. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1882, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1884, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1886, R. M. Robertson (Wbg.); 1888, J. W. Suddath (Wbg.); 1890, J. W. Suddath (Wbg.); 1892,

T. C. Hornbuckle (Mad.); 1894, Frank B. Fulkerson (Mad.); 1896, Nick. M. Bradley (Wbg.); 1898, Nick M. Bradley (Wbg.); 1900, Chas. E. Morrow (Wbg.); 1902, Chas. E. Morrow (Wbg.); 1904, Ewing Cockrell (Wbg.); 1906, Ewing Cockrell (Wbg.); 1908, W. L. Chaney (Mad.); 1910, W. L. Chaney (Mad.); 1912, Walter C. McDonald (Wbg.); 1914, Walter C. McDonald (Wbg.); 1916, Jas. R. Rothwell (Wbg.).

Public Administrators.—1856 to 1859, A. M. Perry; 1864-65, W. Zoli (Wbg.); 1868-1871, Josiah Smith (Jeff.); 1874-75, Joseph Logsdon (Wbg.); 1876-78, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1880-81, O. D. Hawkins (Wbg.); 1892, B. F. McCluney (Wbg.); 1896 to 1904, S. J. Caudle (Wbg.); 1904 to 1916, A. M. Craig (Wash.); 1916, E. A. Williams (Wbg.).

Probate Judges.—1866 to 1870, G. Will Houts (Wbg.); 1871-1872, J. K. Farr (Wbg.); 1874 to 1890, W. L. Hornbuckle (H. H.); 1890 to 1894, Robert N. Warnick (P. O.); 1894 to 1902, W. P. Gibson (Wbg.); 1902 to 1910, C. A. Harrison (H. H.); 1910 to 1918, P. D. Fitch (Wbg.).

Recorders.—1866 to 1872, C. Snow (Wbg.); 1874 to 1882, J. R. Kelly (Col.); 1882 to 1886, G. W. Patton (Mad.); 1886 to 1890, W. A. Porter (Cent.); 1890 to 1896, Jerome B. Pemberton (R. H.); 1896-98, Mary A. Pemberton (Wbg.); 1898 to 1902, E. D. Frost (H. H.); 1906 to 1914, Jas. L. Robinson (Wbg.); 1914 to present, Chas. G. Goodnight (Mont.).

Representatives.—1836, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1838, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1840, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1842, John Price; 1844, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1846, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1848, J. B. Greer; 1850, Reuben B. Fulkerson; 1852, N. B. Holden; 1854, Logan Clark; 1856, Love S. Cornwell; 1858, Aikman Welch; 1860, Aikman Welch; 1862, G. W. Houts (Wbg.); 1864, G. W. Houts (Wbg.) (resigned), Thos. M. Houts (Wbg.); 1866, Wells H. Blodgett (Wbg.); 1868, Nicholas B. Klaine (Wbg.); 1870, W. F. Ralston (Mad.); 1872, Wm. P. Greenlee (Jeff.); 1874, R. T. Fryer (King.); 1876, M. C. Draper (Jeff.), C. C. Tevis, (Mad.); 1878, Finis C. Farr (Wbg.), C. C. Tevis (Mad.); 1880, John P. Harmon (Mad.), Samuel P. Sparks (Wbg.), W. J. Workman (Wash.); 1882, John P. Harmon (Mad.), A. W. Rogers (Wbg.); 1884, T. J. Whitsett (Cent.); S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1886, H. G. Conner (Mad.), S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1888, H. B. Coleman (Mad.), S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1890, Jas. H. Parker (Simp.), Robt. McLin (Mad.);

1892, Geo. N. Hocker (P. O.); 1894, R. M. Robertson (Wbg.); 1896, Wm. M. Hamilton (Wbg.); 1898, Wm. M. Hamilton (Wbg.); 1900, Geo. S. Young (Mad.); 1902, Geo. S. Young (Mad.); 1904-1906-1908, Wallace Crossley (Wbg.); 1910, Alex C. Crank (Jack.); 1912-14, W. A. Stephens (Wbg.), Jas. O. Sutherland (Jeff.).

School Commissioners.—1853-55, M. Thompson; 1856-57, J. T. Gibson; 1858 to 1861, Z. T. Davis; 1866, W. P. Parker; 1868 to 1870 M. Henry Smith (Wbg.); 1871, G. H. Slack (Wbg.); 1872, W. T. DeWitt (Col.); 1875, J. W. McGiven (Wbg.); 1877, A. VanAusdol (Jack.); 1879-80, J. W. McGiven (Wbg.); 1881, W. L. Berry (P. O.) 1881-85, W. L. Berry (P. O.); 1885-89, Robert L. Dunn (Wbg.); 1889-93, B. F. Pettis (Wbg.); 1893-96, A. VanAusdol (Jack.); 1896, W. Selvidge (6 months) (Wash.); 1902-11, W. L. Shipp (Cent.); 1911, R. H. Boston (R. H.).

Sheriffs—1835, J. Cockrell; 1836-1840, W. Smith; 1840-44, Isham Reese; 1844-48, John Price; 1848-52, Benj. W. Grover; 1852-56, Philip S. Houx; 1856-60, G. W. Houts; 1860-61, Jonathan Graves; 1862, Chas. E. Cunningham; 1863-64, A. M. Christian (Wbg.); 1865-67, Thos. W. Williams (P. O.); 1868-70, B. F. Griffith (Wbg.); 1871, J. H. Smith, (Wbg.); 1872-76, O. D. Williams (Wbg.); 1876-80, Z. H. Emerson (Wbg.); 1880-81, John A. Shaw (Mad.); 1882-86, Henry H. Russell (H. H.); 1886-90, David M. Baker (Chil.); 1890-94, Wm. H. H. Collins (Simp.); 1894-96, W. S. Dunham (Mad.); 1896-1900, Robt. M. Lear (P. O.); 1900-04, Jas. H. Koch (Wbg.); 1904-08, H. H. Hudson (Jeff.); 1908-12, Robt. L. Faulconer (H. H.); 1912-16, J. W. Millar (Wbg.); 1916 to present, Jno. F. Norman (Wbg.).

State Senators from Johnson County.—1844-48, Dr. Wm. Calhoun; 1852-56, Benj. W. Grover; 1858-62, M. C. Goodlet; 1868, Wells H. Blodgett; 1888-92, S. P. Sparks; 1900-04, N. M. Bradley; 1912-16, Wallace Crossley.

Surveyors.—1836, G. Tibbs; 1838-41, J. Stirling; 1841, J. Gibbons; 1842-43 N. B. Holden; 1844-50, Joseph L. Gaut; 1850-51, J. G. Gibbons; 1853-57, Amos M. Perry; 1857-63, John Craig; 1863-66, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1866-68, Lott Coffman (Wbg.); 1868-70, Jesse Trapp (H. H.); 1870-72, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1872-76, Lott Coffman (Wbg.); 1876 to 1881, Jasper N. Ferguson (Jack.); 1888 to 1900, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1900-08, Wm. H. Burford (P. O.); 1908-16, David Mohler (P. O.); 1916 to present, Jos. F. McGuire (Mont.).

Treasurers.—1835, P. L. Hudgins; 1836-44, John Evans; 1844-48,

J. S. Raynolds; 1848-56, W. H. Anderson; 1856-63, W. S. Hume; 1863-66, D. W. Reid (Wbg.); 1866-68, J. H. Smith (Wbg.); 1868-72, G. S. Grover (Wbg.); 1872-76, Joseph P. Henshaw (Cent.); 1876-80, H. Y. Hughes (R. H.); 1880-84, Jas. K. Tyler (Grover.); 1884-88, Geo. R. Hunt (Wbg.); 1888-92, Robt. F. Dalton (Wbg.); 1892-96, Y. W. Whitsett (Wbg.); 1896 to 1900, Jno. B. Lampkin (King.); 1900-04, Henry H. Russell (Wbg.); 1904-08, Pleasant L. Ferguson (Mad.); 1908-1914, Wm. E. Seamonds (Wbg.); 1915-16, Lida B. Seamonds (Wbg.); 1916 to present, R. L. Howard (Jack.).

The following is a complete list of county officers with their salaries, or approximate fees:

Assessor, fees about \$3,300 gross; circuit clerk, \$2,000; collector, fees about \$5,000 gross; county clerk, fees equal \$3,750 gross; county judges, \$5 a day; probate judge, fees about \$3,000 gross; prosecuting attorney, \$2,500; public administrator, fees about \$500; recorder, fees about \$3,000 gross; representative, \$5 a day, about \$350; school superintendent, \$1,500; sheriff, fees about \$1,600 net; surveyor, fees about \$400; treasurer, \$1,500. Out of above "gross" fees all officers must pay their deputies or clerks.

The county also participates in the election of the following officers (in addition to the regular state administration): Circuit judge, \$3,200; state senator, \$5 a day, about \$350 for two years; United States representative, \$7,500; United States senator, \$7,500.

CHAPTER VI.—RAILROADS.

RELATION OF RAILROADS TO DEVELOPMENT OF WEST—CONSERVATISM OF A CENTURY AGO—RAILROAD CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS IN 1836—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING JOHNSON COUNTY—FIRST LOCOMOTIVE ON PACIFIC RAILROAD—FIRST RAILROADS IN MISSOURI—LEGISLATION AFFECTING JOHNSON COUNTY IN 1852—EXTENSION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD IN 1865—OPPOSITION—INFLUENCE OF COLONEL B. W. GROVER, MAJOR N. B. HOLDEN, AND W. H. ANDERSON—BONDS—"THE QUARRY SWITCH"—ST. LOUIS & SANTA FE—ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC—"WILD-CATting"—PROPOSED ROAD FROM WARRENSBURG TO MARSHALL.

No single agent of modern civilisation has had more to do with the development of the west than the building of railroads. The question of transportation has always been an important one and while Missouri was better supplied with great national water ways along her borders and across the state, yet we find that it was one of the first western states to agitate the question of railroad building.

We, of this age, can hardly conceive of a people being so conservative that considerably less than a century ago they regarded railroads as impossible, or at least impracticable. Yet as late as 1828, the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, replied as follows to some young men who asked for the use of the school house in which they desired to debate the railroad problem. "You are welcome to use the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, he would have foretold it through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

As early as 1836 a railroad convention was held at St. Louis. A committee consisting of Messrs. Rollins, Bates and Gamble was appointed to negotiate with Congress for grants of land to aid proposed railroads.

Resolutions were adopted; that it was expedient to adopt measures for a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette and beyond, also from St.

Louis, in a southwestern direction, to the valley of Bellevue in Washington county to traverse the rich mineral regions there and to extend through Cooper county to a point on the Missouri river in Jackson county. The proposed railroad to Fayette was to cross the Missouri river at the town of St. Charles, and go through or within one mile of Warrenton, Danville, Fulton, and Columbia.

The first locomotive west of the Mississippi river was operated on the Pacific railroad at St. Louis late in 1852. Three years later the Pacific railroad had almost reached Jefferson City. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, it was built as far west as Sedalia. The first railroad to reach the western boundary of the state was the Hannibal & St. Joseph which was completed to St. Joseph in 1859. However, the Pacific railroad was the first road that was in operation in the state, because as it was built westward from St. Louis it was put in operation as fast as it was completed and the terminal of an actively operated railroad followed the construction gang, as it were, across the state to Kansas City.

The state Legislature located the Pacific railroad through Johnson county in 1852, and shortly afterward the construction of this line was started westward from St. Louis. It was built as far west as Warrensburg in 1864. For about one year Warrensburg was the end of the division and also the terminus for about a year. This being the nearest railroad connection it was the shipping point over a wide scope of country during that time. Six or eight cars of merchandise per day were received here and twenty or more freight teams could frequently be seen hauling freight from the Warrensburg station to trading points farther west and south, including Clinton, Butler, Harrisonville, Nevada, Fort Scott, and other points.

In 1865 the railroad was extended on west through Centerview, Holden and Kingsville and was completed to Kansas City, Missouri, in the fall of that year.

Thus the Pacific railroad was the first railroad to be completed in Johnson county. Like all other railroad projects in the early days in the West, the question as to the location of this road aroused fierce opposition between the towns along different proposed routes. The question of the location of this road began to agitate the people as early as 1850. There was a fierce struggle which developed much animosity and bitterness. The fight was carried to the state Legislature to decide

whether the road should be located where it now is, which was called the inland route or through the river counties north of the present route, which was called the river route.

Col. B. W. Grover, of Warrensburg, who at the time was a member of the state senate, is perhaps entitled to more credit than any other man for giving Johnson county the Pacific railroad. Among others, the work of Major N. B. Holden, a member of the lower house, and W. H. Anderson was vigorous and effective. Mr. Anderson was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson. He made several trips to St. Louis for the road and helped much to get Col. Grover elected a director of the road. Col. Grover and Major Holden were both victims of the Civil War. Colonel Grover became a Union colonel and was mortally wounded at the battle of Lexington and died at St. Louis, October 30, 1861. Major Holden was called from his bed and assassinated at his residence in Warrensburg, September 21, 1862.

Johnson county voted \$50,000 bonds to have the Pacific railroad built through this county but owing to the intensity of the struggle which the river counties made to get the railroad, Johnson county citizens subscribed to \$100,000. This was necessary to complete the million dollars required to be subscribed by the counties of the state through which the railroad was to run.

A branch locally called "The Quarry Switch" runs two miles north of Warrensburg to the Sandstone quarries.

The Pacific railroad is now part of the Missouri Pacific system and is its main line between Kansas City and St. Louis.

The second railroad to be built in Johnson county was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Santa Fe railroad. This road runs from Holden southwest through parts of Madison, Kingsville and Rose Hill townships, and through Harrisonville to Paola, Kansas. This road was built in 1870 and for a number of years was operated by the Missouri Pacific and is now a part of the M., K. & T.

The next road to pass through Johnson county was the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. This road passes through the southwestern corner of the county and Rose Hill is the only township which it intersects. It was built in 1886. There are two stations on this line in Johnson county, Latour and Quick City.

The next railroad was the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, which was built from Holden to the main line of the Missouri, Kansas

& Texas at Bryson in Pettis county. This road runs in a southeasterly direction from Holden to Chilhowee and thence east through Leeton into Pettis county. It was built in 1895. It now joins the old St. Louis & Santa Fe railroad at Holden. Thus the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has a line across the county from east to west. Its stations in this county are Holden, Magnolia, Chilhowee, Leeton and Sutherland.

The last railroad to be built in this county was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific which runs from St. Louis to Kansas City. This road enters the county on the west in the southern part of Kingsville township and runs in an easterly direction through the townships of Rose Hill, Chilhowee, Post Oak, and Jefferson, leaving the county in the latter township, where it crosses into Henry county at Bowen. It was completed in 1906. Its stations are Medford, Denton, Chilhowee, Leeton and Bowen.

This makes six railroad lines in the county. Of the fifteen townships in the county, ten of them are intersected by one or more railroads and of the other townships not one is more than five miles from a railroad.

Johnson county, like many other sections of the West, had its epidemic of railroad projects. In the days of railroad "wild-catting" there were many railroad rumors and railroad booms that never reached the stage of steel rails and many of them never even got as far as the preliminary survey.

One of these projects seemed a probability. This was a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall, in Saline county. In 1870 Johnson county voted \$100,000 for the construction of this road. The road was surveyed and graded from Warrensburg northeast, for a distance of thirteen miles. It was then discovered that the balance of the money necessary to complete the construction of the road could not be raised and the project had to be abandoned. There was also \$40,000 raised in the county by private subscription.

The old grade running down Post Oak creek and thence northeast along the north side of Blackwater bottom still remains and is a well-known landmark in that part of the county. At some places its cuts have been dammed and make fine ponds, and at one place in the bottom the public road runs on one of its fills.

CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY.

THE MORMON WAR—THE CIVIL WAR—TWO PHASES OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY: (1) JOHNSON COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE MAIN UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES—THE FIRST COMPANIES—CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATIONS—UNION ORGANIZATIONS—(2) THE WAR IN JOHNSON COUNTY—BLACKENED POST MARKS FOUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Mormon War.—The first record of Johnson county in war is one but little known. This was the "Mormon War."

In 1831 the Latter Day Saints under what was claimed by their leader, Joseph Smith, as divine revelation began coming to Jackson county. There trouble arose between them and the other settlers, and they moved to Caldwell county. Trouble arose again and by 1838 both sides were armed, and an anti-Mormon army of 450 men had come in from outside counties, and later Governor Boggs called out the state militia against them. Eventually, on October 30, 1838, eighteen of the Saints were killed or massacred by the militia, and the balance of the large and prosperous settlement in Caldwell county driven from the state. During this trouble Johnson county's participation is shown in the following record copied from the Johnson county history of 1881, page 508:

"In 1837, during the Mormon war in Missouri, Lieutenant Colonel Jehu Robinson commanded a battalion. James Warnick was captain. The following constitutes a list of his privates: William Thornton, Jerome B. Greer, Henry Hayes, Daniel Marr, Elmer Marr, William Marr, Joseph Dixon, James Borthick, Charles Oglesby."

The Civil War.—When the Civil War broke out all shades of opinion on union and secession could be found in Johnson county. Lincoln well expressed it when he said, of the political situation at that time in Missouri, "It was a perplexing compound of Union and slavery, even for those who were for the union, to say nothing of those who were against it." There were "those who were for the union, with but not without slavery; those for it without, but not with; those for it with or without, but preferred with; and those who were for it with or

without, but preferred it without. Among these, again, was a subdivision of those who were for the gradual but not for immediate, and those who were for immediate, but not for gradual, extinction of slavery." The above fairly represented Johnson county at that time.

At the election in February, 1861, to elect delegates to a state constitutional convention to declare Missouri's status in the union, the union sentiment prevailed and Aikman Welch of Johnson county was elected delegate.

The military history of Johnson county during the Civil War is really divided into two parts: I. That of the organizations and men who enlisted in the regular armies and fought outside of Johnson county, and II, that of the war as it was fought by regular and irregular organizations and individuals within Johnson county.

I. Johnson County Organizations with the Main Union and Confederate Armies.

The First Companies.—Early in 1861, Emory S. Foster organized a union company, and F. M. Cockrell, a confederate one.

Thomas W. Houts was first lieutenant of the Union company. They had no military clothing, and wore for a uniform black pants and red shirts, and came to be called the "Red Shirt Company."

A remarkable condition existed in regard to these two companies. The following fact was personally stated to the writer by Captain George S. Grover, who was a member of Foster's company at the time, and also by Dan D. Williams, of Warrensburg, who was an eyewitness. Foster's company drilled on the east side of town, and Cockrell's company on the west side, each preparing itself for the time when they would perhaps be in mortal combat with each other. At different times, Foster and his men went over and drilled with Cockrell and his company, and the latter came over and drilled with Foster and his company. Men who were fighting for principle and what they believed to be right could do this. (It was this same spirit that after the war led the union colonel, T. T. Crittenden, and the confederate general, F. M. Cockrell, to become partners in the law practice.)

Confederate Organizations.—Another confederate company was organized early in 1861, which was commanded by Lieutenants Barney Atkinson and William McCarty, and Captain King and then by O. A. Waddell. A third confederate company was organized in June, 1861,

by Captain H. Mize, at Holden, in response to Governor Jackson's call for state militia. B. Jeanes, Robert Pruitt and W. J. Lea were first, second and third lieutenants. It had fifty men.

These three companies (Cockrell's, Waddell's and Mize's) included the bulk of all those that early went into the regular confederate service. These three companies were together in the battle of Carthage, the camp and mobilization at Cowskin Prairie and the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lexington. All went south then.

Some of Cockrell's company were also men who enlisted under Colonel Elliott in February, 1862, fought in Elk Horn battle and then joined Company H. William H. Drue, the only Confederate now living in Hazel Hill township, was among this number.

The lieutenants of Cockrell's company were: James Selby, 1st lieutenant, killed at Corinth, Mississippi; James Douglas, 2nd lieutenant, and Samuel Rice, 3rd lieutenant, all now dead.

Waddell's company became Company "A", Fifth Missouri Regiment, and Cockrell's company, "H", Second Missouri Regiment. Both went east of the Mississippi river, and were in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Champion Hills, Big Black and were captured in the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

After the surrender at Vicksburg and their subsequent exchange, the men in Company "A" (Waddell's company) divided and about half the men crossed the river and served the balance of the war under General Marmaduke, and finally surrendered June 5, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. The remainder of the company and also Company "H" remained east of the river and served there till the end of the war. They were under Gen. Joe Johnston in his retreat before Sherman and the battles accompanying, in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, and were finally captured at Fort Blakely, Alabama, several days after Lee's surrender, but before the news had reached them.

The men in Captain Mize's company, after they went south from Lexington, were mustered out at Osceola and most of them then went into the confederate service under Col. Jeremiah Vardaman Cockrell, (a brother of F. M. Cockrell) and served there till the end of the war.

In addition to the foregoing, there was another Confederate company formed from Fayetteville and Columbus neighborhoods, which afterwards consolidated with other companies. Mack Newton was the

captain and Charles Tracy and Thomas Tracy (uncles of Judge E. F. Tracy), lieutenants.

Union Organizations.—March 5, 1861, State Senator Benjamin W. Grover was commissioned by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, lieutenant-colonel of the Johnson County Home Guards, the name then given to the volunteers, and authorized to recruit a regiment. He and James D. Eads, a Douglas Democrat, who had served in the Mexican War, canvassed the county for volunteers and by May 1, 1861, had organized a full regiment with ten companies, nine from Johnson county and one from Pettis. Colonel Grover was twice elected colonel, but declined each time on account of his lack of previous military experience, and Jacob Knaus was the first and James D. Eads the second colonel.

The following are the officers of this regiment (27th Mounted Infantry, Missouri Volunteers), the commanders of the companies and their locations in the county:

Majors, Emory S. Foster and William Beck.

Quartermaster, Lieut. Thomas W. Houts (son of George W. Houts).

Commissary, Lieut. John J. Welshans.

Adjutants, Lieut. George S. Grover and Samuel K. Hall.

Surgeon, Dr. Logan Clark, of Sedalia.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Hill, of Warrensburg.

Chaplain, Rev. R. A. Foster.

Company A, Grover township, Captain, Maguire; Company B, S. C. Clear Fork, Captain, Isaminger; Company C, Warrensburg, Captain, M. U. Foster; Company D, Kingsville, Captain, Duncan; Company E, Grover township, Captains, Applegate, Turley; Company F, Fayetteville, Captain, McCluney; Company G, Windsor, Captain, Cunningham; Company H, Cornelia, Captain, Iams; Company I, Chilhowee, Captain, Brown; Company J, Rose Hill, Captain, Taylor; Company K, Sedalia, Captain, Parker.

Lieutenants—(List of lieutenants follows, but cannot be arranged by companies): Shanks, Box, Baird, Barnett, Gallaher, McCabe, Van Beek, Peak, Marr, Maguire, Hall, Starkey, Pease, W. L. Christian, Keaton, Smiley, A. W. Christian, Jewell, Daly.

The regiment did active service in scouting between the Osage and Missouri rivers, had minor skirmishes and September 20, 1861, were captured at Lexington under Colonel Mulligan and Gen. Sterling

Price, after an eight-days' battle. In the battle Colonel Grover and Captain McCluney were mortally wounded, and Captains Maguire, Duncan, Applegate and Parker also were wounded. Three hundred men of the regiment were in the battle, and only one hundred thirty surrendered, the rest being killed or wounded.

After this battle, four of the companies under Capts. T. W. Houts, M. U. Foster, Maguire and Box, and Lieutenants Jewell, Peak, W. L. and A. W. Christian, Marr, Maguire and Daly enlisted for three years in the Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia; part of them were at the battle of Lone Jack. Another detachment enlisted in the Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia; another in Company A, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers; others were on the plains in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry under Captain Turley. Some served from the Cumberland to the Gulf for three years, came back to Warrensburg and enlisted in Foster's Cavalry Battallion.

(The editor's authority for the foregoing history of the Twenty-seventh Mounted Infantry, is Capt. George S. Grover, a son of Col. B. W. Grover, in the article "Civil War in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 8, No. 1, October, 1913. Complete rosters of Captain Mize's company from Holden is in the files of the Holden "Enterprise" for February 1, 1906, and of Cockrell's company is in the Springfield, Missouri, "Leader," for May 21, 1916, and also in the Warrensburg "Star-Journal" for December, 1915.)

II. The War in Johnson County.—There was never any engagement of importance between the union and confederate armies in Johnson county. Both armies were in this section at various times, and various commands and detachments of the union troops were here most of the time during the war.

Gen. Sterling Price's army passed through Johnson county to Lexington and Colonel Grover, with his union command, retreated to Lexington, which fell into the hands of General Price's army.

Owing to the divided sentiment in Johnson county and the proximity of the county to the Kansas border, with its hotbed of bitter contentions, much murder, pillage and devastation was committed in the county by men who ranged all the way from irresponsible criminals to soldiers in the regular military service. There were some minor military actions, but with not many men engaged. But much property was destroyed and stolen, in addition to the loss of life; many houses,

churches and school houses were burned, fences destroyed, and at the close of the war the county was in poor condition generally.

Most of the fighting in Johnson county was done by the Missouri State Militia and the bushwhackers. The enrolled militia did considerable effective service, but they were only called into service occasionally and were not really trained or experienced soldiers.

March 8, 1862, Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, was mustered into service. The commissioned officers of this company were Capt. Thomas W. Houts, First Lieut. J. M. Jewell, Second Lieutenant, Christian. About the 1st of February, 1862, Company G, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, was organized with the following officers: Captain, Melville U. Foster; first lieutenant, Dick Box, and second lieutenant, Sandy Law. These two companies played the most conspicuous part in the military operations which followed in this county. Emory S. Foster was the first major of the regiment and commanded both companies.

The following is a list of the skirmishes and engagements in the county, as far as can be learned:

1. In the eastern part of the county, between a squad of the Home Guards under Colonel Knaus, and a small detachment of Confederates. One of the first skirmishes. No casualties, if any, ever officially reported.

2. About September 1, 1861, Union pickets south of Warrensburg fired on by Confederates, two killed. A few days later a Union man, Jake Sams, who resided near Holden, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and no trace of him was ever found afterward.

About this time General Price passed through this county on his way from Springfield to Lexington, with his command, which consisted of about twenty thousand men.

3. On October 16, General Jim Lane, of Kansas, sacked Kingsville, killed eight men, confiscated several horses and other property, and burned several houses of Southern sympathisers.

4. In November, 1861, a government train of ox wagons was captured near Warrensburg by the Confederates, recaptured by six hundred Federal cavalry from Sedalia. On their road to Fort Leavenworth with prisoners and cattle and Matt Houx with about a hundred men ambushed Federals near Blackwater church. Houx's men opened fire on advanced guard and then both the Federals and Confederates ran in opposite di-

rections. Federals reformed but could not find any trace of Houx or his men.

5. In January, 1862, about two hundred of Jamison's men from Kansas, under Major Herrick, came to Holden, and with former Johnson county Union men for guides, burned forty or fifty homes of the most prominent Southern men in the western part of the county. The raiders carried everything they did not burn. About two days later about fifty of this command destroyed and carried off much property at Columbus. Captain Elliott, of Lafayette county, with his company and quite a number of Johnson county men, met this detachment and killed five and captured two. The Jayhawkers retreated, joined the main body under Major Herrick, and Captain Elliott retreated. The Kansans entered Columbus again and burned nearly every house in town.

6. Early in 1862 ten or twelve men, formerly from Johnson county, came from Kansas, camped on Big creek, not far from Rose Hill, and were attacked by a small squad of men under Dr. Jones and two or three of them wounded.

7. Twenty-four of Foster's men, under Lieutenant Christian, after a foraging trip in the northwestern part of the county, about five miles from Warrensburg near Ingal's Mill, were fired upon by concealed Confederates and four wounded.

8. An old gentleman, named Raker, of Chilhowee township, father of Capt. D. M. Raker, who later became sheriff of Johnson county, a man named Piper, seven miles southwest of Warrensburg, a Mr. Greenlet, in Warrensburg, were all killed by Foster's men. A man named Keene near Pittsville, killed by bushwhackers under Ross.

9. Scouts under Captain Houts, captured Bill Stewart at Cornelia and decided to hang him, but some of the boys who were well acquainted with him used their influence in his behalf and the officer finally decided to take Stuart to camp. On the way he escaped and later became one of the most noted bushwhackers of that period. In 1864 Stuart was killed north of the Missouri river.

10. A detail of Foster's men surrounded a house where John Brinker and Frank Burgess were, a short distance south of Warrensburg. Brinker and Burgess made a sudden dash, killed and wounded two of Foster's men and escaped. Foster's men burned the house and killed the owner for harboring Brinker and Burgess.

11. A skirmish took place between Foster's command and the Con-

federates a few miles south of Centerview. Foster's men ambushed; Confederates escaped. Eight of the Federals wounded, two mortally.

12. The Confederates planned to organize on a systematic basis to drive Federals out. They notified their friends in Johnson, Jackson and Lafayette counties to meet at Craig's old mill on Blackwater Creek, about ten miles northeast of Holden.

Foster learned their plans and sent to Sedalia for reinforcements, and two companies of the First Iowa Cavalry reached Warrensburg about daylight of the very morning that the Confederates had planned to attack. Through some misunderstanding the Confederates did not all meet; the attack was given up and they disbanded.

Foster, with two hundred of his men and the Iowa troops, started out in search of the Confederates. He encountered the belated command of Colonel Parker with fifty-six Jackson county men. Colonel Parker immediately began a retreat and a running fight was kept up for a mile or so, when Colonel Parker's command scattered and most of them escaped. The Federals captured Colonel Parker and ten of his men, two of the Confederates and two Federals were killed and mortally wounded. In Colonel Parker's hasty retreat he was thrown from his horse and the Federals overtook him. He fell prone on the ground and played dead. Some of the Iowa soldiers came up and examined him. They rolled him over and looked for the wound that caused his death, but not even a drop of blood could be found. At this perplexing juncture one of them said, "I think we'd better empty a load into him and finish the job. If he's not already dead that will help him along, and if he is dead it won't hurt him." This was enough for Parker. He bounded to his feet just in time to surrender alive. He was released in a few days, and a few months later was killed near Wellington, Lafayette county.

Later Major Curley, of Sedalia, was transferred and took command of the Warrensburg post. He issued a proclamation calling on all the Confederates to come in and lay down their arms, promising them protection. Many by this time were sick and tired of fighting and quite a number went to Warrensburg and took the oath of allegiance. This move met with strong condemnation of their former comrades and they became afraid and many left immediately for Illinois and elsewhere. Those who dropped out of the conflict on account of taking the oath of allegiance were succeeded by others and local operations were kept up with as much intensity as ever.

13. Shortly after this a Union man named William Barton, who lived two miles west of Holden, was killed, then a man named Brown, who lived near Chilhowee, and had a son in Captain Houts' company, was killed on his way to Warrensburg. A man named Potts, who had been in the confederate army. He had been captured and after being released started home. Two of Foster's men followed him and killed him near Devil's Branch, west of Warrensburg.

14. Shortly after this Captain Houts, with forty men, encountered a party of Confederates northeast of Hazel Hill, one Confederate was killed.

15. The following story of war-time days comes from Columbus township and is from the Johnson County history of 1881: On the night of January 8, 1865, two men requested admission at the home of an old gentleman named Bedichek, near Columbus. Bedichek's daughter, a girl of nineteen, upon looking out the window, saw that the men were armed with double-barreled shotguns. They stated that they wanted to come in to get warm. The girl told them one might come in unarmed. He did so. After entering the house he found the old gentleman and the girl were the only inmates, and upon being told that they were, he drew a revolver and started to kill the old man. The latter seized the pistol with one hand and the girl drew a heavy corn knife, which she had concealed by her side and struck the intruder several times, cutting off one of his ears and nearly severing his pistol hand. The intruder then tried to escape and the man on the outside came to the rescue. The girl met him at the door and drove him off with her corn-knife. Later in the night a couple of shots were fired through the window, but with no damage. Colonel Crittenden, who commanded the post, upon receiving the report of this girl's bravery, presented her with a regulation Colt's revolver. The heroine of this occasion was Mary M. Bedichek. Later she married S. W. Campbell. In 1879 she came into public notice by fasting forty-one days.

During the last part of the Civil War the Union state troops and enrolled militia practically dominated the situation in Johnson county. However, minor outbreaks and insignificant clashes frequently occurred. May 5, 1865, Bill Anderson, Arch Clemmients and Dave Pool with about two hundred bushwhackers appeared in Kingsville and began firing on the inhabitants. The citizens tried unsuccessfully to defend themselves under Capt. Leroy C. Duncan and soon the bushwhackers had robbed

the inhabitants and burned the town. After the war had officially closed, April 9, 1865, many desperate characters in organized bands continued their guerilla warfare and terrorized this section of the state for some time. They came from both sides and seemingly had become accustomed to this method of living and were unwilling to return to ordinary civil life. The Jesse James gang and others came from these bands.

On the other hand when Grant and Lee agreed upon the closing chapter of the great struggle, the real soldiers of both the Union and the Confederacy had had enough of war and returned to retrieve their lost fortunes and rebuild their homes. They were both anxious to make their county a safe place where life and property would be secure and civil authority supreme. It was through the combined efforts of these men, who had bravely fought on opposite sides for four years, that Johnson county eventually rid itself of those who had become outlaws. (See Chapter on Reign of Terror.)

Of the marks of the Civil War and its remains in Johnson county today, nearly all have disappeared. Of the men who went into the armies but a handful are still living in the county. A full list as far as known is given hereafter, under the chapters on the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans. Of the material remains the writer has been able to find only a decayed post. Its story is best told by the following extracts from an article in the "Warrensburg Daily Star-Journal" of February 18, 1918, by James M. Shepherd.

Blackened Post Marks Four Soldiers' Graves.—Remains of First Blackwater Bridge on Lexington Road Reminder of Price's Raid.—Just west of the bridge which spans Blackwater, on the road that leads from Warrensburg to Lexington, and only a few yards from the place where Post Oak empties into the mother stream, one may, by creeping down the steep bank, and peering into the water, see the top of a blackened post. The wood is old and decayed, for murky floods have flown over and around it for seventy years. It is a part of the pioneer bridge which spanned the stream.

A few yards to the east traffic from the north thunders over a steel bridge and gay parties pass in automobiles who never dream that hidden near are the remains of the old causeway whose blackened stump stands as a monument to the first four Johnson county boys who gave up their

lives that the nation might live. Even the names of these martyred heroes have been forgotten and perhaps their bones rest yet in the mold beside the blackened post, for their comrades left them where they fell and hastened on. For at the heels of the retreating Federals were the victorious hordes of General Price.

'It was late in the summer of '61 that refugees from the South began to pour into Warrensburg. They all brought the same news. General Price with his army was marching victoriously through Missouri from Springfield, where he had defeated General Lyons at Wilson Creek. One evening couriers rode into Warrensburg with the news that the advance guard of the Southern army was camped near Chilhowee. There was quick action among the companies then stationed here. They were mustered and started on their retreat to Lexington where Colonel Mulligan was in command. Just as the sun rose they arrived at Blackwater bridge three miles north. This bridge was built of wood, and timbers of white oak sunk deep in the mud, upheld the framework and the floor. Surmounting the floor was another framework some twenty feet high with rafters and roofed with shingles. Taken altogether, it was a massive structure, all built of heavy timbers.

After the little army of recruits had passed over the bridge, Colonel Marshall decided it must be burned to stop the progress of the pursuing enemy. Torches were applied and the great structure was soon burning. Colonel Marshall then ordered a company to stay at the bridge and defend it while the balance continued their long march north to Lexington.

The smoke of the burning structure was seen rolling over the hills to the south by the advance guard of Price's army who hastened forward in order to save the bridge. They reached the bluff to the south of the bridge and saw the little company in the bottom beyond guarding their work of destruction. A rifle blast swept the line of blue, and six men fell. Their comrades replied, firing into the dense underbrush which covered the bluff, with such vigor that the advance guard retired. But again advancing the rebels poured a deadly fire into the little company who slowly retreated with their faces to the foe across the broad Blackwater bottom. But four of their men lay at the edge of the burning bridge.

They had given their lives for their cause and they did not die in vain, for the bridge at Blackwater burned to the water's edge and the

soldiers of General Price were delayed many hours in their victorious march on Lexington.

J. M. S.

Spanish-American War.—In 1898, during the war between the United States and Spain, a company was organized at Warrensburg, which was mustered into the United States service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 12, 1898, as Company L, Fourth Regiment. This company, with other Missouri troops, was mobilized at Jefferson City, Missouri, where they remained until May 6, 1898, when they were transferred to Jefferson Barracks. Here they remained until after being mustered into the United States service, then they were at different camps until November 8, 1898, when they proceeded by rail to Camp Churchman, two miles from Albany, Georgia. Here they remained until mustered out, March 3, 1899.

The following is a list of the officers and men taken from the muster roll: Captain Henry R. Peed, journalist, 1st lieutenant; Charles E. DeGroff, photographer, 2nd lieutenant; G. E. Huggins, resigned, cadet; orderly sergeant, R. W. Selvidge, teacher; quartermaster-sergeant, C. L. Carter, comedian; sergeant, Frank Hyatt, clerk; Charles H. Palmer, clerk; Richard H. Gaines, miller; corporals, Oscar R. Stone, farmer; James Van Matre, journalist; Ralph W. Smith, farmer; William E. Pennington, clerk; Guy Graham, farmer; Wesley B. Lytell, farmer; musicians, Walter S. Stillwell, student; William C. Colver, artificer; Gus S. Shidenberger, painter. Privates, Frank Adams, farmer; Rolla J. Alexander, teacher; George W. Ashley, salesman; Frank Baird, machinist; Fred W. Bertram, musician; Perry S. Braden, farmer; Rolla L. Blevins, farmer; Frederick Bradley, laborer; John E. Bradley, miner; William C. Cadey, farmer; Raymond C. Christopher, farmer; Charles E. Clay, farmer; Frederic G. Clements, clerk; Roscoe H. Clarey, laborer; Warren T. Courtney, farmer; John W. Donaldson, blacksmith; Earl Edwards, farmer; Walter C. Elliott, clerk; William H. Faulconer, baker; Paul P. Floyd, teamster; Benjamin Fry, farmer; John A. Fulks, farmer; Henry Funk, farmer; Frank L. Ferguson, teamster; Charles O. Gates, laborer; William H. Glenn, farmer; William F. Hayes, farmer; Clinton M. Hayes, farmer; Harry L. Hartman, laborer; George E. Heberling, laborer; Edward Holden, apprentice; Samuel H. Lindsey, stone mason; Hugh S. Longbottom, farmer; George W. Mason, bricklayer; William E. Mason, farmer; John M. McCutcheon, teacher; Archie McMahan, teacher; Frank C. McClellan, machinist; George A. Moyer, farmer;

Charles H. Narron, laborer; Ivan Pickering, farmer; Willis Phillips, miner; Harry L. Platter, farmer; John H. Reeves, farmer; Duncan K. Shafer, farmer; William Smith, farmer; Robert M. Smith, farmer; Henry J. Smith, farmer; John H. Smith, farmer; James N. Smithson, clerk; Victor E. Short, lawyer; Archie T. Stewart, clerk; James W. Selvidge, printer; William F. Sutton, farmer; William O. Tackett, carpenter; George W. Tackett, machinist; Glenn S. Thompson, farmer; Martin E. Wood, farmer; Frank M. Wade, farmer; Edd A. Wolff, farmer; John F. Williams, farmer; John J. Goss, farmer; James W. Andruss, moulder; Thomas L. Besley, moulder; Richard Weekly.

CHAPTER VIII.—REIGN OF TERROR.

JOHNSON COUNTY THE SCENE OF LAWLESSNESS AND ORGANIZED CRIME—GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR—MEETING ON JUNE 1, 1866—"OLD BILL STEVENS"—MURDER OF DAVID SWEITZER—CALL MEETING AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE—ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR BIGGER AND REVEREND J. W. NEWCOMB—COMMITTEE APPOINTED—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS—THE VIGILANTES AT WORK—"DICK" SANDERS—"BILL" STEVENS—"JEFF" COLLINS—THOMAS STEVENS—"MORG" ANDREWS—HALL—THOMAS W. LITTLE—JAMES M. SIMS—THE COMMITTEE'S WORK ENDED.

Vigilantes.—Following the close of the Civil War, Johnson county became the scene of much lawlessness and what appeared to be organized crime. The law was apparently helpless to bring offenders to justice. Murders and robberies were repeatedly committed. The offenders became generally known but were not punished. This lawlessness may have been carried on for the love of plunder and murder or by habit acquired by these desperadoes during the long period of the Civil War, or both.

Apparently they had their own way for a time. They rode into business houses shooting articles of merchandise from the walls, sniffing lights out of people's houses with pistol shots, or shot promiscuously into public gatherings. Religious and political meetings were frequently broken up and the peaceable citizens were terrified generally.

Opposition to this condition was aroused and encouraged at Warrensburg in June, 1866, on the occasion of a speech delivered there by General Frank P. Blair. Blair was well known in Missouri as a brave and able Union soldier, and after the war was over he became one of the leaders in the struggle for the re-enfranchisement of Southerners and rehabilitation of the state.

Blair was advertised to speak at Warrensburg June 1, 1866. A brush arbor was built just north of the court house where Blair was expected to speak. The extremists among the Union men hated Blair for the stand that he had taken and denounced him as a traitor. It was anticipated for weeks before the meeting that there would be trouble

and bloodshed if Blair spoke in denunciation of the Radicals at Warrensburg.

Blair arrived on the day advertised. A delegation of the more peace-loving citizens visited him at the old Ming Hotel, and informed him that if he attempted to speak they feared that there would be bloodshed. He answered that he would talk "if they will let me live."

At the place of meeting he was met by an enthusiastic audience, but among them were fifty or more of the opposition crowd, all armed, who expected to make trouble. This gang had had as their leader "Old Bill Stevens," a giant in stature and reputed to be a dangerous man. Blair in his typical forceful manner plunged into the arraignment of the Radical rule in Missouri.

He had not gone far when "Old Bill Stevens" arose and called him a liar. Amid confusion Stevens was ejected. He came back, again called Blair a liar and was again put out. Meanwhile his son, Jim Stevens, had been knifed to death and another man nearly so, and with his dead son, followed by his gang, withdrew. General Blair continued and finished his speech at six o'clock, after having talked between four and five hours.

On February 2, 1867, David Sweitzer, a respected farmer who lived about eight miles north of Warrensburg, was murdered and robbed in his home among his family and friends by two men who though partially disguised were easily recognized. This act seemed to have been the final one necessary to arouse the community. The news of the murder reached town early the next morning. That day a meeting was held at the court house, at which about four hundred of the leading citizens were present. They proceeded in a cool, dignified, parliamentary manner. Colonel Isaminger was elected temporary chairman and N. B. Klaine acted as secretary of the meeting.

Professor Bigger addressed the meeting and among other things said, "It is our duty to ferret out the murderers of our peaceable citizen who has so lately been killed, and bring them to justice. * * * I am opposed to summary vengeance, but when law can not be enforced and the violators brought to justice, it is necessary for the people to take the matter in hand. The right of the people to take care of themselves if the law does not is an indisputable right. We must unite and put down lawlessness."

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. J. W. Newcomb, who said in part: "The meeting has my hearty approval. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Bigger are my own. 'He that draweth the sword shall perish by the sword,' and as exemplified by this case, men who disregard law and order, have to be met on their own grounds. It is the duty of the people to protect one another and ferret out the offenders." Colonel Eads, General Shedd, J. M. Shepherd, General Cockrell and Colonel Elliott, men of all parties and views, also spoke and all endorsed the meeting.

Major Davis, Colonel Eads, Captain Harmon and Colonel Elliott were appointed a committee and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by unanimous vote, every one present rising to his feet in approval:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the community, crime of all kinds has become so prevalent and criminals of the worst type so numerous that life and property are unsafe, and

"Whereas, the courts of the county have failed to bring the perpetrators of the murders and robberies to justice, and

"Whereas, the greatest of crimes are becoming more and more frequent and punishment less and less certain, therefore

Resolved, that we, the people of the town of Warrensburg, and of the county of Johnson, without distinction of party, do pledge ourselves that we will, to the extent of our ability, assist in the discovery of the perpetrators of all murders and robberies, and will assist the officers of justice in detecting and punishing them; and as the civil law proves inadequate to bring such criminals to justice, therefore

"Resolved, that we will support a vigilance committee in executing summarily, all murderers, robbers, horse-thieves, wherever they can be identified with certainty, believing, as we do, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the citizens of a county are justified in administering justice to such criminal, wherever the duly constituted authorities from any cause whatever, are unable or fail to do so."

The vigilance committee began at the top and the first desperado whom they dealt with was the notorious "Dick" Sanders, the recognized leader of the band that murdered Sweitzer. A posse of about one hundred men went to Fayetteville one night, where they were joined by a committee from that town and a delegation went to the Sanders house. After a short parley "Dick" Sanders and his brother, Brackett

Sanders, surrendered. Another detachment of the posse of vigilantes captured another desperado near Fayetteville that same night. The three outlaws were taken to a place in the woods about a mile north of the Sanders home on Honey creek.

Here the main body of the vigilance committee were awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. It was about midnight. The committee elected a judge and proceeded in a systematic way to confront the prisoner with the accusations against him.

"Dick" Sanders was brought forward, taking a position in front of the judge who addressed him as follows: "Richard Sanders, you are charged with one of the most infamous crimes known to law, not one but many. You are charged with murder and to make it still more infamous on your part and more horrible to a fine community I will add assassination."

Sanders interrupted the judge, saying "It's a d—— lie."

The judge, without noticing the interruption, continued: "You are charged with horse stealing; you are charged with murder and robbery, in the broadest sense of the word; you are charged with being at the head of a band of murderers and marauders who have for years made Johnson county the scene of death and destruction. And to crown your long reign of infamy I charge you with being the murderer of David Sweitzer. You have again spilled blood without any just provocation. The man whom you assassinated came to you in confidence not suspecting your murderous intentions. He asked you what you wanted. You said 'your money and your life,' and you shot him dead."

"This was the story of Mrs. Groninger," said a man in the crowd.

Sanders said that it was false and that Mrs. Groninger lied.

"Mrs. Groninger didn't lie," said the judge coldly, "for the crimes you have committed you must die. If we turn you over to the civil authorities you will escape or by some of your comrades in infamy prove an alibi and be turned loose again upon society. If perchance you were tried, found guilty and sentenced to death by a civil court there would be a chance for you to escape justice or you would stand on the scaffold if found guilty and jest with the hangman, or I fear profane the name of God with your dying breath. This must not be.

"You must die in secret, tonight, now. It will save your mother the shame of a son dying on the scaffold and she can say, 'He was murdered, killed by a mob.' You are not the only one.

"Many of your companions will follow and that soon. This last outrage is more than we can bear. Your crimes demand an extraordinary reparation. You have broken in the houses with arms in your hands; you have committed another murder. You must die here.

"I now sentence you to hang by the neck until dead."

The prisoner seemed stupefied and did not utter a word. He was placed upon a horse with the noose adjusted about his neck and the rope tied to a limb above. The judge again asked Sanders who killed Sweitzer and he replied, "I don't know. I think Morg Andrews." Some one in the crowd said, "Oh, hell, Dick! Drive up the mule." The horse was driven from the prisoner and "Dick" Sanders swung into eternity. His brother and the other captive were released and the committee quietly dispersed.

The outlaws met at the home of "Bill" Stevens the following night as near as can be ascertained and decided to lie low and cease operations for the time being. The Stevens home was about five miles southeast of Warrensburg. Stevens was the logical successor of the fallen chief, "Dick" Sanders, and was now the recognized leader of the gang. He was known as a "bad man" and always went heavily armed.

The next important work for the committee was to get "Bill" Stevens. They proposed to take no chances in a conflict with him and planned to kill him outright.

Accordingly, about twenty men surrounded the Stevens house one night, each armed with a revolver and a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot. They secreted themselves outside the house and there, quietly awaited dawn, and the appearance of Stevens.

About daylight Stevens appeared unsuspectingly at the door in his shirt sleeves. The committee fired and Stevens fell riddled with buckshot. He was taken into his house by members of his family and died about twelve o'clock that day.

This work of the vigilance committee had now so terrified the other members of the gang that they left the country with the exception of a few of the more daring ones. With these the committee went on with its work.

The next man taken was "Jeff" Collins, who made his headquarters in Warrensburg.

Some members of the committee became convinced that Collins was about to leave the country. Late in the afternoon Collins went to

the house on Ming or South street, where he temporarily made his home, and shortly afterward about fifteen or twenty men secreted themselves around the house awaiting the exit of Collins. In a short time Collins stepped outside and discovered about twenty double-barreled shotguns leveled at his breast. The commander of the party said, "Jeff Collins, we want you. Surrender!"

Collins was no coward, but he saw no escape. He raised his hands and said, "I surrender."

The captain commanded: "Drop your pistols."

Collins made a motion as though he were going to draw them from the scabbard when the captain commanded him: "Stop. Unbuckle your belt and drop them." Collins did as directed. The pistols dropped to the ground and the prisoner stood unarmed.

That night the committee met in a livery stable that stood in the rear of the old Ming Hotel. Here they organized a court at about nine o'clock. The judge was seated on a stool in a stall and the jury stood in a line across the floor of the livery stable. "Jeff" Collins, with his arms tightly bound behind him, was brought before this court for trial. The prisoner was cool and defiant. There appeared to be no positive proof of his ever having committed a murder, but circumstances and his general reputation were all against him. The accusation of the judge was similar to that brought against Sanders with the exception of the Sweitzer murder.

At the conclusion Collins simply replied, "Well."

The judge then continued, "You are charged with being a member of a band of robbers that have for so long infested this country." Collins' only reply was, "Well."

The judge continued, "What have you to say in defense of these charges?"

"Nothing."

"Are you guilty as charged?"

"You are the judge, not I."

"Then you have no defense to make."

"No, it would be of no use. Your court sits to convict, not to try."

"Confess your crimes and it may not go hard with you."

"I confess nothing."

The judge then addressed the jury: "Gentlemen, what shall be done with the prisoner?"

The jury replied unanimously, "Hang him."

The court then said: "Jeff Collins, I sentence you to be hanged by the neck until dead."

The party then started with the prisoner, leading him with a rope, out East Culton street to McGuire, then south along the railroad bridge to a black jack tree, where Collins was hanged.

Before the final word was given the judge asked him if he had anything to say. His answer was, "Yes; tell my mother that I died a brave but innocent boy."

The next two individuals to fall into the hands of the committee were Thomas Stevens, son of "Bill" Stevens, and Morg Andrews. The authorities of Johnson county were informed that these two men were in jail at Lawrence, Kansas, and sent for them. They were delivered to the officers, the governor of Kansas having honored requisition papers of the governor of Missouri. The prisoners were both young men, about eighteen years of age.

The train, in charge of the officers, which brought the prisoners to Warrensburg was met at the depot by probably four hundred men, most of whom were from the vicinity of Fayetteville. After the officers had taken their prisoners from the train they started for the county jail by a circuitous route as they anticipated trouble. They had not gone far, however, when they were confronted by about fifty armed men, who overpowered the officers and took charge of the prisoners.

The committee then assembled on the north and east sides of the public square. The prisoners were placed in a carriage or hack, the committee formed in line and the procession moved in the direction of Post Oak bridge out Gay street. In the vicinity of the bridge was a large elm tree, one limb of which extended across the road about thirty feet above. Two ropes were suspended from this limb, and hung down to within about six feet of the ground.

The hack containing the prisoners was driven under these ropes. Andrews begged for mercy and his life. Stevens gazed coolly and unflinchingly at his surroundings.

A man stepped from the crowd and preferred charges against the prisoners. He said, "You were with the party that killed and robbed Sweitzer; your comrades are disappearing one by one. You go tonight; your last hour has come. Prepare for death. If you have a prayer to offer to your God, pray."

Stevens stood erect and answered in a firm but boyish voice, saying: "I have never in all my life spilled a drop of human blood. The charge

of my killing Sweitzer is false. I know that you are going to kill me and there is no use in my wasting your time in talking." He then quietly drew a small purse from his pocket which contained a few pieces of money and a few trinkets and asked: "Is there one man in this crowd who will do me the kindness to deliver this to my young sister. It is small but all I have." A man stepped forward and took it and promised to deliver it. "Tell her," said Stevens, "to accept this from her brother who dies an innocent boy. You will find her in the city."

The rope was then adjusted about his neck and the driver ordered to drive forward, but Stevens anticipating this, sprang from where he stood, the force of the jump caused his neck to be broken. He died instantly.

Andrews' nerve failed him and he begged for mercy. But the noose was adjusted, the command given to the driver to move forward, and soon the lifeless body of Andrews also swung over the highway.

The next operation of the committee was the hanging of a man named Hall. This was done by the Fayetteville committee. Details are lacking in this case, but it appears that Hall was arrested and confessed to the killing of several men and the Fayetteville vigilance committee did the rest.

The committee was next heard from in the case of Thomas W. Little at Warrensburg. The charge against him was that someone had been robbed near Post Oak bridge. Little was tried by the committee and acquitted, there being no evidence against him. However, it appears that he was held in jail.

A few nights afterward, the committee tried him again in a billiard hall in Old Town. Several prominent men from Dover were present and established a complete alibi for the prisoner. The committee voted as to whether they should hang the accused or not and the vote stood three hundred forty-four for acquittal and twenty-eight for conviction.

Notwithstanding the second acquittal of Little, about twenty men battered down the jail door that night, took Little out and hanged him to an elm tree on Main street.

This hanging was denounced by the men who had been identified with the earlier activities of the vigilance committee and it was well established that the regular committee had nothing to do with it.

A short time after the hanging of Little, James M. Sims, an irresponsible youth, was accused of stealing a horse from a boy near Post

Oak bridge. Sims was captured southeast of Clinton on the Grand river. The officers having the prisoner in charge anticipated trouble and tried to get their prisoner safely into Warrensburg, but were met at Smith's Mill on the west side of town by about fifty armed men. The prisoner was taken from the officers and hanged from a tree in that vicinity. Sims was the ninth and last man executed..

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT OF JOHNSON COUNTY—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY STUDIES AND METHODS OF TEACHING—PRESENT STUDIES AND METHODS—RESULTS OF EARLY AND PRESENT EDUCATION—SPECIAL HIGH SCHOOLS—RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS — THE ELM HIGH SCHOOL — FARMERS' (FAYETTEVILLE) HIGH SCHOOL—THE FIRST SCHOOL BOARD OF FAYETTEVILLE—THE JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

The story of the beginning, struggles and achievements of the public schools of Johnson county, is not unlike that of the average progressive community of the West. While the educational system of this county at times has met with discouraging conditions, the spirit of the people of Johnson county has been for better schools since the organization of the county, and they have gone on and improved whenever possible.

The spirit of the people was best shown nearly fifty years ago when they came forward and voted bonds to the extent of \$173,000 to secure the Normal School. This was in 1871, only seven years after the close of the Civil War, and the county was still suffering from the wreck of those four years. That amount of indebtedness meant many times more than it would now.

Early Schools.—For a number of years after the first settlement of this county was made, there was no such a thing as a public school maintained by public taxation. However, as the country was settled, the pioneers provided schools by what was known as the "Subscription School" system. The plan was to employ a teacher and each family who lived within a reasonable distance to pay a certain amount for each member of the family who attended school. The early teachers were generally men, or as they were known in those days, "school masters." There was no fixed standard as to their qualifications other than an ambition to teach school. But among these early teachers of Johnson county were many very well-qualified men, college graduates and those who were otherwise well educated.

At first there were no distinct buildings for school purposes, and the first "subscription schools" were held at the residence or log cabin

of some pioneer. It was not long, however, until the log school house began to make its appearance. In architectural design these primitive temples of knowledge did not differ materially from the average pioneer cabin of those days. They were usually built of hewn logs, with a fire-place at one end, with puncheon floors and usually a portion of one of the logs on the side of the building sawed out to admit light. There was no such a thing as a blackboard, and the benches were made of split logs, supported by wooden legs, driven into auger holes. We still have with us a number of Johnson county pioneers who attended school in the old log school houses.

The following is a verbatim copy of an early Missouri teacher's contract and school rules made in 1836. (It was not in Johnson county, but conditions here were the same.) See "Warrensburg Standard-Herald," February 9, 1917.

"The said Noland doth agree upon his part to teach a common school in a school house in the neighborhood of John H. Stone's. Branches taught: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The term proposed to be taught is three months, or one quarter, containing sixty-five days, five days in a week. The hours of school for commencing, at an hour by sun in the morning; dismiss at an hour by sun in the evening, and allow a reasonable time at the middle of each day for recreation.

"Said Noland binds himself to keep good order in school to the best of his power and ability. If it should be the desire of the subscribers that the school be under the inspection of trustees, the teacher has no objection on his part. The trustees are to be three disinterested men, two chosen by employees and one by the teacher.

"The subscribers on their part bind themselves by these presents to pay said Nolan two dollars per scholar per quarter at end of said quarter, which may be discharged in corn, pork, oats or beans, to be delivered at said Nolan's house that is to say, if paid in corn, on or before the first of November next; or if the pork, on or before the first day of December next. Both articles will be received at the market price. The subscribers doth also bind themselves to furnish their scholars with necessary books and paper and to keep school house in good repair during said term. The school shall not consist of less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five scholars, and to commence the sixth day of June, 1836. In testimony whereof we have here set our hands this 31st day of May, 1836."

SCHOOL RULES.

"The ones that come first in the morning say first. No scholar will be allowed to swear or make use of any profane language.

"There will not be allowed any singing, wrestling, quarreling or fighting among any of the scholars.

"No scholar will be allowed to tag, nickname, or make fun of the clothing of any other scholar.

"When any person not belonging to the school comes into the school house, the scholars will rise from their seats and make a gentle bow.

"Large scholars will be allowed no more privileges than small ones.

"The boys and girls will not be allowed to play together.

"The scholars will not be allowed to cut or grease the benches.

"There shall but one go out at a time without permission. No scholar will be allowed to go out more than twice before and twice after play-time, without permission.

"M. D. Nolan."

The following are literal copies, first of a receipt by Catherine I. Baker, teacher of Murray school, in Johnson county, in 1848, for her salary of \$42; and, second, of a report made by Alfred Hocker, teacher of the same school, made in 1849. The originals of these papers, together with many other interesting early papers, now belong to Mr. Thomas Porter Murray, a relative of Uriel Murray, one of the first county judges, and for whom the school was named. They show the small amount of money paid the teachers, its source both in public and private funds, as well as the simplicity of the whole transactions:

"Received of Uriel Murray one of the trustees of Murray district, township 46, range 27, forty-two dollars in full for teaching a district school, this 7th August, 1848.

Catherine I. Baker."

"An account of a school taught by Alfred Hocker, qualified as the law directs in Murray district No. 1, township No. 46, range No. 47, in the county of Johnson, state of Missouri, in the year 1849, for the term of six months (viz):

Amount of public money received -----	\$ 53.60
Number of children taught who reside in said district (was) --	32
Whole number of children taught at said school (was) -----	35
At \$5.00 per scholar, amounting to -----	\$175.00

By public funds ----- 53.60

Pd. by private funds ----- \$121.40

The Branches Taught was English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading & Writing. Book used was Smith & Murrays Grammar, Comstocks Philosophy, Smith Smiley Ray & Fowlers Arithmetics, Websters spellers, McGuffeys Readers, &c.

"18th Sept., 1849.

Alfred Hocker, Teacher."

In time the old log school house was succeeded by the more convenient and commodious frame buildings, and the subscription school became a thing of the past. However, the public schools of Johnson county were not out of the struggling stage when the great Civil War came on and paralyzed the public school system of the state. Many schools in this county were suspended and a number of school houses in the county were burned by invaders and irresponsible marauders.

Upon the return of peace in 1865, attention was again turned to the building up and the betterment of the schools and of education in general. School houses were rebuilt, where they had been destroyed. New school districts have been created and high schools established in the principal towns of the county.

Early Studies and Methods of Teaching.—The course of study in the first elementary schools varied largely with what the teacher was able to teach, but in general it was about as follows:

Spelling; from a "Speller," studies for several years.

Reading; chiefly from "Readers," with much grammar.

Arithmetic; chiefly for the boys.

United States History.

Penmanship; sometimes taught by special "writing schools."

There was little or no geography, physiology or government. Music was also taught, largely by "singing schools." The writing and singing schools were separate schools, conducted by men and women who were specialists in these branches.

The above curriculum was extended almost indefinitely when there would be students in a community who wanted more education and they could find a teacher who could give it to them. The first uniform course of study suggested for the public elementary schools of

the state was that made by State Superintendent of Schools Edwin C. Davis. In a circular dated September 20, 1855, he provided for five classes, and the "Fifth or High Class" should, he said, be ready to "continue orthography, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English composition, declamation, English grammar, history and algebra. This class is now prepared to study, in addition to the above branches, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, geometry, surveying, rhetoric, intellectual philosophy, logic and astronomy."

While such a course of study could not have been generally extended to the elementary schools, no doubt there were some schools that did study, to some degree, all these subjects.

Early Methods.—The methods of instruction involved chiefly memorizing. Spelling, geography, and all other subjects were, as far as possible, learned by rote. Names of things to be learned were often grouped so that when recited aloud, they would have a swing to them, sometimes rhyme, and would be given in a sing-song.

The school hours were "from sun to sun." The term was short, four months being the longest up to the Civil War, except that sometimes the subscription schools would be three months' fall school and then an additional two months in the spring.

Present Studies and Methods.—The development and changes in our public elementary schools have been:

1. In the course of study: (a) In the elementary schools; a greatly increased amount of reading, both in and out of school, and both of general literature and also of collateral reading in connection with other studies. Every first-class country school is now required to have a library containing more volumes than could have been found in the early days in all the elementary schools of the state put together. (b) In the high schools; a great increase in vocational subjects and training.

2. In the methods of instruction: (a) In the elementary schools: the development of and appeal to the interest of the student in the work, instead of the rote system. (b) In the high schools: the adaptation of the school work to the student's individual character and talents.

Results of Early and Present Education.—Our forefathers in this county had meager school facilities of all kinds. But their appreciation of them, together with the struggles they necessarily encountered in

their daily lives under pioneer conditions, resulted in an actual training of a high value. Further, on account of the very fact that the things they learned were so few, compared with today, and that fewer things made up their whole lives, their judgment about these things and their "common sense" was probably better than ours today.

Today any good high school graduate has more information than the college graduate of early days. By this knowledge he avoids much of the waste of all kinds, mental and material, due in the old days to ignorance, and can, and usually does, achieve far more material results.

The writer believes that the next great step will be one that is already going on, and that is to train our children in actually doing things, instead of merely learning about things.

How to convert the knowledge he acquires in the class room into actual results in his life, however, the student learns after he leaves school, and often very poorly, slowly and sometimes practically never at all. Our schools do not train the students in the actual getting of results, but only gives them the preliminary knowledge.

Special High Schools.—The Jackson township high school at Elm is a private high school, and the Fayetteville high school was started by private subscription. The history of these schools follow:

Rural High Schools.—(By Paul W. Osborne.)

[Editor's Note: This history is obtained through Mr. J. N. Hutchinson, one of the school's active organizers, and Mr. Paul W. Osborne, its present principal, and is written by Mr. Osborne.]

The rural high school will be one of the main educational institutions of the future.

It is not possible for everyone to secure a college education but it is possible for everyone to secure a good high school education.

We have quite a few consolidated high schools in Missouri and they are doing a great work. However, it is not always possible to vote consolidation, and where this condition prevails something must be done. It is not always possible to do what the people of Elm have done, but it goes to show what a few enthusiastic school workers can do if they try. We believe that what Elm has done, any community can do if the people will just put their shoulders to the wheel.

The Elm High School.—The Elm high school was organized in April, 1913. Two thousand dollars worth of stock was subscribed at

twenty-five dollars per share, and a building committee appointed. This committee constructed the present two-room building and began school work the following September.

The plan was to begin with the ninth grade and add an additional year's work each year until the school was doing four (4) years' high school work.

The stockholders elected the following first board of directors: I. W. Phillips, J. N. Hutchinson, T. J. Haile, J. E. Snow, Urias Carlyle, and William Kephart. At a meeting of the directors, A. L. Burks was elected as teacher. A tuition fee of thirty dollars per year was agreed upon.

The school opened with twenty-four students, twelve girls and twelve boys.

The second year forty-two students were enrolled, with A. L. Burks as teacher. In the fall of this year a barn was built for the students' horses.

C. O. Williams and his sister, Miss Pearl Williams, were the teachers the third year, and forty-eight students enrolled.

The fourth year started with fifty-six (56) enrolled, with Paul W. Osborne as principal and Miss Pearl Williams as assistant. During this year, the full four (4) years' work was done.

The first graduation was April 18, 1917, of nine girls and nine boys.

The fifth year, 1917-18, Paul W. Osborne was re-elected principal and Miss Lee Druna Hiatt made assistant. The enrollment for this year was thirty-three (33). The entire enrollment for the five (5) years, is eighty-two (82) students.

The university and normal allows the school fourteen units credit on work done.

Farmers' (Fayetteville) High School.—(By W. L. Robbins.)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Robbins is one of the active workers of Hazel Hill township and for Hazel Hill township, and has done and is doing much for his community. He was one of the organizers of this school.]

Consolidated District No. 3 is composed of four districts in Hazel Hill township,—Salem, Coleman, Fayetteville, and Neff districts. A meeting was held of the districts and there was cast an almost unanimous vote for consolidation, but later the two-thirds vote for bonds for building failed. Money to run the school, however, was voted. So a building was put up, for temporary use, by a popular subscription of four hun-

dred dollars. School opened September, 1916. Another bond election was held December 24, 1916, and \$6,000 bond issue was then voted, by two votes over two-thirds.

The contract was let in the fall of 1917, and the building is now almost completed, costing about \$8,000, \$2,000 being from state aid. Pupils were enrolled the first year: forty-one are enrolled now. There are two teachers, an eight months' term, and a three years' course approved by the state.

First Board.—George Young, president; W. E. Allworth, vice-president; W. O. Redford, clerk; A. J. Dyer, treasurer; Joseph Roach and W. I. Robbins, all directors. First teacher, R. G. Bigelow; present teachers, Miss Bessie Day, principal; and ——— Williams.

The chief workers for the consolidation at first were Mrs. B. D. Schooling and Mrs. Charles Cobb, joined by present board and Mr. Robert J. Martin. The temporary building was from contributions by everybody, large and small, the first contribution of fifty dollars being from Mr. Martin. The merchants of Odessa and Warrensburg also assisted.

The building is 30 by 64, divisible into three rooms, or can be used as a single assembly room with stage on one side. A basement is underneath the whole building. There are six acres of land.

This is the first public, strictly rural, consolidation with a high school in the county.

The Johnson County Public Schools of Today.

(By R. H. Boston, County Superintendent of Schools.)

(Editor's Note: Mr. Boston was born in Johnson county, of pioneer parents; first taught school here twenty-two years ago, was elected county superintendent in 1911, and has been re-elected ever since.)

The public school system of Johnson county consists of 115 districts, each with one elementary school; two districts, each with one elementary school and one two-year high school; six districts, each with one four-year high school, and from four to six elementary schools.

The above elementary schools include for negroes, one in Warrensburg, one in Holden, one in Centerview, one in Montserrat, one in District 42 (Lynn in Simpson township), and one in District 77 (Murray in Columbus township).

The school term is seven to eight months in the country, except one

school has only six months. All town schools have nine months. The school hours are from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, with two 15 minute recess periods.

The qualifications of the teachers range from third grade county certificates to "90-hour" diplomas from the Normal School. About one-third of the teachers have county certificates and two-thirds have normal or university certificates. The salaries of teachers are from \$35 to \$70, in the country, with an average of \$53. In the town grades they are from \$40 to \$50; in the high schools, from \$60 to \$100. The town superintendents receive from \$900 to \$1,800 a year.

The course of study is the regular state course. It consists of reading and arithmetic from first to eighth grades; geography, history and language work from third to eighth grades; nature study from third to sixth grade, and agriculture in seventh and eighth grades; civil government in seventh and eighth grades.

A complete list of the school houses of the county, their location in the township, enrollment of pupils, 1916-17, volumes in library, and name and address of clerk, is as follows:

(Abbreviations: SW, southwest; SC, south central; SE, southeast; NW, northwest; NC, north central; NE, northeast; EC, east central; NC, north central; WC, west central; SC, south central.)

Centerview Township.

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	82	Fulkerson	18	50	Wilbur Hunter	Centerview
C. Con.	1	Centerview	90	200	E. P. Hering	Centerview
NC.	"	Houx	30	100	E. P. Hering	Centerview
EC.	"	Scroggs	13	75	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SC.	"	Glenwood	14	85	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SW.	"	Stony Point	14	100	E. P. Hering	Centerview
WC.	"	Gowan	27	75	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SW.	72	Briscoe	20	40	Thomas Dunn	Centerview

Chilhowee Township.

C. Con.	2	Chilhowee	120	300	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
EC.	"	2 Rocky Point	21	70	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
WC.	"	2 Carpenter	14	120	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	2	Old Chilhowee	13	50	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
NC.	68	Science Hill	6	25	Harry Kilmer	Chilhowee
NE.	51	Hazel Mound	30	10	Chas. Hamilton	Chilhowee
NE.	56	Locust Grove	21	50	O. Bird	Warrensburg
NC.	54	Masonic Hall	17	75	F. P. Cleland	Centerview
NW.	75	Barthick	18	100	R. L. Raker	Holden
NW.	143	Magnolia	14	200	Geo. B. Graham	Magnolia
WC.	67	Denton	27	100	Frank Evans	Denton
SW.	C4	Carrington	--	--		Blairstown

Columbus Township.

C.	85	Columbus	31	75	Asa Hyatt	Columbus
NE.	83	McCoy	14	80	R. W. Greenwell	Columbus
WC.	87	Cross Roads	22	115	J. H. Fitzgerald	Pittsville
EC.	88	Shilo	13	40	E. W. Henry	Centerview
SE.	84	Waldon	11	25	Thompkins Rice	Warrensburg
NE.	83	McCoy	14	100	Mrs. Faust Wilson	Centerview
NW.	89	Highland	13	50	H. C. Vance	Odessa
SW.	77	Murray	20	20	Henry Hilke	Holden
SW.	141	Preuss	20	30	R. J. Cheatham	Columbus

Grover.

C.	18	Lowland	18	25	F. Lebbencamp	Knob Noster
NW.	22	Oak Ridge	14	100	D. A. Borgstadt	Concordia
NE.	23	County Line	30	250	Wm. Wolfrum	Concordia
NE.	19	Woodland	18	75	C. E. Maddox	Knob Noster
SC.	20	Cana	16	20	J. E. Foster	Knob Noster
EC.	15	Brush Hill	21	50	O. C. Forsythe	Knob Noster
WC.	16	Sunny Side	20	25	R. N. Cox	Knob Noster
SW.	17	Hepsidam	35	75	Chas. D. Hulse	Knob Noster
WC.	129	Maple Grove	12	40	Otto Baldwin	Knob Noster

Hazel Hill.

NW. Con. 3	Farmers H. S.	41	300	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
NW. Con. 3	Coleman	25	50	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
WC. Con. 3	Salem	30	100	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
NE. Con. 3	Neff	28	50	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
EC. Con. 3	Fayetteville	32	150	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
SE.	62	Liberty -----	14	100	W. L. Newton	Warrensburg
SE.	63	Walker -----	22	250	D. R. Camron	Warrensburg
SW.	64	Green Door---	9	20	Joe Simmerman	Warrensburg
SC.	136	Pleasant View--	28	52	J. L. Hedges	Warrensburg
SW.	59	Mt. Moriah----	14	100	D. E. Hizer	Warrensburg

Jackson Township.

NW.	119	Liberty -----	21	100	J. C. Wilkerson	Bates City
WC.	121	Basin Knob-----	24	75	R. H. Carter	Kingsville
WC.	120	Fairview -----	22	100	J. W. Phillips	Kingsville
C.	106	Elm -----	31	200	S. W. Beall	Kingsville
NC.	105	Pleasant Grove--	29	25	A. R. Wolfenberger	Pittsville
NE.	104	Rocky Ford----	39	200	Lloyd Helm	Pittsville
EC.	107	Pittsville -----	30	150	J. L. Patterson	Pittsville
SE.	103	Douglas -----	24	50	C. M. Geltner	Holden
SC.	100	Lincoln -----	37	200	D. J. Connell	Kingsville
SW.	117	Lone Walnut---	15	150	Calvin Hale	Pleasant Hill

Jefferson Township.

WC.	1	Valley Grove---	25	50	Eugene Herndon	Leeton
EC.	2	Pleasant Greene	26	75	Perrin Gibson	Windsor
SE.	3	Hillside -----	20	100	L. B. Sutherland	Windsor
SW.	4	Sunny Side----	60	50	G. M. Herndon	Windsor
NW.	5	Flardonia -----	16	0	J. L. Johnson	Knob Noster
NC.	6	Brushy -----	13	20	J. R. Stevens	Knob Noster
NE.	9	Eldorado -----	20	50	F. D. Wolfe	Green Ridge
NW.	135	Crab Orchard---	40	10	H. Sterling	Leeton

Kingsville Township.

EC.	95	Sankey -----	9	125	Alex Long	Kingsville
NE.	101	Everett -----	20	150	J. K. Denny	Kingsville
SW.	111	Duncan -----	11	75	J. H. Fitzgerald	Kingsville
WC.	115	Ralston -----	17	150	M. M. Connell	Kingsville
NW.	116	Howard -----	17	20	Raymond Hill	Kingsville
C.	127	Kingsville -----	120	300	Elmer Angel	Kingsville

Madison Township.

Loca- tion.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
SE.	74	King -----	24	150	R. L. King -----	Holden
WC.	95	Sankey -----	7	114	Alex Long -----	Kingsville
EC.	98	Flynn -----	16	50	C. H. Skerlock -----	Holden
NC.	99	Grant -----	41	150	B. H. Vaughn -----	Holden
NC.	102	Roberts -----	23	250	Chas. Christenson ----	Holden
C.	126	Holden -----	--	---	A. E. Mayhew -----	Holden
NE.	79	Round Grove ---	16	150	Allen Roberts -----	Holden

Montserrat Township.

SC.	12	Diamond Point -	11	0	Mrs. Edw. Rieber Knob	Noster
SE.	30	Pleasant Point -	20	150	Geo. W. Adams	Warrensburg
SW.	31	Adams -----	16	75	W. J. Kinsey --	Warrensburg
SW.	37	Dawson -----	18	100	Frank Haller --	Warrensburg
NC.	38	Valley View ----	19	75	D. M. Hedges ---	Montserrat
C.	40	Montserrat ----	9	50	C. M. Scroggs ---	Montserrat
C.	40	Montserrat Col. -	20	0	C. M. Scroggs ---	Montserrat
NC.	137	Oak Grove ----	30	150	C. M. Pfeffer ----	Montserrat

Rose Hill Township.

C.	90	Scaly Bark ----	24	120	M. A. Reed -----	Holden
EC.	91	Doak -----	29	150	J. C. Raber -----	Holden
SE.	4	Star -----	9	---	-----	Blairstown
NC.	93	Stout -----	20	100	A. Rehder -----	Holden
NE.	96	Cass -----	20	150	C. G. Yoder -----	Holden
EC.	97	Pleasant Shade. -	16	50	J. H. McDougal ----	Holden
SW.	108	Mt. Xenia ----	31	200	Robt. Wert -----	Latour
WC.	109	Rose Hill ----	25	115	Chas. Sheller -----	Latour
WC.	110	Latour -----	34	75	W. A. Smith -----	Latour
NW.	114	Orr -----	16	10	B. D. McKay -----	Kingsville
SC.	120	Quick City ----	17	150	C. F. Lawson ----	Blairstown

Simpson Township.

EC.	21	Valley City ----	21	50	P. M. Estes -----	Knob Noster
SW.	41	Mason -----	18	75	R. H. Wood, Jr. -	Warrensburg
C.	42	Lynn -----	22	50	W. R. Reynolds	Warrensburg
SE.	43	Victor -----	20	40	D. L. Jones ----	Warrensburg

Loca- tion.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	44	Bowman -----	18	50	Gustav Ferking	-----Aullville
NE.	45	Eureka -----	27	100	Alven Zumbuhl	-----Aullville
SW.	133	Foster -----	21	75	Will Benton	---Warrensburg

Warrensburg Township.

SE.	32	Valley -----	14	100	J. W. Bowman	--Warrensburg
EC.	36	Union Prairie --	17	150	H. J. Shumate	--Warrensburg
SE.	39	Grove -----	10	75	Miles Murphy	--Warrensburg
SC.	55	Oakland -----	33	150	J. C. Leary	----Warrensburg
C.	125	Warrensburg ---	--	---	L. C. Gore	----Warrensburg
NE.	140	Prairie View ---	10	25	Frank Pick	----Warrensburg

Washington Township.

SW.	7	Lemley -----	30	50	Geo. Lyle	-----Knob Noster
SE.	8	Prairie Home --	17	100	F. S. Jarvis	----Knob Noster
NE.	10	Oak Grove ----	14	150	W. F. Redd	----Knob Noster
NC.	11	Brushville -----	24	50	G. W. Knaus	--Knob Noster
EC.	13	Pleasant Prairie--	12	100	H. A. Werner	--Knob Noster
SC.	14	Woolery -----	20	200	E. W. Brim	----Knob Noster
C.	124	Knob Noster ----	--	---	J. C. Metts	----Knob Noster

School Attendance and Illiteracy.

The following official statistics are from the United States census for 1870 and 1910:

1870.

Attended School.		Foreign -----		91
Total -----	4,759	White, 10 to 15 --		
Native -----	4,727	Male -----		63
Foreign -----	32	Female -----		51
White--		White, 15 to 21--		
Male -----	2,357	Male -----		90
Female -----	2,231	Female -----		67
Colored--		White, 21 and over--		
Male -----	82	Male -----		297
Female -----	89	Female -----		361
Cannot read, 10 and over ---	1,326	Colored, 10 to 15--		
Cannot write, total -----	1,668	Male -----		52
Native -----	1,577	Female -----		41

Colored, 15 to 21—		Colored, 21 and over—	
Male -----	69	Male -----	197
Female -----	110	Female -----	270

1910.

Illiteracy, 1910.**Illiterate Males of Voting Age.**

Total number illiterate -----	363
Per cent. illiterate -----	4.7
Per cent. in 1900 -----	6.0
Native white, number illiterate -----	206
Per cent. illiterate -----	6.3
Foreign-born white number illiterate -----	18
Per cent. illiterate -----	2.9
Negro, number illiterate -----	139
Per cent. illiterate -----	35.4

Persons 10 Years Old and Over.

Total number -----	20,976
Number illiterate -----	662
Per cent. illiterate -----	3.2
Native white, number -----	19,447
Number illiterate -----	354
Per cent. illiterate -----	1.8
Foreign-born white, number -----	500
Number illiterate -----	35
Per cent. illiterate -----	7.0
Negro, number -----	1,029
Number illiterate -----	273
Per cent. illiterate -----	26.5

Persons 10 to 20 Years, Inclusive.

Total number -----	5,885
Number illiterate -----	36
Per cent. illiterate -----	0.6

School Age and Attendance.

Total number, 6 to 20 years, inclusive -----	7,963
Number attending school -----	5,930
Per cent. attending school -----	74.5
Number 6 to 9 years -----	2,078
Number attending school -----	1,738
Number 10 to 14 years -----	2,721
Number attending school -----	2,612
Number 15 to 17 years -----	1,556
Number attending school -----	1,119
Number 18 to 20 years -----	1,608
Number attending school -----	461

Persons 6 to 14 Years, Inclusive.

Total number -----	4,799
Number attending school -----	4,350
Per cent. attending school -----	90.6
Native white, native parentage, number -----	4,356
Number attending school -----	3,980
Per cent. attending school -----	91.4
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage -----	223
Number attending school -----	201
Per cent. attending school -----	90.1
Foreign-born white, number -----	5
Number attending school -----	1
Negro, number -----	215
Number attending school -----	168
Per cent. attending school -----	78.1

CHAPTER X.—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. District No. 2.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH NORMAL SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI—ORIGIN OF THE WARRENSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—HOW THE NORMAL SCHOOL OPENED—THE NORMAL SCHOOL SINCE THE FIRE—OUTLINE OF COURSE IN DIDACTICS BY PRESIDENT BEARD: CULTURE, INSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT—TRAINING SCHOOL — SUMMER SCHOOL — ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT — TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is said that the first normal school in the country was opened July 3, 1839, at Lexington, Massachusetts, upon a joint undertaking of the state and Timothy Dwight, a "merchant prince"; that by 1854, four normal schools were endowed by Massachusetts and that she was followed by New York, Maine, Vermont, and by 1869 by a dozen other states.

In Missouri, the official record of the efforts to establish normal schools, is briefly as follows:

In 1842, State Superintendent of Schools James L. Minor called attention to normal schools abroad, especially Holland and Prussia, and urged their establishment here as the best single agency towards efficiency in the common schools.

November 16, 1846, Superintendent Faulkland M. Martin called attention to "the prevalent opinion that a school for the education of young men to be employed hereafter as teachers would be of almost incalculable benefit to our common school system."

December 30, 1850, Superintendent Ephraim B. Ewing (grandfather of the writer) called attention to a provision made in 1849, to establish a professorship of "Theory and Practice of Teaching" at the State University, and expressed the opinion that the plan would fail because prospective teachers would not go so far, nor put in as much time as was required and urged that normals be established nearer the people.

The above superintendents were all secretaries of state, and as such ex-officio superintendents. In 1854, a separate school superintendent was again established, and from that time on all the superintendents urged the establishment of the normals.

Origin of the Warrensburg State Normal School.—(By Capt. George S. Grover.)

[Editor's Note: Captain Grover is a son of Col. Benj. W. Grover, who settled in Warrensburg in 1844 and who was one of the county's leaders till his death in 1861 at the Battle of Lexington. Captain Grover is one of the few now living of the leaders in the fight to establish the normal school in Warrensburg, and what he writes is of his own knowledge.]

The public school system of Warrensburg was reorganized immediately after the Civil War. In 1869, a school board was elected, pledged to introduce modern methods of instruction. The new members were: Dr. A. W. Reese, president; Col. A. W. Rogers, Gen. Warren Shedd, and Capt. George S. Grover, secretary and treasurer. All these men were college graduates and Civil War veterans. Messrs. Rogers and Shedd were enthusiastic advocates of normal school training for teachers in the public schools.

The new school board elected Madison Babcock superintendent of the public schools of Warrensburg. Mr. Babcock was a graduate of the Oswego, New York, Normal School. He secured as far as then possible normal school graduates for teachers in the Warrensburg public schools, and very soon introduced modern methods of teaching in them.

At that time Capt. M. U. Foster and Col. Wells H. Blodgett were living in Warrensburg. Captain Foster was then circuit clerk of Johnson county and was a leading member of the Republican party, then in control of the state. Colonel Blodgett was also a prominent Republican and was then a state senator from Johnson and Henry counties.

At the earnest request of Messrs. Reese, Rogers, Shedd and Babcock, Messrs. Foster and Blodgett, after a careful study of the subject, prepared, and secured, the passage through the Legislature of Missouri of an act, approved March 20, 1870, authorizing the location and operation of normal schools in Missouri as state institutions.

This excellent statute is the law in Missouri, at this time, practically unchanged. At that time (1870) a great and controlling sentiment was created in Johnson county in favor of state normal schools by active missionary work by Messrs. Reese, Rogers, Shedd, Babcock, Foster, and Blodgett. The question soon became non-partisan, and Capt. H. C. Fike, Major R. Baldwin, then editor and part proprietor of the "War-

rensburg Standard," and John W. Brown, Republican, and Gen. F. M. Cockrell, Col. T. T. Crittenden, A. W. Ridings, and I. M. Cruce, all leading Democrats in Warrensburg, were active supporters of such schools.

Maj. E. A. Nickerson, a leading Democrat in Warrensburg, became, after his arrival there, the personal legal adviser of Capt. M. U. Foster.

A state board of normal school regents was then appointed by the governor to locate a normal school in central Missouri. Sedalia and Warrensburg became active competitors. Both offered substantial bond issues for the new school. The regents first decided in favor of Sedalia. Then Captain Foster made a thorough examination of the Sedalia offer and convinced the state board that there was a fatal defect in such offer. The board, therefore, rescinded its action, and located the school at Warrensburg. Capt. M. U. Foster executed a deed to the new school of the land, twenty acres in extent, his chief possession, for a nominal sum, and on it the present normal school in Warrensburg now stands.

Captain Foster, Messrs. Beard, Jonhonnot, Babcock, Reese, Rogers, Shedd, Baldwin, Ridings, Cruce, Cockrell, and Crittenden are no longer living. They have gone to their reward, and "their good works do follow them." Captain Fike, John W. Brown, H. T. Clark, and Maj. E. A. Nickerson are still living in Warrensburg. Col. W. H. Blodgett lives in St. Louis.

May the future years be successful and prosperous for the State Normal School at Warrensburg, as well as for the beautiful city of that name, is the earnest wish and hope of the writer.

How the Normal School Opened.—(By Mrs. Sarah J. Williams.)

[Editor's Note: Mrs. Williams, with her husband, N. Martin Williams, came to Johnson county in 1869. Her husband was prominent in the newspaper field and politics of that time. Mrs. Williams, of unusual natural ability, became especially conversant with public affairs. She was matron of the normal school from 1882 to 1886, and librarian and reference teacher from 1882 to 1897.]

April 27, 1871, the normal school was finally located at Warrensburg. Warrensburg received the news late one evening. The church bells were rung all night, bands played, bonfires were lighted, and people, hundreds of them, beat tinpans or anything they could find to beat that would make a noise. Fourteen days after this the school was

opened in the Foster public school building, May 10, 1870. The grounds upon which this building stands was also given by M. U. Foster, so let us always remember that, whatever his faults, Warrensburg is eternally indebted to him for its educational progress. Miss Sally Land, afterwards Mrs. Isaac Markward, paid \$250 for the first incidental ticket. There were forty students in attendance the first day. George P. Beard was the president the first year. James Johonnot was elected the next year and served for three years.

During the second year occurred the great grasshopper invasion of this part of the state and almost broke up the school. Professor Johonnot, out of his own purse, and with private help, established club rooms and cheap eating places to help the enterprise along. John the Baptist was said to have relished locusts, and the school gave a grasshopper soup supper at fifty cents a plate in the old Eads Hotel, where Cohn's store now stands. The grasshopper soup was made by pulling the legs off the hoppers and breaking the feet off at the knee, using only the hams of the hoppers for the soup. Roasted grasshoppers were also served. The proceeds of this supper went to help the students in the school until later in the summer the hoppers took their flight and good crops were raised.

Professor Johonnot was in many respects a remarkable man. He brought the best methods of the East and organized the entire workings of the school, building for it a sure foundation.

In June, 1872, the school moved into the new building, with only the lower floor finished, the rest not being completed for ten years. In 1875, George L. Osborne was elected president. He came as a Christian gentleman, an experienced educator, and won success where few could have succeeded. He was president twenty-four years, and to him belongs the honor of making the best normal school in the state.

On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, the grounds for the building were surveyed and work soon began. August 16, 1871, the corner stone of the first building was laid. The occasion was celebrated with a big meeting, four bands, a long procession and impressive ceremonies. Among the speakers were William T. Harris, afterward United States superintendent of Education, and Norman J. Coleman, afterward the first secretary of agriculture, both Missourians.

The first faculty consisted of George P. Beard, president; E. A. Angel and Miss Lucy Jane Maltby, instructors. Capt. H. C. Fike,

now living, was treasurer of the first board of regents. On June 22, 1871, Beard was re-elected for the ensuing year, 1871-72. Among the early teachers from 1872 to 1876 were Mrs. Mary V. Neet, Capt. W. F. Bahlman and Miss Ida M. Carhart, all now living. During the first ten years the school labored under great difficulties.

The appropriations made by the Legislature were inadequate for the completion and proper equipment of the building and for the employment of the needed teachers for a number of years. Yet in spite of these conditions, the attendance was good and steadily increased. The average attendance has been as follows: 1871 to 1881, three hundred and eighty-one; 1881 to 1891, five hundred and forty-two; 1891 to 1901, eight hundred and sixty-five; 1901 to 1911, one thousand four hundred sixty; 1915-1916, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight. The faculty has grown from three members, in 1871, to fifty-three, and has constantly increased in standard of scholarship and ability. It is now a member of the North Central Association of Colleges in the United States, and gives the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy for four years' college work, which is recognized as the equivalent of the Bachelor's degrees of Chicago, Wisconsin, and the other colleges in the association.

Seventy-two hundred and fifty men and women have been licensed by the normal to teach in the public schools of Missouri. Of this number, forty-one hundred and seventy-three have received their regents' certificate, a two-years' license to teach in Missouri. Twenty-nine hundred and eight have received diplomas, which give a life license to teach in the public schools of Missouri, and one hundred and sixty-nine have received the rural school certificate.

The presidents of the school have been George P. Beard, 1871-72; James Johonnot, 1872-75; George L. Osborne, 1875-98; George H. Howe, 1898-1901; E. B. Craighead, 1901-04; James E. Ament, 1904-06; W. J. Hawkins, 1906-1915; E. L. Hendricks, 1915, to present.

In June, 1872, the first story of the main building was ready for occupancy. However, the building as at first planned was completed in 1881. In 1885 and 1886 a wing was erected south of the center of the main building and connected with it by a corridor. Appropriations were made in 1895 for a Science building, in 1903 for a gymnasium and a new heating plant with a second story for the manual training department, and in 1907 for a training school building. The gymnasium and training school were built of Warrensburg sandstone.

The Normal School Since the Fire.—On March 6, 1915, occurred an event that showed what the normal school was really made of. Early that morning every building was destroyed by fire, except the gymnasium and power plant. The following clipping from the "Normal Student" of March 9, 1918, on the third anniversary of the fire, tells what happened:

"The enrollment of the normal school at this time was about 650. This mass of people, young men and women, just as we are, were here for educational purposes and had no buildings to shelter them. What were they to do?

"Bills were strewn throughout the town. Daily editions of newspapers were gotten out to arouse everybody. There were great mass meetings held for students, faculty, men and women and conferences of business and professional men of the city. A board of regents' meeting was called and held on the shortest of notice.

"At these various meetings it was decided not to let the loss of buildings hinder or in anyway interfere with the progress of anyone concerned. Arrangements were made for all classes by Monday morning at the beginning of the first hour and the fire was only Saturday morning.

"Some predicted that the majority of students would leave and go home in a day or two, that Warrensburg would be dead, and that some other town would raise a subscription toward the rebuilding of the buildings and get them there. They predicted that everything in general would lose its pep. These were the pessimists, a very small percentage.

"The optimists who were large in number were the ones who did things. A student mass meeting was held at 2:30 p. m. the same day of the fire at which the students made resolutions to the effect that they were willing to help do their part, that they were not discouraged, and they sympathized with the faculty, board of regents and people of Warrensburg. They recognized that the buildings did not make the school and that they were a small part of it. The students did help. They did their part conscientiously and energetically in keeping Normal No. 2 and Warrensburg alive. That is the reason the cause was won and that we students are here now."

The Legislature then in session and its successor appropriated

\$305,000 at once for new buildings, and work began at once. The Training School building was rebuilt at once at a cost of \$53,964.61. It is of stone and concrete throughout, has forced ventilation, hardwood floors, slate blackboards, and sanitary drinking fountains on each floor.

Science Hall was completed July 20, 1916, at a cost of \$69,120.24. This building, like the new training school building, represents the best that is known to modern school architecture in construction, heating, lighting and ventilation. It is devoted to agriculture, physical and biological science and home economics. The main, or Administration building, was ready for the opening of the school year, 1917-18. It is built of Carthage limestone and Warrensburg sandstone, at a cost of \$168,042.72. The entire building is equipped with a modern combined heating and ventilating system. This building is occupied by the administrative offices, the Academic Department and the Library. The literary societies also have commodious quarters here.

The Revised Statutes of 1899 declare the normal schools to be established to fit young men and young women to be 'competent teachers in the public schools of the state' (elementary schools and high schools). The dominant interest centers in that training which the school affords to those preparing to be teachers. This school is especially organized for a professional work in its departments of psychology, pedagogy and the training school.

"Academic and technical preparations must of a necessity, proceed along with or before professional instruction. The academic instruction of a normal school must be exact, though broad. The student of normal school is thoroughly grounded in the subjects he is to teach, and more, his course must extend beyond the public school subjects, to give the broader outlook for sources of material and clearer insight into methods and means of investigation."

The course of study when the school was first established was: Natural science, mathematics, elocution, vocal music, instrumental music, didactics. The latter was given by President Beard and constituted the professional course and was outlined in detail as follows:

Methods of Culture—Classification of mental powers; nature and office of each faculty; laws of development and discipline; methods of cultivating each faculty; normal science; methods of cultivating our moral nature; domestic and social culture.

Methods of Instruction—Principles of instruction; forms of instruction; classification of knowledge; order of studying the branches; methods of teaching; history of methods and biography of educators.

School Management—Preparatory work; school organization; class management; school government; school authorities; science of government and Missouri school laws; school hygiene; teachers' institutes.

Training School.—The training school, first designated as "Model Department," and commonly called "practice school," first embraced in Warrensburg public schools and was under Prof. J. J. Campbell, for many years the beloved head of the English department. This did not prove satisfactory and was discontinued, a training school in connection with the normal established and it also discontinued, and the school finally established in 1881-82.

Summer School.—The summer school was organized in 1896, as a sort of private enterprise until 1901, when an appropriation was made for it. Since then, it has grown until now its enrollment much exceeds that of any other period of the year. It is composed of the highest class students, chiefly teachers of experience taking advanced work. In 1916-17, there were 300 students taking senior college work.

The present departments of the school are grouped as two, the Academic and Department of Technical Subjects. The following is a complete list of the subjects in each department with the amount of college courses given under them, measured in hours. A course of five hours means a course in which five hours of lecture or class-room instruction is given for a period of half a school year. After a student has graduated from a first-class high school, 120 hours of such college work is required in the leading universities and in the normal for the Bachelor's degree; 60 hours is required for the diploma, conferring life-time license to teach in the Missouri public schools:

Academic Department.

Agriculture, physiography and geography	32½ hours
Biology	20 hours
Chemistry, physiology and hygiene	20 hours
Economics	22½ hours
Education	42½ hours
English	80 hours
French	22½ hours
German	38¾ hours

History	50	hours
Latin	35	hours
Mathematics	32½	hours
Physics	22½	hours
Training school	45	hours
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Total	463¾	hours

Department of Technical Subjects.

Commerce	23¼	hours
Fine arts	32½	hours
Home economics	37½	hours
Industrial arts	51¼	hours
Music	43¾	hours
Physical education	12½	hours
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Total	200¾	hours

The Agricultural Department emphasizes the raising of dairy stock, hogs and poultry. This department is well equipped in the class room and on the farm. There is close co-operation with the State College of Agriculture in carrying on co-operative demonstration plats of alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, forage crops for hogs and ornamental and fruit planting.

The normal demonstration farm, which is located within a short distance from the campus, consists of thirty-six acres, which are owned by the state, besides sixty acres which the state rents. This farm is well adapted to experimental and demonstration work and it is fairly equipped with farm machinery for crop production. The general fields are used to illustrate the methods of crop production that should exist in the vicinity of Warrensburg.

CHAPTER XI.—COUNTY FINANCES.

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT—UNSETTLED CONDITIONS DUE TO CIVIL WAR—
SMALL EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE IN EARLY DAYS—DEBTS DUE JOHN-
SON COUNTY—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND—BONDS—COURT HOUSE—
COUNTY HOME—COUNTY REVENUE—DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS
—VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES.

Johnson county bears the unusual and satisfactory distinction of not only being free from indebtedness but has a very satisfactory balance to its credit.

The management of the finances of Johnson county since its organization in 1835 has, in the main, been conservative, economical and businesslike. The only exception has been during and just after the Civil War.

During the war public finance was unsettled and after the war and extending to the panic of 1873, there seems to have been mismanagement or carelessness or both. By 1873 the county had a total indebtedness of \$304,500, no easy burden. From 1873 to 1876 mortgages on over one hundred farms had been foreclosed in the county. Then the county officials elected at that time introduced rigid economy and conservatism and this policy has been pursued ever since. The chief complaint in recent years has been that the county has spent too little. However, the county courts have fairly represented the people and if they have been too conservative it is because we, the people who elected them, have as a whole been the same way.

When the county was organized in 1835 there were few settlers and the amount of the county's business seems to us startlingly small. There were no public improvements, nothing to spend public money for and no salaried officers to speak of. The first tax assessment of which we have any record was July 16, 1835. The first salary paid to a public official in this county was at the special term of court in 1835, when John H. Townsend, clerk of court, received his salary which amounted to \$32.38! At the same term of court John Beatty received \$14.81 for books, etc., furnished the court.

At the September term of court, 1835, the county received its first revenue which consisted of \$6.50 of state tax on deeds and \$5 from P. L.

Hudgins for a grocer's license. John Carmichael was the first county assessor. He did his work in thirty-two days, for which he received \$48. Richard Hancock was the tax collector for the year 1835. At his final settlement for that year he paid over to the county \$376.85 in full of all taxes collected by him, including merchants' and grocers' licenses. His commission for collecting the same amounted to \$32.81. P. L. Hudgins, the first county treasurer received \$10 as his salary for the year 1835, and \$20 as commissioner of school lands and \$6 for expenses for printing.

Twenty years after the organization of the county we find the following general statement of funds, revenues and expenditures of Johnson county for the fiscal year ending with the May term of court in 1855:

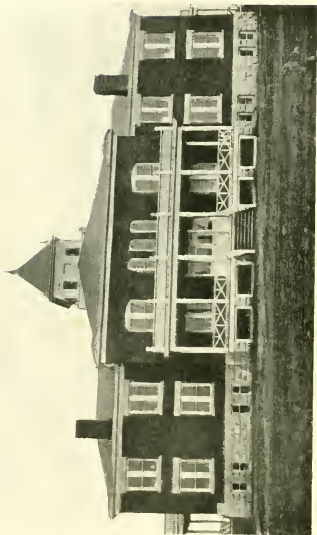
Balance on hand on settlement, \$222.84; paid in by collector since, \$3,240.08, total, \$3,462.92; by amount paid warrants, \$2,545.27; by amount jury scrips, \$266.90, total, \$2,802.17; balance in treasury, \$660.75.

Debts Due Johnson County.—Due on tax book of 1854, \$1,726.00; principal due John Price's bond, \$1,203.76; interest due on same till May 10, 1855, \$112.22; cash now in treasury, \$660.75, total, \$3,701.73; outstanding warrants, May 17, 1855, \$316.55; principal due internal improvement fund, \$1,000.00; interest on same May 10, 1855, \$415.00, total, \$1,731.55; amount in favor of county, \$1,970.18.

Internal Improvement Fund.—To amount bonds in treasury, May 17, 1855, \$328.82; to amount interest on bonds to May 12, 1855, \$89.80; to cash in treasury, May 12, 1855, \$690.21; add debt due by Johnson county, \$1,000.00; interest on same, \$415.00; total amount of fund, \$2,523.83. Thus it will be seen that even in twenty years from the county's creation its total business was less than 2 per cent. of what it is today.

The county officers were paid as follows in 1855: Treasurer, \$1,500 plus one-half per cent. of school funds handled by him; prosecuting attorney, \$750 plus fees; county clerk, \$1,500; circuit clerk, fees; county clerk deputy, \$750; county judges, \$3 a day each; sheriff, fees; probate judge, fees; coroner, fees; recorder, fees; surveyor, fees; collector, fees; constables, fees; school commissioner, fees.

Bonds.—While Johnson county has been progressive in the way of promoting and encouraging public enterprises it has not suffered by the infliction of bonded indebtedness to the extent that many counties of the West have. The county voted \$50,000 in 6 per cent. bonds in 1851 to build



JOHNSON COUNTY HOME, NEAR WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

the Pacific railroad, to be expended in Johnson county on the line of the railroad to aid in its construction. In addition the citizens of the county subscribed to about \$50,000 of the railroad bonds to insure the building of the road through Johnson county instead of by way of the river route. Madison township voted \$60,000 bonds to the capital stock of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad when that road was constructed west from Holden in 1869.

In 1870 Warrensburg voted \$100,000 bonds for the construction of a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall. Before the entire amount of subscriptions for building the road was obtained this \$100,000 was used for grading the road northeast from Warrensburg for a distance of thirteen miles. It was then found that the rest of the money necessary for the completion of the road could not be raised. Thus the \$100,000 already invested was lost and the railroad was never built, like many other railless railroads of the early days. There was considerable litigation over these bonds which extended over a period of years, but the matter was finally compromised.

Court House.—No bonds were ever voted for the erection of any of the county buildings. The first court house was completed at Old Town Warrensburg, 1842. The county clerk's office was built there in 1837. The old court house building at Old Town was too small to accommodate the offices of the various county officials and separate buildings were erected for that purpose. When the court house was removed to New Town the citizens of Warrensburg donated a frame building to the county which served as the court house until 1894, when it was destroyed by fire.

The present court house was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$50,000 to the taxpayers of the county, although the buildings really cost \$500 to \$1,000 more. The difference was paid by about one hundred of the leading citizens of Warrensburg, who had long urged the erection of the kind of building that the county now has and gave their personal bonds as a guarantee that it would not cost over \$50,000. The county paid the \$50,000 by slightly raising the county tax levy for three successive years and by the time the building was completed it was practically paid for. This is said to have been an unusual procedure in the erection of a public building of this size.

County Home.—The Johnson County Home is two miles east of Warrensburg and consists of eighty-four acres. This is one of the ideal

county homes in the state and here the less fortunate members of society are well cared for through their remaining years. The home is supplied with city water, steam heat and electric light. A chapel is provided for religious services and a library, which was presented by Mr. Young of Chilhowee, is at the disposal of the inmates who are inclined to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded. The white inmates and the negroes are in separate departments and eat their meals separately. At the time of this writing (1917) there are twenty-five inmates in this home, nineteen of whom are white and six colored.

The Tenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri gives the following concise statement of the conditions found at the Johnson County Home, under date of February 28, 1916: "Building, a large, two-story brick, well planned and beautifully located, only a short distance from Warrensburg. Modern in all respects. Institution has library for those who care to read. Management, institution was scrupulously clean. Management is excellent in every department." The institution is under the management of K. C. Tempel.

The following is the statement of the finances of Johnson county for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1918:

County Revenue.—Total receipts, \$151,141.23; total disbursements, \$86,585.10; balance, \$64,556.13.

Disbursements.—Miscellaneous, \$15,384.03; county officials, salaries city, \$17,432.60; expense of county officials, \$579.08; court house expense, \$1,433.90; county jail repairs, prisoners' board, medical care and supplies, \$1,501.82; county home, salary, labor, insurance, etc, \$4,384.27; county wards, outdoor relief, \$830.00; bridges, \$10,027.38; printing and stationery, \$1,485.68; insane, including care in state hospitals for the insane, \$6,905.15; fuel, lights and water, \$2,289.72; election, \$86.50; inquests, \$162.12; grand juries, \$242.30; grand jury witnesses, \$113.70; petit juries, \$1,299.55; criminal cases, 790.31; Missouri reformatory, \$50.33; school for deaf, \$62.54; road improvement, \$4,592.00; concrete culverts, \$16,815.87; county special road work, \$18,947.97.

Special Accounts.—

Account	Received	Disbursed	Balance
Common road -----	\$12,617.70	\$11,655.46	\$962.24
Roads and bridges -----	73,202.56	38,992.92	34,209.64
Inter-county seat fund -----	2,766.01	1,362.40	1,403.61

State criminal costs -----	1,473.71	544.81	928.90
County criminal costs -----	1,048.46	669.26	379.20
Witness fees -----	313.05	51.85	261.20
Unclaimed creditors' funds ----	-----	-----	121.24
County foreign insurance tax---	3,020.18	3,020.18	-----
County school fund, principal--	4,100.64	3,892.61	208.33
County school fund, interest---	6,383.82	3,747.73	2,636.09
Swamp land fund, principal----	11,869.46	9,311.71	2,557.75
Swamp land fund, interest-----	5,598.19	2,920.45	2,667.74
Township school fund, principal	4,387.93	3,245.68	1,142.25
Township school fund, interest--	1,931.24	1,073.28	857.96

The total amounts in the school funds, which are loaned by the county at 5 per cent. interest and the income turned over to the schools, are:

County school funds, \$56,006.81; swamp land funds, \$57,147.85; township school funds, \$22,000.29; total, \$135,154.95.

Valuations and Tax Rates.—Comparative valuations and tax rates for the county are as follow:

Year, 1881; real estate, \$4,876,969.00; personalty, \$2,592,498.00; total, \$7,469,467.00; per \$100 state rate, 40 cents; per \$100 county rate, \$1.43.

Year, 1917; real estate, \$25,014,690.00; personalty, \$8,641,170.00; railway, \$1,975,526.00; total, \$35,631,386.00; per \$100 state rate, approximately 8 cents; per \$100 county rate, approximately 45 cents.

In 1881 there was also a tax on each \$100 of \$1 for Warrensburg township railroad bonds and \$1.50 for Madison township railroad bonds. The total county rate of \$1.43 included county revenue, 40 cents; county interest, 25 cents; school, 38 cents; state tax, 20 cents, and state interest, 20 cents. Today there are no bonds or other indebtedness owing by the county or any of the townships.

CHAPTER XII.—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—THE KNOBS—
EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—
COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—
COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—KNOB NOSTER.

Washington was one of the first four townships of the county and originally comprised approximately the northeast quarter of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for George Washington.

Geography and Soils.—Area, 45 square miles, or 28,800 acres. Geographically and according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Washington township is composed of a fairly solid area of gray soil (Oswego silt loam) in the southeast half, a mile wide strip of "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam) along the west side and patches of different soils in the northeast.

These soils in detail are:

Oswego silt loam, upland, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 38 per cent. of the township; a gray, rather compact level-lying soil. It lies in a large body in the southeast.

Boone silt loam, upland, 14 square miles or about 30 per cent. It lies chiefly along Clear Fork creek in the west and in a strip one-quarter to one-half mile wide along Walnut headwaters in the northeast.

Summit silt loam, "black limestone" soil, about 6 square miles or 14 per cent. It composes chiefly the smoother upland on both sides of and one-half to three-quarters mile back from Walnut creek in the northeast, and also in an irregular patch about a half mile wide and two miles long, extending southwesterly from a point about half a mile east of Knob Noster to a point about a half mile south of town.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil, about 4 square miles or 9 per cent. This lies chiefly in irregular patches of three-quarters square mile in area between the sandy upland next to Walnut bottom and the black limestone soil farther back.

Cherokee silt loam, upland, light-brown soil, resembling the Oswego silt loam, about two and a quarter square miles or 5 per cent. It lies chiefly along Muddy creek in the southeast.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom, about one square mile or 2 per cent.; lies along Walnut and Clear Fork creeks. The smallest proportion of bottom land of any township in the county.

Robertsville silt loam, gray second bottom soil, about three-quarters square mile or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This lies chiefly in a strip about one-half mile wide immediately north of the Missouri Pacific railroad on the east side of Clear Fork and immediately adjoining the first bottom. It runs north from the railroad about two miles and south about one mile, gradually narrowing in both directions.

Boone gravelly loam, more sand than Boone silt loam; about one-half square mile or three-quarters per cent. It is in a patch one mile west of Knob Noster, close to railroad, on the south.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam is ranked as one of the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Knob Noster.—One of the unusual physical features of the township is what is known as the Knobs, two prominent knolls located just north of the town of Knob Noster, from which the town derived its name. They both rise a considerable height above the surrounding country. Much conjecture and a great deal of unreliable tradition envelop the history of these mounds. The early settlers for many years regarded these knobs as prominent land marks. An Indian tradition is that a great battle was fought here at one time. Human bones have been exhumed from these mounds but the mystery of how they came there is still unsolved. There is also an Indian tradition that these mounds are the hiding place of valuable treasure which was buried here some time in the past. Concerning the curiosity with which these mounds were viewed as late as 1879, the following article appeared in the "Knob Noster Gem," under date of November 28, 1879: "Just north of Knob Noster are two hills known as the Knobs. For some time there has been talk of the possible contents of these Knobs but almost everybody laughed at the idea of them containing anything more than the surrounding land. However, there were a few who still thought there was a bonanza in the hill if it could only be gotten out. Last Saturday, W. L. Shockley and R. H. Carr shouldered a pick and struck out for the Knobs. After a few hours' digging they found the skeletons of several human beings, together with other curiosities, which were buried with the Indians, Mound Builders or whoever they were."

Early Settlements.—The first settler of the original Washington township of whom we have any record is said to have been John Leeper, who settled in what is now Grover township. Col. John Robinson states in the Johnson County History of 1881: "In about 1828, John Leeper, son-in-law of Peter Fisher, of Pettis county, settled in the woods in section 22, township 47 and range 25, and improved five or six acres. Just northeast of him in section 16 William Cheek settled about the same time and in 1831 built the old Gallaher mill in section 6, on Clear Fork." The first land entry by Cheek was November 30, 1832, in Montserrat township.

Joseph Lapsley came from Russell county, Kentucky, in 1837 and died in 1854. John Coy settled here in 1833 and died in 1850. He was also a Kentuckian. Spencer Adams, a native of North Carolina, is said to have settled in this township in 1835. (He made land entry in 1832.) He died in 1867. Ambrose Brockman, from Russell county, Kentucky, settled here in 1837 and died in 1848. James A. Gallaher was also a very early settler. Vally Hall, a Kentuckian, came here in 1835 and died in 1868. John Stewart, also a Kentuckian, came in 1834 and died in 1843. Samuel Graham from Kentucky, made his home here in 1834 and died six years later. Thomas M. Ramsey settled on section 14, in 1859. Jonathan Butler, Alexander and William Gregg, James Ray, and George Gallaher were also pioneers who settled here in the thirties. A German named Strickland settled on section 12 in 1836 but a few years later, when the settlers began to locate within two or three miles of each other, he began to feel crowded and went farther south. Among others who settled here prior to 1840, were W. A. Williams, Jacob Knaus, Samuel Workman, W. H. DeArman, James Brown, Richard McCombs, Henry Hayes, Fred Houck, John Reed, Andrew Thompson, George Thornton, Samuel McCormack, Benjamin Howard, William Box, W. R. McCart.

At a general election held in Knob Noster on the first Monday in August, 1858, appear the names of A. Hargraves, Samuel McKeen and Jacob Knaus as judges, and J. C. Corum as clerk. All were sworn in August 2, 1858, by J. B. Mayes, justice of the peace. (At this election two hundred and fifty votes were cast.)

Among the first to enter government land in this township were Richard Marshall, October 4, 1833; James Ray, March 1, 1834, and Henry Edwards, June 13, 1834.

Early Churches.—The earliest church in what is now Washington township was Pleasant Grove church, a union building owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists in the south part of the township.

It was organized in 1853-54 by Rev. John B. Morrow. The building was erected since the Civil War and dedicated by Revs. J. H. Hint and Mr. Young.

Early pastors of this church were W. Gilliam, W. Compton, B. W. Pierce, E. Morgan, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, B. F. Thomas, J. T. A. Henderson and L. H. Davis. Old members were William Geery and wife, Daniel Adams, Susan Adams, Isaiah Kimzey and wife and C. P. Phillips.

The next churches organized were in Knob Noster town, and are included in the history of that town.

Early Schools.—The first log school house erected in the township was a crude structure, 10 by 16 feet, located in the northeastern quarter of section 10. One log was cut out to admit light. The clapboard roof was held on by weight poles, the door swung on wooden hinges and was fastened by a latch made of wood. In 1837, another log school house was built along the same general line of architecture on the southeast quarter of section 11. Here Jesse Trapp and James Ford taught school for a time. In 1838, a log school house was built on section 23. This building was along the same general lines as the others with one log left out for a window. The seats were made of puncheons and the heating system consisted of a fire-place. James Cochran was the first teacher here. The next school house was erected in the old town of Knob Noster. This was built in 1856 and was of the frame type of building. In 1866, it was moved two miles northeast of the old town on the south half of section 12 in Oak Grove District No. 10.

Among the early teachers at Oak Grove school were D. D. Duncan, Miss Sophia Welsh, J. R. Rainwater, J. M. Bigley, Mrs. Anna Dunn, Reuben Reaves, W. R. DeLaney, Reuben Wade, Thomas Prather, William O'Bannon, W. H. Hatton, H. C. Sparrowhawk, J. P. Walker, H. T. Williams, J. E. Gatewood, J. H. Allen, and Everett Miller. Prairie Home school, in District No. 8, succeeded an old school called Quail Trapp, built in 1866. The following were early teachers in this district: Miss M. Brown, B. C. Stephens, Thomas H. Jones, Miss Nellie Zimmerman, Charles B. Littlefield, Miss Laura Lutz, Miss Alice Wharton,

Frank P. Langston, Davidson Grover, Peter Lynch, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Bettie Duffield, Miss Myra Houts and Miss Mollie Guihen, John McKeehan, Mrs. D. A. McCormick, J. P. Wallace, A. J. Sparks and John Byrne.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Richard C. Wariner, Samuel Workman, William H. Collins; 1844, Jacob Knaus, Jacob Raper, Henry S. Pease; 1846, William Kirkpatrick; 1850, Hiram C. Key, Robert M. Maxwell, Squire Williams; 1852, Zachariah Clark, John Bobbitt; 1856, William P. Mayes, John Bobbitt; 1860, N. Fisher, John Bobbitt; 1862, Samuel Workman; 1870, A. E. Weidman, William Fisher; 1878, W. H. Anderson, B. R. Tompkins; 1882, J. W. Denison, H. J. Adams; 1886, P. D. Fitch, John S. Mayes; 1888, W. H. Anderson; 1890, L. B. Thomas, J. W. Mitchell, Taylor Kirkpatrick; 1896, John M. Kelly; 1898, A. M. Craig, A. W. Wheatley; 1900, J. M. Mitchell; 1902, A. M. Craig, B. F. Summers; 1906, George L. Taylor, B. F. Summers; 1908, S. P. Caldwell, F. S. Denton; 1910, J. C. Metts, John T. Lay; 1914, Jacob H. Knaus, J. C. Metz.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1892—George N. Hocker (Democrat), representative.

1894-96—George T. Gallaher (Democrat), surveyor.

1894-96—L. B. Thomas (Democrat), assessor.

1900-1904—T. J. Summers (Democrat), assessor.

1902—C. D. Thompson (Democrat), superintendent of schools.

1904-08-12—A. M. Craig (Democrat), public administrator.

1908—B. F. Summers (Democrat), county judge.

1912-14—Ed. S. Harte (Democrat), county judge.

Population.—The population of Washington township by United States Census was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
890	112	1,002	1,996	243	2,239	2,828	164	2,992
	1880		1890		1900		1910	
	3,166		3,294		1,762		1,612	

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal prop-

erty statistics for Washington township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	13,058	Horses -----	1,073	711	772
Corn, bushels -----	341,000	Mules -----	431	297	236
Oats, bushels -----	17,500	Cattle -----	2,179	1,606	1,511
Rye, bushels -----	510	Sheep -----	1,803	273	597
Tobacco, pounds -----	47,525	Hogs -----	3,962	1,890	938
Wool, pounds -----	3,209	Asses -----	none	9	23
Hay, tons -----	624				
Molasses, gallons -----	1,215				
Wine, gallons -----	1,000				

	1896	1916
Notes and money-----	\$ 39,560	\$ 81,095
Bank stock -----	22,850	45,646
Other personalty -----	40,169	31,680
All personalty -----	157,715	232,291

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Washington township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, nineteen in number, and aggregated \$1,224 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,025 by the county. In this particular Washington township ranks seventh among the townships of the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Washington township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Knob Noster; Catholic, Knob Noster; Christian, Knob Noster; Cumberland Presbyterian, Pleasant Grove; Cumberland Presbyterian, New Church; Latter Day Saints, Knob Noster; Methodist, Knob Noster; Methodist, South, Knob Noster; Presbyterian, Knob Noster.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Knob Noster Branch.

Fraternal Organizations—Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Mystic Workers, Royal Neighbors.

Miscellaneous Organiations—Swastikas.

Business Organiations—Bank of Knob Noster, Peoples State Bank. Total number of organizations in township is nineteen.

KNOB NOSTER.

Knob Noster, one of the progressive towns of the county, is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad about three miles from the Pettis county line. The town is situated in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The old town of Knob Noster was located about a mile north of where the depot now stands and still contains a number of houses on its one broad street.

The present town came into existence when the Pacific railroad was built. William Wortham was perhaps the pioneer merchant in the old town of Knob Noster.

The first post office was established here in 1850 before any town or village was laid out. It was located at the residence of Andrew Thompson, who became the first postmaster. Other early postmasters here were James Morrow, John Satoris, Charles Vantillman, Robert Dawson, William Mayes, John A. Pigg, William Chester, Miss Jennie Chester and C. Cobb.

The "Knob Noster Gem" is one of the old newspapers in the county. Its first issue was printed May 31, 1878, with Harris & McFarland as editors and proprietors. It is now unusually well edited by E. T. Hodges.

Other newspapers published at Knob Noster from time to time were the "Farmer," 1872, the "Register," "Local," "Herald" and "Review."

The following are the churches of the town with dates of organization: Cumberland Presbyterian; Baptist, 1856; Catholic, soon after Civil War; Latter Day Saints, 1889; Methodist, 1865; Christian, 1866; Presbyterian, 1867; Baptist Negro; Methodist Negro.

The town has electric light service, two banks, high school, good oiled streets, a large well established brick plant and all lines of ordinary business.

The population, 1910, was 670.

The following is a list of city officers:

Chairmen.—1877, H. C. Coffman; 1878, P. O. Sullivan; 1879-80, B. R. Tompkins; 1881, J. H. Knaus.

Mayors.—1901-04, B. F. Summers; 1905-06, C. V. Huff, Jr.; 1907-12, A. M. Craig; 1913-14, J. H. Rothwell; 1915-18, A. M. Craig.

Aldermen.—1877, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O. Sullivan, G. Hardey;

1878, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, H. C. Coffman, G. Hardey; 1879, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O. Sullivan, G. Hardey; 1880, J. C. Winkler, J. Carr, G. O. Talpey, W. J. Workman; 1881, J. L. Winkler, C. B. Littlefield, A. D. Wilson, J. C. Miller; 1901, J. V. Campbell, L. P. Shafer, E. A. Shepherd, A. G. Hunter; 1902, J. M. Kendrick, J. C. Foster; 1903, C. B. Littlefield, G. C. Miller; 1904, J. N. Kendrick, G. N. Hocker; 1905, E. Thompson, W. W. Spiess; 1906, J. M. Kendrick, W. B. Daw, D. N. Saults; 1907, J. C. Metts, W. B. Daw; 1908, Wm. Shoemaker, D. N. Saults; 1909, J. T. Lay, J. C. Metts, J. C. Foster; 1910, J. T. Lay, J. W. McIntosh; 1911, S. A. Spiess, Hill Hunter; 1912, S. J. Dudley, Jehu Hull; 1913, S. A. Spiess, Frank Jenks; 1914, C. W. Weidman, C. L. Saults; 1915, S. A. Spiess, Frank Jenks; 1916, C. W. Wiedman, C. L. Saults; 1917, J. M. Kendrick, Wm. Ragner; 1918, C. W. Weidman, C. L. Saults.

Clerks.—1901-06, George J. Taylor; 1907-09, Charles Y. Taylor; 1910-13, C. L. Saults; 1914-18, W. J. Carr.

Police Judges.—1901-04, J. C. Winkler; 1905-06, W. C. Knaus; 1907-08, J. M. Kinman; 1908-10, Mark Kidney; 1910-14, W. C. Knaus; 1915-18, J. C. Foster.

Marshals.—1881, T. E. Rigg; 1901-03, J. H. Brendel; 1904-06, J. W. Bailey; 1907-08, William Covey; 1909-10, George Kinman; 1910, W. C. Knaus; 1911-14, W. B. Arbogast; 1915-16, R. F. Clark; 1916, George Kinman; 1917, H. T. Hite, Hill Hunter; 1918, Hill Hunter, L. W. Scott.

Collectors.—1901-02, A. M. Craig; 1903, C. C. Hayes; 1904-06, J. W. Bailey; 1907-14, William Covey; 1915-16, R. F. Clark; 1916, George Kinman; 1917, H. T. Hite; 1917-18, Hill Hunter.

Street Commissioners.—1901, A. M. Craig; 1903-06, B. P. Michael; 1907-15, R. F. Clark; 1916-18, George Kinman.

Treasurers.—1901-04, Ed S. Harte; 1905-08, W. T. Zuber; 1909-12, S. L. Doggett; 1913-18, A. S. Adcock.

Attorneys.—1901-08, S. G. Kelly; 1909-12, E. C. Littlefield; 1913-16, J. H. Knaus; 1917-18, E. C. Littlefield.

CHAPTER XIII.—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—EARLY STORES AND POSTOFFICES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Jefferson township is one of the four original townships of which Johnson county was composed. It occupied approximately the south-eastern quarter of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for Thomas Jefferson.

The organization of other townships from time to time, parts of which were taken from Jefferson township, has reduced it to little more than one-fourth its original size. Its relative geographical position is the same, still occupying the southeast corner of the county.

Geography.—Area, 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres. Geographically, Jefferson township is a smooth body of land, with rolling country formed by the headwaters of Clear Fork on the west, Muddy creek on the east and Tebo creek on the south.

Soils.—According to the Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the township is composed for the most part of Oswego silt loam (gray soil). This is split by Muddy creek from the southwest to the northeast corner, with miscellaneous bottom soils adjoining it. On the west side of the township is a very irregular strip of about two miles wide of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) in the northwest and Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown soil) in the southwest in an irregular strip of the same width.

The details of these soils are:

Oswego silt loam, upland, gray, compact soil; forms about 40 per cent. of the township. It lies all over the township, except that in the northwest eight square miles of the township are only two small patches.

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin; 25 per cent. This occupies chiefly the eight square miles in the northwest just mentioned, and also irregular strips of about one-fourth mile in width, adjoining the bottom land along Muddy creek.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil; 25 per cent. This lies chiefly along the small branches of Muddy creek, Clear Fork and other creeks, all just above the Boone silt loam.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil; 3 per cent. This is chiefly in an irregular body of about one square mile, lying about one-half mile southeast of Sutherland.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil; 5 per cent. This lies chiefly along Muddy creek and Clear Fork tributaries.

Miscellaneous: 2 per cent.; small patches, chiefly of black limestone soils, Summit silt loam, and second bottom soils, Robertsville silt loam.

Of the foregoing, the Crawford silt loam and Summit silt loam are ranked as two of the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The earliest permanent settlements in Jefferson township were made in the early thirties. Among the first settlers, John Draper, William Davenport and Benjamin Snelling came here from Kentucky in 1832. Benjamin Kimzey also settled here about that time.

Henry Divers entered government land in 1833, which is the first record of the kind which appears in Jefferson township, although a few farms, no doubt, were opened and settled a year or so prior to this date.

Among other early settlers in this township were David Cooper and Feldin Wolf, who came here in 1833, and Anthony Owsley, Thomas Smith, Early Tucker, Isaac McDonald and William Reynolds, who came in the same year. Owen Cooper settled here in 1836, coming from Kentucky, and Robert Craig, of Tennessee, came here the same year. James Patrick, a Kentuckian, settled in this township in 1834 and later went to Henry county. In 1837 Thomas J. Davis, a native of Virginia, settled in this township, but later went to Oregon. Harvey Dyer came about the same time and spent the remainder of his life here.

The settlement of Jefferson township, like other sections of the county and state, was not rapid prior to the middle of the last century. It was gradual and a majority of the early settlers made their permanent homes here. S. C. Gray settled here in 1848, coming from Boone county, Missouri. He spent the remainder of his life here and was prominent in local affairs and served as justice of the peace of the township for a number of years. Some of the other pioneers who made their homes here

and settled prior to 1850 were Kit Wingfield, Elbert, Henry and Frank Cooper, John Owsley, John Draper and his sons, William, Addison and Mosely; Robert Douglas and his sons, Willis, Alfred, John, and Allen; Benjamin Wall, Benjamin Farwell, Richard B. Fewel, Washington Garret, B. A. Holmes and his sons, Robert H., John W., James R., and Benjamin F.; David White, John, Elisha, William and Addison Grison; Larkin Pettis, William Birch and Dr. Owsley.

Early Churches.—Church services were held early in various private residences in the early days.

Feldin Wolf is said to have preached the first sermon in the township in his own residence in 1833.

The oldest church organization in the township is Old High Point Baptist church, located twelve miles south of Knob Noster. It was organized in 1833 by Elders Simpson and Ricketts and preaching was held in school houses until 1855, when a building was erected by R. B. Craig and John Epperson at a cost of eight hundred dollars and the first sermon was preached here by Rev. B. F. Goodwin. Other early-day pastors of this church were Elders Simpson, Ricketts, W. P. C. Caldwell, A. Horn, A. M. Cockrell and T. J. Nevelle. The charter members of this congregation were Benjamin Snelling and wife, Vincent Snelling and wife, John Draper and wife, Anthony Owsley and wife, Ann White and John T. Ricketts and wife. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1863, at which time the early records were destroyed.

New High Point Baptist church was erected in the fall of 1881. For further details of this old church, see chapter on Baptist church.

Many of the residents of Jefferson township worship in a union church just across the line in Pettis county, especially the Methodists and Christians.

Early Cemeteries.—There were no regularly established cemeteries in this township prior to 1840. Up to that time interment was made on the home place of the deceased. Cooper cemetery, Goodwin cemetery and Combs cemetery were all private burial places. There was also a private cemetery in section 32 and one in section 35. A. P. Blewitt was the first to be buried in New High Point cemetery. His burial took place August 24, 1881. There are a number of graves in various parts of the township, which at this time can not be definitely located.

Early Schools.—Soon after the first permanent settlements came the local schools, established and maintained by private subscription.

The common branches were generally taught and frequently teachers were found of unusual educational qualifications and in such instances some of the higher branches of education were taught.

The first schools were in log school houses. One of the early cabins used for school purposes was located on the Clear Fork near the Major Neal farm; another was just west of the old Pettis farm, and another between the residences of Anthony Owsley and Isaac McDonald. The door of this last was so low the older pupils had to stoop to enter.

Early Teachers.—Among the pioneer school teachers of Jefferson township were Dabney Pettis, a Virginian; Thab Butler, who also came from Virginia; Edward C. Curren, from Kentucky; Samuel Lowe, from Kentucky, who afterward became clerk of the state Legislature; Mrs. Nancy Bryant, a widow; Ep. M. Smith, from Kentucky, who was considered one of the best teachers in the locality; William Winfrey, from Tennessee; Joe Goodwin, Green Reese, William Fewel and a Mr. Nutter.

Early Stores and Postoffices.—Harrodsburg, according to the old United States Census, had a population of twenty-five, with postoffice, two or three stores and blacksmith shop. It was on the Warrensburg-Warsaw road.

Eldorado, a small place not now appearing on the map, was a trading point in the early days and Robert Irwin kept a general store there immediately after the war. Later he was succeeded by Robert Harris in the business and Dr. George Harris was engaged in the practice of medicine there.

Burtville, Henrietta and Owsley were early settlements, where there are still stores. Henrietta was made a postoffice in 1879. W. P. Greenlee was the first postmaster.

Bowen is a village on the Rock Island railroad located in Jefferson township near the line of Henry county. It was platted April 3, 1905, on land owned by W. A. Garrett and his wife, Alice Garrett, when what is now the Rock Island railroad was being constructed. When the coal mines were operating it was a very busy town. A store and a number of houses, many vacant, are still there.

Sutherland is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, with a store and other houses.

Justices.—The justices of the peace of Jefferson township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1836, Josiah

B. Bullock, Andrew Clark; 1842, Aiglon Price, Fabius M. Butler; 1844, Alfred B. Shepherd, Randolph Hazelwood, Toliver W. Gresham, Charles Wingfield; 1846, Thomas J. Davis, Seth Stephens, Owen Cooper; 1850, William S. Snelling, Samuel Himes, William Jennings; 1852, Benjamin B. Caldwell, Daniel Allen, Randolph Hazelwood; 1856, Randolph Hazelwood, Robert Embesson; 1860, O. Cheatham, G. W. Wheatley; 1878, John Richardson, C. T. Caldwell; 1880, J. Street; 1882, J. N. Richardson, W. Y. Cross; 1890, David Cooper, Franklin Moseley; 1896, Thomas Johnson, J. W. Russell; 1898, J. W. Russell, Fielding Glass; 1900, M. C. Draper; 1902, M. C. Draper, George F. Moseley; 1906, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley; 1910, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley; 1914, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley.

County Officers.—The following are the officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882—D. L. Sutherland (Democrat), county judge.

1884-86—Sidney Jarvis (Democrat), county judge.

1890-94-1914—John M. Caldwell (Democrat), county clerk.

1894—James A. Wingfield (Democrat), county judge.

1904-06—M. C. Draper (Democrat), collector.

1904-06—H. H. Hudson (Democrat), sheriff.

1916—T. L. Kimzey (Democrat), county judge.

1916—James O. Sutherland (Democrat), representative.

Population.—The population of Jefferson township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—		
White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
794	209	1,003	1,324	364	1,588
1880		1890	1900		1910
1,403		1,270	1,242		1,296

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Jefferson township as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

1877		1877		1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	41,900	Horses	775	937	900
Corn, bushels	283,905	Mules	356	398	259

Barley, bushels -----	300	Cattle -----	1,977	1,762	2,251
Oats, bushels -----	6,310	Sheep -----	1,129	360	130
Rye, bushels -----	150	Hogs -----	2,521	2,042	1,235
Tobacco, pounds -----	17,480	Asses -----	none	10	19
Wool, pounds -----	2,943				
Hay, tons -----	1,475				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,108				
Wine, gallons -----	7				

	1879	1916
Notes and money -----	\$16,985	\$ 27,800
Other personalty -----	15,100	21,355
All personalty -----	99,390	142,215

County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-two in number and aggregated \$1,157.50 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,100 by the county. In amount of this work Jefferson township ranks ninth among the townships of the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Jefferson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, High Point; Methodist, New Hope.

Fraternal Organizations.—Modern Woodmen, Sutherland; Modern Woodmen, Owsley.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Sutherland Branch.

Total number of organizations in township is five.

CHAPTER XIV.—MADISON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Madison township was one of the first four townships organized in the county and at that time consisted of nearly one-fourth of the area of the county, situated in the southwestern part. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for President James Madison.

Geography and Soil.—Area, 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres. Geographically, Madison township is a smooth body of good upland (Summit silt loam, or "black limestone" soil), gradually sloping northward to Blackwater creek (south fork), which runs east across its north side. About one mile south of Holden and running east and west, is a divide between the tributaries of Blackwater on the north and Big creek on the south. Adjoining Blackwater and its tributaries in the north part of the township is the ordinary bottom soil, flanked by an irregular strip about one-quarter mile wide of Boone silt loam, or "sandy" soil, while along the small branches of Blackwater in the south part of the township are irregular strips of about the same width of Bates silt loam, dark, gray-brown soil.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, composes about 65 per cent. of the township. This lies all over the township except in the north part.

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin, 12 per cent. This lies chiefly in the north, adjoining the Backwater bottom soil.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark, gray-brown soil; 10 per cent. This lies chiefly along the upper branches of Blackwater east, west and north of Holden.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, 5 per cent. This lies in three patches of about two square miles in area in the northeast.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, 8 per cent. This lies along Blackwater and its tributaries in the north. There is practically none of it along the small branches, east, west or south of Holden.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked among the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The early settlers came from the east and penetrated the new and unsettled country, generally, from the Missouri river on the north, and few, if any, located south of the Blackwater prior to 1830. The Ferguson family were about the first to cross Blackwater and settle in what is now Madison township. Most of the early settlers lived north of the present site of Holden and a few located west of that point. They lived near the two branches of Pin Oak. Among the early settlers were: Samuel and Aaron Ferguson, James Bradley, William Davidson, Squire A. B. Hamilton, P. H. Ray, Archy Ray, and their father, High Ray, Moses Tapscott, August Demasters, Squire J. G. Doyle, Matthew Cummings, William Cummings, Sanford Cummings, Joseph Mason, John Windsor, Reuben Fox, John Utt, Thomas Tapscott, G. Hays, Joseph Christian, Jacob Sams, Jacob Beck, Charles S. Ferguson, Martin Ferguson, Pleasant R. Ferguson, Joseph Matthews, William Burden, Sr., and Jr., Eldridge Burden, George Conley, John Miller, William Miller, James Thompson, George Medlock, G. Cunningham, Barrett Duff, Squire Thompson, Williamson, G. K. Roberts and Doctor Roberts.

Up to 1868 Madison township retained all its original territory, which contained practically all of the present township of Kingsville and Rose Hill and a portion of Chilhowee. Early elections were held at the oldest settlement in the southwest part of the county in 1858. The following names appear on the poll books for the election held that year. Many are misspelled, but many will be recognized and their descendants are still living where their fathers did: James L. Chinn, Elijah Chinn, J. W. Smith, J. J. Armstrong, S. J. Reed, Peyton D. Huff, C. C. Wheeler, H. S. Barksdale, James H. McCarty, F. Hocketts, J. N. Mills, William M. Bruce, Ambrose England, H. H. Hale, Samuel Reed, James L. Wilson, D. W. Skaggs, B. F. Fisher, William Townsend, John V. McCarty, Squire Asburg, W. T. Roberts, William J. Townsend, William F. Long, William M. Harris, William C. Sharp, R. L. Jackson, Michael Baker, L. Jones, H. Isley, Philip Isley, Christy Gates, W. E. Templeton, John W. Ham, J. G. Hutson, Andrew Hinkle, Cary Elliott, Peter Campbell, Martin Burly, L. P. Lisk, James M. Moore, W. W. Ham, G.

W. Stranger, John Hinkle, G. H. Barnett, B. Wooldridge, W. A. Campbell, Thomas Moore, S. A. Duncan, G. W. L. Bradley, J. S. Gilkey, William M. Tutt, R. S. Wooldridge, Edward Welch, I. L. Dye, James E. Summons, A. A. Doak, John M. Lurby, Joel P. Lowing, William Owsley, John A. Townsend, William Smith, D. B. Reavis, E. Doman, B. F. Lewis, R. L. England, R. L. Elder, Davis Owsley, E. Welch, Thomas Hinkle, John Howard, Andrew Worth, A. C. Umstadt, A. H. Boggs, Noah Crual, James Bones, P. H. Duncan, R. M. Anderson, W. F. Carpenter, Sidney Scott, B. F. Cross, James Hinkle, William Hutson, William Harlow, David Bradshaw, G. W. Vowill, James Fox, William H. Fruners, A. G. Fulton, J. F. R. Turner, R. H. Atkins, Samuel P. Rimsy, John H. Bailey, John B. Bailey, W. P. Day, B. S. Durrett, J. B. Pemberton, W. A. Givens, J. W. West, L. C. Camden, William Welch, Henry Stumpff, Matthew Cummins, E. T. Peyton, William Wiseman, John F. West, James D. Smith, George M. Strange, William G. King, Miles Bradshaw, W. L. Suart, Morris Hodges, R. L. Skillman, T. N. Carpenter, G. H. Duncan, B. F. Umstadt, William Allen, John Umstadt, James G. Atkins, Adam Thomas, William Cummins, C. P. Smith, Josiah Holden, Martin Orr, S. W. Pemberton, J. A. Turner, John Hughes, D. M. Holden, Sanford Vineen, James Alexander, Brinkley Hornsby, John H. Priestly, G. A. Flowon, John A. Doak, George S. Hammon, Dennis Dunham, N. T. Doak, Jessie Coats, John Taggart, Alfred White, J. Cocke, J. C. Parsons, G. J. Farrensworth, W. D. Turner, Sanford Cummins, Porter Magor, J. B. Anderson; James Savage, Martin P. Foster, William P. Foster, William Hill, M. W. Fulton, John S. Graves, Benjamin Cross, D. S. W. Boston, J. G. Cocke, R. S. Gilliland, F. R. Jackson, John Enirson, G. B. Summons, C. H. Harris, A. G. Beard, M. P. Fisher, James Furgeson, W. J. Climont, William Hodges, John Orr, H. H. Dobyns, W. S. Wood, John C. Gilbert, F. M. Scott, J. S. B. Strange, W. P. Carrington, A. M. Potts, Samuel Smith, A. O. Faumhill, S. V. Turner, William H. Reese, James Corkran, J. C. Rogers, W. H. Anderson, Samuel Craig, Thomas Durrall, Thomas J. Jones, Isaac Jacobs, John W. Barsdale, George W. Gloyd, John Baker, John W. Tackitt, Daniel Gloyd, S. L. Smith, James A. Wilson, Cyrus Plouman, B. E. McVey, William Adams, Thomas A. Jennings, William P. Hulse, A. H. Stout, William T. Kennedy, William Burden, S. A. Scott, W. C. Duncan, William H. Camden, Selborn Naylor, David Davenport, Nathaniel

Baker, A. J. Fulton, S. N. Copsland, William Payne, R. Z. R. Wall, William S. Hughes.

At this election John Baker and John H. Bailey were clerks. The judges were Dennis Dunham, Alfred White, N. T. Doak, and the justice of the peace was Watson W. Ham.

Few of the early pioneers of Madison township are left to tell the story of the trials and hardships of the settlement and development of this section of the county. Squire John A. Doak, now residing in Holden, is one of the survivors of the early pioneers, and though he is eighty-three years old, he is still vigorous in mind and body and remembers well the early conditions seventy-five years ago. He came here with his parents from Lafayette county when he was eight years old, in 1842, and settled six miles south of where Holden now stands, on Bear creek. They were one of the first families to settle in that locality. The city of Holden was then not even dreamed of. Lexington, forty-five miles distant, was the nearest trading point. There were no roads and travelers followed the trails which ran straight across the country, following the most accessible routes regardless of section lines. The trip to Lexington, which the settlers were required to make about twice each year, required about four days to complete. The settlements were all located along the streams. The timber which grew along the creeks afforded both fuel and building materials, as well as natural shelter. There were no luxuries, but much comfort and the standards of democracy and hospitality were high.

Early Churches.—The earliest church in the township was Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian church, which is still in existence. According to the old History of Johnson County, it was organized May 21, 1835, by Rev. R. D. Morrow. According to a very complete history of the church by Miss May Windsor, taken chiefly from the records, it was organized May 1, 1837, as the New Hope congregation, and in 1843 the name was changed to Rock Spring. It was the common place of worship for this neighborhood for many years before the Civil War. For full history, see article by Miss Windsor in the chapter on the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Round Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized May 16, 1879 by Rev. S. P. Cobb. They worshipped in the Round Grove school house. The charter members were: J. D. Ellisten, Silas

Elliston, V. K. Shepherd, J. P. Lowrey, F. Lowrey, D. P. Woodruff, O. W. Strange, V. Strange, C. L. Woolfolk, P. R. Ferguson, J. V. Tapscott, M. A. Tapscott, Sr., M. A. Tapscott, Jr., F. L. Tapscott.

Other early churches were in Holden town, and their early history is given under that of the town.

Early Schools.—One of the early schools was Round Grove. It was established before the Civil War. Three generations of one family have attended this school, and of the last, one is now its teacher. Catherine Hayes, daughter of Mr. Hayes and Mary Ann (Cockrell) Hayes, was taught there by Thomas Murray. Her daughter, Ada, wife of John F. Baker, the stockman of Holden, went there, first to John Morrin, and Mrs. Baker's daughter, Catherine Baker, attended the same school under Charles Gauss and is now its teacher. The first building was of logs and located a mile west of the present location. It was moved after the Civil War. For other school information, see chapter on education.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Leroy Duncan; 1844, Leroy Duncan, Peter Campbell, John Newton, John Umstadt; 1852, Dennis Dunham, Watson W. Ham, Peter Campbell, William Deshager; 1856, Watson W. Ham, William Deshager, Andrew A. Johnson, Martin C. Randleman; 1860, Silas Hulett, Watson W. Ham, F. C. Howerdin; 1864, Brinkley Hornsby; 1870, F. L. Hobson, B. A. Craine; 1878, R. M. Burriss, W. C. Smith; 1880, G. F. Carpenter; 1882, P. D. Brooks, G. F. Carpenter; 1886, J. H. Hawes, Joseph Potter, W. W. Gaunt; 1894, W. W. Gaunt, J. H. Hawes, J. W. C. Hulse; 1898, W. W. Gaunt, J. H. Hawes, J. W. Greenwood; 1902, W. W. Gaunt, John Skerlock, J. W. Greenwood; 1904, E. B. White, J. W. Greenwood; 1906, E. B. White, O. G. Boisseau; 1910, W. H. Zion, J. W. Greenwood, E. B. White; 1914, W. H. George, J. W. Greenwood, George S. Young.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882—G. W. Patton (Democrat), recorder.

1886-88—W. M. Hamilton (Democrat), assessor.

1890—Robert McLin (Democrat), representative.

1890-92—Andrew S. Campbell (Democrat), assessor.

1890—L. F. Murray (Democrat), coroner.

1894—Frank B. Fulkerson (Republican), prosecuting attorney.

1894—W. S. Dunham (Republican), sheriff.

1896-98—R. N. Horn (Democrat), coroner.

1898—R. H. Tatlow (Democrat), county judge.

1898-1900—George S. Young (Democrat), representative.

1904-06—P. L. Ferguson (Democrat), treasurer.

1908-1910—W. L. Chaney (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.

1912—Emory Thompson (Democrat), coroner.

1916—S. A. Murray (Democrat), coroner.

Population.—The population of Madison township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
673	34	707	1,492	164	1,658	3,176	153	3,329
1880			1890			1900		
3,012			3,348			3,049		
						2,793		

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Madison township, as given by Johnson county assessor's lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1881	1896	1916
Horses -----	719	902	814
Mules -----	191	219	337
Cattle -----	2,539	1,849	1,420
Sheep -----	849	498	40
Hogs -----	2,833	2,056	1,604
Asses -----	2	1	13
Notes and money-----	----	\$115,110	\$299,840
Bank stock -----	----	111,650	93,205
Other personalty -----	----	73,963	80,155
All personalty-----	----	262,930	567,410

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Madison township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January, 1916, eleven in number, and aggregated \$677 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$640 by the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Madison township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Holden; Catholic, Holden; Christian, Holden;

Cumberland Presbyterian, Rock Spring; Latter Day Saints, Holden; Methodist, Holden; Presbyterian, Holden; Methodist, Negro; African Methodist, Negro.

Fraternal Organizations—Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Macca-bees, Masons, 266 Haggai chapter; Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows; Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors, Woodmen of the World.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Holden Branch; Home Guards.

Business Organizations—Bank of Holden, Farmers and Commercial Bank, First National Bank, Citizens Telephone Company, Home Telephone Company.

Miscellaneous—Civic Society, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, D. A. R., Benevolent Association, Shakespeare Club.

Total number of organizations in township is thirty.

CHAPTER XV.—HOLDEN.

LOCATION AND NAMING—FIRST BUILDINGS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST SCHOOLS—
FIRST POSTOFFICE — EARLY CEMETERY — EARLY CHURCHES — BANKS—
HOLDEN TODAY—MAYORS—COUNCILMEN—ATTORNEYS — CLERKS — MAR-
SHALS—TREASURERS—STREET COMMISSIONERS—POLICE JUDGES—ASSESS-
ORS—COLLECTORS.

Location.—Holden is on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads fifty miles from Kansas City.

Holden was built in anticipation of the Pacific railroad. Up to 1857, the present site of Holden was a wild, unbroken prairie, much still owned by the government. During that year the Pacific railroad had reached Jefferson City from the east and the preliminary survey had been made through this section. Isaac Jacobs thought the present site of Holden would be a favorable location for a town on the new railroad line. He accordingly purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from the original patentee. Sometime after this purchase he associated with him Sanford Cummings and they laid off and platted the original town of Holden. The town was laid out in lots 72 by 144 feet in dimensions and offered for sale at fifty dollars each. A plat of the town was recorded April 27, 1858, by Isaac Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobs was enterprising and pushed the new town vigorously, and had a public sale of the lots. It was said that each lot was sold with a condition that no spirituous liquors should be made or sold upon the premises except for medicinal purposes, upon violation of which the lot was to be forfeited to the trustees of the town, by them sold and the proceeds applied to the support of the schools. Mr. Jacobs also agreed to expend in the building up and improvement of the town all proceeds derived from the sale of lots. Over thirty lots were sold in one day at public auction for prices ranging from twenty-five to eighty dollars.

Holden was named in honor of Maj. N. B. Holden, who was prominent in the early-day affairs of Johnson county. He was a member of the Legislature and a prominent factor in bringing the Pacific railroad through Johnson county, and was identified with the early-day growth and development of Holden.

First Buildings.—In 1858 Jacobs and Cummings erected a small building on the corner of Second and Olive streets and here opened a general store. They next built a small store building on the corner of Lexington and Market streets. About the same time Dr. C. L. Carter bought two lots on Second and Olive streets and erected the first frame residence in Holden. The following winter, Joseph T. Mason and son built a hotel, which was destroyed by fire during the war. Horatio Cox built the first blacksmith shop the same year. In the spring of 1859 the first school house was built on First and Livingston streets. This school house was also used as a church for a number of years and William Roop, of the Protestant Methodist church, preached here. In the summer of 1859, H. W. and H. H. Mize erected a building and engaged in the general mercantile business. The first Masonic hall was over this store. W. C. Painter erected a blacksmith shop here in 1860, and Doctor Bolton erected an office in 1860 and began the practice of medicine here. However, Dr. C. L. Carter was the first practicing physician. James Bradley built the first brick building in the town, which was a one-story structure, in 1860. This was burned in the early part of the Civil War.

When the Civil War broke out the town had sixteen families, a population of about one hundred. During the Civil War some of the best buildings were burned and the town made no progress. In 1865 the railroad reached Holden and this, with the return of peace, gave the town new life. Soon a number of important business houses were established here. Hubbard and Coventry established an extensive dry goods business. H. C. Bettes opened a hardware store. W. J. Lee engaged in the dry goods business and James S. Peel and W. B. Nichols also engaged in business here. I. Starkey and William Christian established a lumber yard here, which at this writing is conducted by the son, C. E. Starkey. All these businesses were established in 1866. From that time on, Holden has made substantial progress.

Organization.—The first town organization of Holden was perfected in 1868, with the following officers: J. M. Hubbard, mayor; George L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler and J. C. Richards, councilmen; Ed. Stearns, marshal; David Nation (husband of Carrie Nation), attorney, and J. W. Mack, clerk. The town was first incorporated in 1851 and the original charter was amended in 1873. Since the original town of Holden was platted several additions to the town have been officially recorded.

First Schools.—The first school building was erected shortly after the town was founded, in 1859. In 1867, the public school system of Holden was established on a firm basis. In 1870, a brick school house was erected containing four rooms but in a few years this was found too small and another building, a frame one, was erected. Since that time the school accommodations have kept pace with the requirements of the city and at present Holden has a modern high school building in addition to her grade schools and one school for the colored pupils.

A complete list of the early teachers who taught in the Holden schools from 1870 to 1881 are the following: Mr. S. H. Hatch, Mrs. E. J. Dudley, Miss M. H. Reed, Miss Kellogg, John A. Young, Sallie Brooks, Sallie Hubbard, M. H. Reed, Jennie Wise, Kate Humphreys, John H. Lea, M. K. Beatty, P. R. Carroll, Bettie Lewis, Sallie Hubbard, W. A. Smith, A. L. Clothier, Carrie Gloyd, Saidie Hubbard, George W. Sindlinger, Ida C. Clothier, Mary Brown, Julia McGrew, M. E. Lewis, M. C. Halbert, E. W. Stowell, M. E. Brown, Alice B. Cline, Anna E. Sharp, E. W. Stowell, Lizzie Hanishaw, Anna S. Carroll, George B. Longan, M. Brown, R. M. Cook, Eva Hengy, Mary C. Hank, Tillie Stephens, Mary Bobbs, Lutie Umstadt, W. D. Guttery, M. E. Hopkins, Anna P. Stark, A. C. Jones, Maggie Sparks and Clara Wise.

Holden College was an important educational institution located in Holden for a number of years. It was established here in 1881 by Prof. W. White, a native of Canada, and of wide experience in college work. This college was successfully conducted for a number of years when the building was sold to an order of Catholic nuns and by them conducted under the name of St. Celia Seminary. After being conducted by this order for a number of years as a successful educational institution, the property passed into the hands of private ownership. Recently it has been purchased by the Latter Day Saints church and after elaborate improvements, it is now used as a home for aged members of that denomination.

First Postoffice.—The first postoffice in the vicinity of Holden was established here before the town was laid out. It was on the Jefferson-Independence stage route and kept by Isaac Jacobs. After Mr. Jacobs laid the town out and built a store here, the postoffice was moved to his store. The office remained there during the Civil War and Mr. Jacobs continued to serve as postmaster although very little mail was handled here during the war. In the spring of 1866, William Coventry, who started a store here, became postmaster. Two years later he was

succeeded by T. J. Tygart, a real estate man, and in 1869 W. J. Mack became postmaster, and continued at least as long as 1881.

Early Cemetery.—For a number of years after Holden was built there was no regular cemetery laid out and established by law. The inhabitants buried their dead in what was known as the old burying ground, which is now occupied by the public school in the southern part of town.

The Holden cemetery was regularly laid out and platted by Luther Wagner, a civil engineer, and the plat recorded May 17, 1869, and at that time about one hundred and twenty-five graves were removed from the old burying ground to the new one. The new cemetery is under control and jurisdiction of the city of Holden and is located about one and one-fourth miles southwest of the Missouri Pacific depot and originally contained ten acres, but additions have since been made and a concrete sidewalk was built to it.

Early Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal church was organized by Rev. G. H. Reed in 1867. The erection of a church building was begun in 1869 and was completed and dedicated in August, 1871, by Rev. Doctor Dant. This was known as "Coventry" chapel. The first Sunday school was organized in connection with this denomination by Mrs. J. E. Gardner at her residence in 1869.

The Evangelical Association was organized at Holden in 1879 by Rev. Koepsell and Rev. Schaefer and a church edifice was erected the same year. The first members of this denomination here were William Kotch, Lizzie Kotch, Philip Ulrich, R. Ulrich, H. Hagemeyer, C. Hagemeyer, E. Henzy, J. Miller, Charles Hagemeyer, S. Hagemeyer, E. Scheer, F. and R. Witzell, F. Winkenhoeper, H. Rorman, M. Spath, R. Markley, J. Rorman. Among the early pastors of this denomination were Reverend Messrs. Falgeht, Emmell, Harter, Koepsell and Schafer. This congregation has since disbanded.

The first Baptist church was organized March 23, 1878, by C. N. Webster, and erected a building at the corner of Sixth and Market streets in 1879.

The first Christian church was organized here in 1865 by Elder Stout and erected a building shortly after the organization was effected.

The first Presbyterian church was organized November 4, 1866, by Rev. S. G. Clark.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized by Father M. G. Mas-kin in May, 1869, and a church erected the same year.

The Methodist Episcopal church (colored) was organized in 1874 by Rev. William Wheeler and reorganized in 1879 by Rev. R. Bush.

The African Methodist church (colored) was organized by the colored people in 1876 and two years later a church was built in the southern part of the town by Rev. P. D. Yocum.

For histories of each of the foregoing churches, refer to appropriate chapter on each denomination.

Banks.—The Bank of Holden was established May 15, 1872, by I. M. Smith and Louis Cheney. It is the oldest bank now in existence in the county.

The Farmers & Commercial Bank was organized March 17, 1881. William M. Steele was especially active in its early establishment.

Refer to chapter on Banks for details of these banks.

Holden Today.—Today, Holden has six white and two negro churches, sixteen civic and fraternal organizations, city-owned water-works, and light plant, a mill, three banks, two newspapers, first-class hotel, fine high school, good hospital and good streets, sidewalks and well-improved homes.

The time was when Holden and Warrensburg sought to become big towns. This ambition has developed into the higher one of becoming good towns. In this Holden is achieving rapid and substantial success. For many years it held the largest and most successful country fair in Johnson county, and one of the best in the state. The old fair grounds still testify to the size and importance of these big gatherings. Today Holden in its place has the largest and best Chautauqua Association in the county. It not only has a fine high school building and equipment, but in that school is organized a cadet company, active and efficient, that is giving the students a practical and moral training they get nowhere else, and this company is supported wholly by the voluntary work of the superintendent—Professor Robeson—and school board and students. In many other ways, the strong and valuable community spirit of Holden has produced, and is today producing, in peace and in the great war, results that make the world a better place for the men and women who live in it.

City Officers.—The following is a complete list of the officers of Holden from its organization to the present time:

Mayors.—1868, J. M. Hubbard; 1869, J. C. Richards, W. G. Finley; 1870, Geo. S. Walton; 1871, J. W. Mack; 1872, F. B. Hawes; 1873, W. B. Nichols; 1874-1877, W. C. Smith; 1878, M. A. Powell; 1879-1880, W. C. Smith; 1881, A. Van Matre; 1882, B. F. Metzler; 1883-1884, J. W. Kyger; 1885-1889, J. H. Hawes; 1890-1891, G. S. Young; 1892-1893, J. H. Hawes; 1893, F. C. Borden; 1894-95, J. H. Hawes; 1896-1899, T. J. Halsey; 1898-1899, J. Z. Brothers; 1901-1903, W. D. Gray; 1904-1909, O. G. Boisseau; 1910-1913, W. G. Thompson; 1914-1917, Emery G. Thompson.

Councilmen.—1868, George L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler, J. C. Richards; 1869, I. Starkey, J. F. Tygard, George Young, John Ellis; 1870, Charles Bluhm, J. Wallace, James McMullin, John Ellis; 1871, W. C. Smith, G. S. Young, Edward Davis, William Hill; 1872, I. Nichols, J. C. Richards, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope; 1873, J. G. Cope, R. T. Leaverton, I. Starkey, W. C. Taylor; 1874, M. V. Johnson, T. M. Mills, I. Starkey, John Ormsby; 1875, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, I. Starkey; 1876, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler; 1877, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler; 1878, M. V. Johnson, J. H. Ormsby, S. S. Metzler, H. C. Conner; 1879, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, H. C. Conner; 1880, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, H. C. Conner; 1881, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, John Gibson; 1882, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, John Gibson; 1883, H. C. Conner, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, M. T. Robinson; 1884, J. W. Scott, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, M. T. Robinson; 1885, J. W. Scott, J. M. Taylor, J. H. Blewitt, W. P. Baker; 1886, E. P. Tompkins, J. M. Taylor, H. M. Garnett, W. P. Baker, Joseph Huber; 1887, Joseph Huber, J. M. Taylor, C. W. Etter, T. A. Hoffman; 1888, Joseph Huber, J. M. Taylor, T. J. Wolf, C. W. Etter, W. P. Baker; 1889, Joseph Huber, J. V. Murray, C. W. Etter, W. P. Baker; 1890, J. F. Rittner, J. V. Murray, C. W. Etter, T. J. Wolf; 1891, J. F. Rittner, J. V. Murray, W. P. Baker, T. J. Wolf; 1892, J. L. Burris, J. V. Murray, W. P. Baker, G. S. Young; 1893, O. A. Bettles, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, G. S. Young; 1894, O. A. Bettles, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, J. C. Stalzner; 1896, J. Z. Brothers, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, Marion Grubb, J. W. Page, W. F. Shields, C. H. Hartzell, J. H. Ormsby; 1897, J. Brothers, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, C. H. Hartzell, B. Stern, W. F. Shields, T. McMullen, J. W. Page; 1898, B. Stern, W. F. Shields, F. A. Tesch, G. C. Scheer, J. H. Smith, Lon Hank, J. S. Arnold, J. W. Page; 1899, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, J. S. Arnold, G. C. Scheer, W. D.

Gray, H. S. Gooch, Charles Bluhm, J. W. Page; 1900, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, I. Roby; 1901, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, I. Roby; 1902, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, R. D. Bailey; 1903, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, G. C. Scheer, Charles Gibson, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, I. Roby; 1904, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, H. W. Higgins, J. W. Pierce, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, W. A. Caldwell; 1905, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, Brad Harmon, J. W. Pierce, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, W. A. Caldwell; 1906, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, W. A. Caldwell, W. D. Gray, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, Joseph Riley; 1907, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, W. A. Caldwell, W. D. Gray, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, Joseph Riley, H. E. Tesch; 1908, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, Joseph Riley, Joseph Rowell, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1909, L. L. Bierly, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1910, L. L. Bierly, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1911, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, Brad Harmon, O. W. White, E. H. Golladay; 1912, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, Dr. E. Thompson, Brad Harmon, O. W. White, E. H. Golladay; 1913, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, E. Thompson, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, F. R. Huber; 1914, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, G. B. Raker, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, J. F. Baker; 1915, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, G. B. Raker, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, J. F. Baker, Dr. A. B. Newland to succeed Tesch; 1916, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, O. G. Boisseau, E. H. Golladay, W. A. Caldwell, E. K. Steele, O. W. White, J. F. Baker; 1917, W. A. Caldwell, Lon Hank, O. G. Boisseau, E. H. Golladay, George Bleich, E. K. Steele, Dr. O. J. Phillips, J. F. Baker.

Lon Hank has served twenty-five years consecutively on the city council, from April, 1893. This is the longest service of any elected city or county officers, and he was elected by the people more times than any other city or county officer. City elections in Holden are non-partisan.

Attorneys.—1868, D. Nation; 1869, D. Nation; 1870, D. Nation; 1871-72, A. Van Matre; 1873, J. P. Orr; 1874, J. E. Johnston; 1875-78, J. P. Orr; 1879, A. Van Matre; 1881, A. H. Carpenter; 1884, S. T. Allen; 1886, Joseph January; 1887, R. O. McLin; 1888, A. Van Matre; 1889-1890, R. O. McLin; 1891-94, J. H. January; 1895, C. C. Christian; 1896, F. B. Fulkerson and D. T. Boisseau; 1897-98, D. T. Boisseau; 1900, T. C. Hornbuckle; 1902, J. P. Orr; 1904, M. D. Aber; 1905-08, W. L. Chaney; 1909, H. A. Schoenwetter; 1910, J. P. Orr; 1912, H. A. Schoenwetter; 1914, S. T. White.

Clerks.—1868, J. W. Mack; 1869, David Nation; 1870, A. P. Espenscheid; 1871, H. Martin Williams; 1872, J. H. Hawes; 1873, George N. Richards; 1874, J. H. Hawes; 1875-76, George Patton; 1877-79, John W. Mittong; 1880, James Steele; 1881, J. H. Hawes; 1882, R. L. Narron; 1883-84, John M. Taylor; 1885-87, P. C. Van Matre; 1889, W. G. Braddy; 1890, G. R. Johnson; 1893, J. H. Tevis; 1894-1917, Jesse Bower.

Marshals.—1868, Edward Stearns; 1869, B. F. Metzler; 1870, J. F. Power; 1871, T. Sharp; 1872, T. Dudley; 1873, A. B. Sparks; 1874, H. D. Smithson; 1875, J. M. Duke; 1876, E. A. Lucas; 1877-1881, H. H. Still; 1882, T. H. Moore; 1883-85, H. H. Still; 1886, Joe Hessler; 1887, H. H. Still; 1888-1890, D. S. Child; 1891-94, W. S. Dunham; 1895, James H. Nay; 1896, H. H. Still; 1898-1909, H. H. Roop; 1910, L. W. Grimes; 1912, H. E. Burton; 1914-16, L. W. Grimes.

Treasurers.—1871-72, D. Golladay; 1873, E. R. Stevens; 1874-1881, George V. Hall; 1881, George V. Hall, died April 26, 1881, and David Golladay elected to fill vacancy; 1883-1891, Z. T. Miller; 1896, G. R. Johnson; 1898-1902, D. L. Eves; 1904-1906, G. C. Batsell; 1908-1916, C. E. Starkey.

Street Commissioners.—1880, R. A. Snead; 1881-1884, D. J. Harlan; 1886-1890, John Wallace; 1892, Richard Watson; 1893, J. Wallace; 1894, R. Watson; 1899, A. C. Hartman; 1900-1903, B. F. Elliott; 1904-1909, J. M. Haggard; 1910-1911, L. W. Grimes; 1912-1913, H. E. Burton; 1914-1917, L. W. Grimes.

Police Judges.—1896-1909, J. W. Greenwood; 1910, E. B. White; 1912-1917, J. W. Greenwood.

Assessors.—1896, W. L. Christian; 1898-1904, O. C. Byler; 1905-1906, J. A. Wilkerson; 1908, O. C. Byler; 1910-1912, Thomas N. Cribbins; 1916, O. C. Byler; 1917, George F. Mullen.

Collectors.—1896, G. W. Estes; 1897, A. M. Sankey; 1898-1902, C. E. Starkey; 1904-1917, Jesse Bower.

CHAPTER XVI.—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, ORGANIZATION—NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—FIRST POSTOFFICE—OFFICIAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS, JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS—PITTSVILLE.

In the original organization of Johnson county it consisted of four townships of nearly the same area. Jackson was one and occupied the northwestern corner of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835, at the first county court.

Jackson township was named in honor of President Andrew Jackson. The organization of subsequent townships in the county has taken considerable territory from the original Jackson township, yet it still remains the largest township in Johnson county.

Geography.—Area, 81 square miles, or 51,840 acres. Geographically, the east four-fifths of Jackson township lie between the two upper main forks of Blackwater creek, and the west one-fifth lies on a ridge between the west fork of Blackwater and the headwaters of Big creek. This ridge constitutes a watershed running north and south between the tributaries of the Missouri river on the east and the Osage river on the west.

Soil.—According to the Soil Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1914, the chief soils of the township consist of (1) a large body of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt-loam) constituting the main upland between the two Blackwater forks and (2) of the ridge already described of "mmlatto" soil (Pettis silt loam), three-quarters to one mile wide and about eight miles long, between the west fork of Blackwater and Big creek. Along the banks of these streams are the ordinary bottom soils, chiefly Osage silt loam in narrow strips varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile wide; next to the bottom soil, and between it and the main bodies of the Summit and Pettis silt loam uplands lies an irregular strip one-eighth to one mile wide of a thinner, lighter soil, the Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil).

The soils in detail are:

Summit silt loam upland, about 60 per cent. of the township. It lies in a fairly solid body between the two Blackwater forks as indicated and also on the west side of the west fork of Blackwater between the Boone silt loam, that adjoins the bottom land, and the Pettis silt loam that occupies the ridge on the west.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 20 per cent. This lies next to the bottom soil, as indicated, the largest area consisting of about six square miles in the northeast.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about 15 per cent. It consists of the eight-mile strip already described on the west side, and is not found elsewhere in the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, about 3 per cent. It is found in irregularly shaped patches of one square mile and less over the southwest three-fourths of the township.

Miscellaneous, narrow strips of first and second bottom soil along the creeks, Osage, Chariton and Robertsville silt loams.

Of the foregoing, the Summit, Pettis and Crawford silt loams are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement in this township was what was known as "Basin Knob Settlement" and was nearly as early as the old Columbus Settlement. Jonathan Fine came from Tennessee and settled here in 1829. He was the first to be buried in the old cemetery near Blackwater church. Baldwin H. Fine, from Ray county, Tennessee settled here in 1829. He was killed by a marauding militia band during the Civil War, who at the same time killed Henry Shaffer and a Mr. Rogers. John Ferguson was also among the first pioneer settlers. Hon. Reuben B. Fulkerson came here from Virginia about 1830. He was a staunch Democrat and was prominent in the affairs of the county at an early day and represented Johnson county in the state Legislature at one time. Macklin White, the first to represent Johnson county in the state Legislature, was also a resident of Jackson township. Joseph Hooper came here in 1831 and settled on the Cockrell farm. A brother of his also settled on Sni creek about the same time. Elias Lundy, a Virginian, also joined the settlement at Basin Knob at a very early day. Tompkins Bradley came here in 1836. His house was burned by Kansas invaders during the Civil War and in 1863, he removed with his family to California.

The following is a list of some of the early settlers many of whose descendants now reside in the county and the names are familiar to the present generation: Jackson Longacre, John Longacre, Jerry James, Joseph Howard, Jowell Ellis, Peter A. Hall, Charles Hood, T. Franklin, W. Franklin, Greenville Crisp, M. Edwards, D. Edwards, Samuel, Elias and Amos Lundy, Amos Roberts, James Givens, G. Colbern, Henry Colbern, Moses Ferguson, Lee Ferguson, Frank Bradley, William Davidson, Squire Campbell, James Craig, Martin and Charles Phillips, John Miller, Joseph Ragsdale, William Ragsdale, Thomas Ragsdale, William Hopper, Calvin Shore, John Y. Martin, Daniel Spainhower, Jesse Howard, William Hays, James Briggs, Samuel Shirley, William Hill, William P. Paul, William P. Tucker, William Doak, David Hogan, John C. Sparks and Judge John Windsor. The latter served as county judge in an early day.

Early Churches.—The early settlers of this section early provided for divine worship. Like most pioneer communities, preaching was held in the private residences during the first few years. In warm weather religious services were held in the groves. The first convert in the township is said to be Mrs. B. F. Fine. Thomas Wallace was the first circuit rider to visit the township. Soon after him came Thomas Ashby, who was assisted by a young man named H. N. Watts, who was preparing for the ministry. Some of the early settlers declared that he was not a very promising youth, although contrary to expectations, he developed into a very prominent minister in later life. Rev. D. A. Leeper came about 1848 and remained about two years. Rev. Samuel S. Colbern ministered to the spiritual wants of the community from 1852 to 1854. He was a strong, capable, conscientious man. Rev. Henry Farmer was prominent among the first preachers of the Baptist denomination.

Blackwater Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the eastern part of the township was the first church organized in the county, and is the oldest Methodist church west of Marshall, south of the Arkansas line (according to Rev. Thomas Cobb, of Lexington). Mr. Cobb states that the church was organized in the Christmas holidays in 1829, and a log church built in 1834. The early pastors here were Thomas Wallace, Thomas T. Ashby, G. W. Beuley Daniel A. Lapeer, Jesse Green D. F. Capell, E. E. Degg, Silas Williams, J. A. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cumming, R. A. Foster, H. W. Webster, R. Min-

shaw, H. N. Watts, M. Duren, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodward, John B. Wood and J. D. H. Woodriddle. Among the early members of this church we find the names of Thomas Winsor and family, James Bradley and family, Richard Bradley and family, John Ferguson, Henry Shaffer, Rev and Mrs. J. Fine, Baldwin H. Fine and wife, Jester Cox and family, William Smith and J. T. and E. E. Davis. Camp meetings were held annually near this church for a period of over thirty years and people came from as far as Lexington and Independence to attend them.

Basin Knob Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1858. A. J. Longacre, James Sanders, Moses Mullens and William Hayes, with their families, and G. Christ and Polly A. Fulkerson were the first members. Their first building was burned in 1869 and later they erected another.

Elm Spring Baptist church was organized in 1859 by Rev. George Minton and Rev. J. Gott. However, this congregation erected no building until 1870, the war having interfered with the carrying out of the original plans. In 1870, a neat frame structure was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, in section 30, township 47, range 48, near Elk Springs on the north branch of the Blackwater. Among the early pastors who served here were the Reverends George Minton, Harry Farmer, I. L. Crow, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, J. Gott, F. M. West and J. B. Jackson. Among the early members of this congregation were John Winfrey, Jane Winfrey, W. F. Snow and wife, Dorcas Hunter, David Hunter, Josephus Martin and wife, N. Williams and Richard T. Martin and wife. The first Sunday school was organized in 1866 and John Winfrey was the first superintendent.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1867. Newton Cobb, J. C. Sparks and William Harper and their families were the first members. Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the southern part of the township in 1870. Ten years later they erected a building at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

Enon Baptist church was organized at Pittsville July 25, 1868, by Abraham Weaver and they erected a building in 1869 at a cost of one thousand dollars. The early pastors here were Abram Weaver, G. Smith, I. N. Newman, J. B. Jackson and A. Barton. The first members were Levy Warford, Louis Warford, William A. Warford, Martha J. Warford, Osborn Warford, Margaret Warford, David Warford, Matilda

Warford, Michael Warford, Elizabeth Warford, William Warford, Mary Warford, Juda E. Ryan, James M. Noble, James E. McClure, Martin J. McClure, Joseph Crow, C. K. Crow, Louis A. Crow, Osevith Crow, William J. Crow and Martha Crow.

Early Cemeteries.—The early cemeteries of the township were Lundy cemetery in section 31, a well-kept plat containing several graves. Louis Edwards was the first to be interred here in 1855. The oldest cemetery in the township is Blackwater cemetery at Blackwater church, located in section 36. There are many graves here. The cemetery lot is enclosed by a stone wall and kept up and used today. There is also a cemetery in section 4 and one in section 15, and also in section 30, near the old Basin Knob church. Pittsville cemetery was established subsequent to the Civil War and J. A. McClure was the first to be buried here.

Early Schools.—Prior to the establishment of the public school system, the early settlers of Jackson township, like the average pioneers of the various sections of the state, had their subscription schools and the first log school houses were built by the co-operation of the pioneers of each neighborhood. However, the first schools were held in private residences until provisions were made for regular school buildings such as they were at that time. Among the old log school houses the Tucker school house was one of the last.

Early Teachers.—Many of the early-day teachers of this vicinity were capable and possessed of much common sense. Among the pioneer teachers appear the names of Jasper N. Ferguson, B. McCoy, C. Huff, James Briggs, Mr. Tarpley, Mr. Devasier, Mr. Slocum, Mrs. Catherine Craig, Miss Lizzie Emmons, Michael E. Newman, W. W. Sparks, Louis H. Schivington, Miss Nannie P. Pitts, A. Van Ausdol, Newton Cobb and S. P. Sparks. In the early times there were few women teachers.

The first voting precinct was at Mr. Lundy's, at Basin Knob. Basin Knob at that time was strongly Democratic and seemed to control the political destinies of the county.

First Postoffice.—The first postoffice in the township was established at Basin Knob and John Winfrey served as postmaster there for eleven years. Later the postoffice was removed to Pittsville.

Official Records and Statistics, Justices.—The justices of the peace of Jackson township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of

their election, are: 1842, Joseph W. Henderson, Baldwin H. Fine, William C. Baker; 1844, Tompkins Bradley, Dennis Dunham; 1846, Mumford Smith, William C. Baker; 1850, Peter H. B. Drace, Daniel W. Ragan; 1856, Finley E. Barnett, John B. Chapman; 1860, Isham Reece; 1862, Richard B. Bradley, William Tucker; 1870, Joseph Paterson, J. M. Martin; 1878, J. B. Murray, R. S. Phillips; 1886, Fred A. Myers, Meredith Rice; 1890, Meredith Rice, Sam C. McGlathery; 1894, V. Price, G. H. McGlathery; 1896, John Burns; 1898, T. A. Edwards Pat Lawson; 1902, C. C. Smith, Pat Lawson; 1906, C. C. Smith, R. L. Howard; 1908, T. J. Haile; 1910, T. J. Haile, C. C. Smith; 1912, Robert H. Peery; 1914, R. L. Howard, C. Sam Smith; 1916, William A. Merrill.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

Jasper Ferguson (Democrat), surveyor.

1886—Hardin Long (Democrat), county judge.

1906-08—William B. Pemberton (Democrat), county judge.

1910—Dr. Alex. C. Crank (Democrat), representative.

1916—R. L. Howard (Democrat), treasurer.

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Jackson township as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	28,839	Horses	937	1,319	1,431
Corn, bushels	37,033	Mules	391	419	566
Oats, bushels	7,869	Cattle	2,101	2,295½	2,453
Barley, bushels	82	Hogs	4,795	3,310	2,403
Rye, bushels	18,029	Asses		18	53
Tobacco, pounds	14,553	Sheep	1,362	556	540
Wool, pounds	3,275				
Hay, tons	980				
Molasses, gallons	7,017				

	1896	1916
Notes and money	\$ 30,610	\$ 47,675
Other personalty	25,815	32,890
All personalty	138,085	214,450

Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by the town-

ship, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number and aggregated \$1,263, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,255 furnished by the county. In amount of this work Jackson ranks fifth among the townships of the county.

Population.—Population of Jackson township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
2,082	311	2,393	2,960	477	3,437	2,150	50	2,200
1880		1890			1900			1910
2,168		2,190			1,913			1,680

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Jackson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Pittsville; Baptist, Elm Springs; Methodist, Mt. Zion; Methodist, Woods Chapel; Methodist, South, Baskin Knob; Methodist, South, Blackwater.

Fraternal Organizations—Masons, Blue Lodge, Pittsville; Odd Fellows, Pittsville; Modern Woodmen, Pittsville; Royal Neighbors, Pittsville.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Pittsville Branch.

Total number of organizations in township, exclusive of schools, is eleven.

There are two villages in the township, Pittsville and Elm. Chapel Hill, site of old Chapel Hill College, is just half a mile from the north line in Lafayette county.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

PITTSVILLE.

Pittsville was laid out in 1858 and named in honor of Rev. William M. Pitts, a prominent Methodist divine. He was a native of Kentucky of English ancestry and was born January 6, 1810. He came to Jackson township in 1848. Pittsville was quite a flourishing village when the Civil War broke out. During the war a part of the town was burned by guerillas. Now it is the center of a very progressive community. It has stores, blacksmith shop, physician and good church and school house.

CHAPTER XVII.—WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOIL — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY CHURCHES — EARLY SCHOOLS — PERTLE SPRINGS — WARRENSBURG QUARRIES — JUSTICES — COUNTY OFFICERS — POPULATION — PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS — COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS — ORGANIZATIONS.

The first township to be created after the four original townships of the county—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, was Warrensburg.

Warrensburg township was organized October 3, 1836, about one year after the organization of the county. It was named for Martin Warren, one of the early settlers.

Geography.—Area, about sixty-four square miles, or 40,960 acres. Geographically, Warrensburg township is on a sand ridge between Post Oak creek on the west side and Bear creek on the east, with both creeks and the ridge itself all running north to Blackwater.

Soil.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the upland is chiefly "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam), between these two creeks, with patches of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam) along the east and west sides of the township, and ordinary bottom (Osage silt loam) along the streams.

These soils in detail are:

Boone silt loam: upland, composes about twenty-seven square miles or 42 per cent. of the township. It is the chief upland soil between the creeks, and also lies immediately next to the bottom soil in a strip about one-fourth mile wide, between it and the patches of Summit silt loam.

Summit silt loam: upland, about twelve and three-quarters square miles or 20 per cent. This lies chiefly in (1) an irregular patch of about one square mile beginning about one-half mile southeast of Warrensburg; (2) in another patch of about two square miles touching the east side of the township and running west to within about one-half mile of Bear creek; (3) a third larger but very irregular patch extending from the northeast city limits of Warrensburg northeasterly to

Blackwater bottom; and (4) about square miles east of Bear creek on the east side of the township.

Boone fine sandy loam: upland, about three and three fourths square miles; similar to the Boone silt loam, but with more sand; about 6 per cent. of the township. This covers chiefly the southwest half of Warrensburg town and extends to south of Pertle Springs lakes and about three-fourths mile east and west of the lakes. It also forms the bluff along the east side of Post Oak creek from Warrensburg town clear north to its entrance into Blackwater and the bluff, thence down Blackwater on the south side for about three-fourths mile. The sandstone quarries north of town are in this area.

Bates silt loam: dark, gray-brown soil, about 3 per cent.; lies in small scattered patches, about two square miles.

Crawford silt loam: upland, "red limestone" soil about one and one-fourth square miles or 2 per cent., in scattering patches over the township.

Osage silt loam: ordinary bottom, about sixteen square miles or 25 per cent. of the township. It lies along the creeks, chiefly Blackwater and Post Oak.

Miscellaneous: about one and one-fourth square miles or 2 per cent., upland soil of Pettis silt loam. First bottom soil of Osage silty clay loam and lower second bottom soil of Robertsville silt loam; all in small patches.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam, Crawford silt and Pettis silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county and the Osage silt loam the best bottom soil.

For further soil details see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—One of the early settlers of Warrensburg township was Martin Warren, from whom the township takes its name, who came from Kentucky about 1833 and settled on the present site of the city of Warrensburg. He built a log cabin and reared a large family here. He is described as having been a "plain, old fashioned, conservative farmer and honest man; corpulent in person; without beard; in politics a Whig, though he never sought office." He lived to an advanced age and died here in 1850. Other early settlers who located in this township prior to 1840 were: Abram Adams, Benjamin Granger, Isaac Granger, Thomas Granger, A. B. Granger, Madison Warren, Calvin Adams, John Adams, James Fletcher, Jacob Perman, Archibald Thistle,

William Perry, Elijah McCrary, Adam Fickas, David B. Wood, Andrew Blevins, Thomas W. Pace, Marcus A. Turner, Joseph P. Henshaw, James Cochran, James Marshall, James H. Marshall, G. Wilson Houts, Theo. F. Houts, Richard F. Page, James Hallowell, William S. Pertle, John G. Gibbons, Martin Greer, John Cox, James Taylor, James W. Potts, James Guynn, Daniel Lanier, Harrison Lanier, Adkins Powell and William Roop.

Early Churches.—Among the early church organizations in Warrensburg township outside of the city of Warrensburg, the Regular Baptist church was the oldest. It was organized in 1842, four miles south of the city of Warrensburg, and was one of the oldest church organizations of the county. It was built by Adam Fickas and was said to have been largely sustained by him.

The Union Prairie Baptist church was located two miles northeast of Warrensburg in this township. It was organized December 8, 1865, by Elder E. H. Burchfield and the building was erected in 1867. The following ministers served this church during the early days: Elders Jonathan Gott, John Letts, P. J. Collop, J. E. Welch and F. M. West. The following are the names of the first members of this organization: Jonathan Gott, William Adams, Elizabeth F. Adams, Martha Adams, Samson Adams, Eliza J. Knight and Susan Granger. This church was disbanded in May, 1881, and at that time united with the Warrensburg Baptist church.

The German Baptist church of Dunkards was organized August 3, 1880, and was situated two miles south of Warrensburg. The original members of this congregation were A. W. Reese, minister; John Bowman, deacon; Joseph E. Lightner, William Mohler, Thomas Adams, Nancy J. Roop, Alice Hall, M. Gibson, Sarah L. Baile, Minnie C. Christopher, Susie E. Reese, Lizzie D. Mohler, Lucinda Bowman, Anna Bowman, Lizzie Fickas and Anna Lightner.

Early Schools.—The schools of Warrensburg township were chiefly the schools of Warrensburg town and are given in the history of the town. Some of the teachers, after the organization of the district schools, were: J. W. McGiven, D. S. Redford, Miss Rosa Hooker, W. R. Delaney, T. P. Reid, A. F. Dunbar, Ed. H. Gilbert, W. R. Nelson, A. J. Sparks, Gus Coleman, Miss Rebecca Granger, G. M. Shanton, Miss Mary Emerson, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Josie Smith, Miss Sallie Smith, Harvey T. Williams, Miss Frankie A. Miller, Miss Nellie De

Garmo, Miss Mattie Zoll, Miss Lizzie Logan, Miss Kate Logan, Mrs. M. D. McCormack, Miss Lizzie McCluney, Miss Nannie Williams.

Pertle Springs.—Pertle Springs, which is located about one-half mile south of the city limits of Warrensburg, is one of the most desirable health and pleasure resorts in this section of the state.

The land originally belonged to Mr. Pertle, from whom the resort takes its name. Before the advent of the white settlers in Johnson county, Indians often visited this place and recognized the medicinal properties of the water here.

The following is an exact analysis of the water made by Prof. P. Schweitzer, professor of chemistry in the University of Missouri, in 1885.

"One U. S. gallon left on evaporation a residue weighing when ignited 36.8 grains. This residue contained 2.04 grains silica, 0.56 grains alumina, 7.01 carbonate of lime, 0.67 grains oxide of iron, 6.82 grains magnesia, 16.61 sulphuric acid. Total, 33.71 grains. The difference between this weight and the weight of the total residue amounting to 4.09 grains, consisted of alkalies, carbonic acid, chlorine, and probably some other constituents in small quantities. The water on standing and on boiling deposits all its iron in the form of ferric oxide, and is true chalybeate water."

The Pertle Springs grounds comprise eighty acres, of which thirty-six are now owned by Messrs. Gray and Baker. There are nine lakes here. One is devoted exclusively to bathing purposes. One covers sixteen acres and furnishes the water supply for the city of Warrensburg. The other smaller lakes are well stocked with fish and afford excellent fishing places. There is a large and commodious hotel. It has a well-earned reputation for the excellency of its service. Garages and other conveniences for guests are supplied. In addition to the hotel, there are a number of cottages and flats on the grounds for the accommodation of those who prefer their more home-like life. The grounds are beautifully shaded, and there are various amusements for children and adults.

Rev. Sam Jones is perhaps responsible for the erection of the large auditorium at Pertle Springs. While conducting a meeting here he realized and foresaw the possibilities of such a building and started the movement which culminated in the building of the auditorium or "Tabernacle."

Since then many important conventions and religious and political meetings have been held in this building. The Pertle Springs Silver Convention, one of the important political events of the West which began the crystallization of the campaign for free silver in Missouri, was held here in 1893. William J. Bryan and many other notable men have appeared here.

Pertle Springs is connected with the city of Warrensburg by a railroad which runs from the business district of the city, near the Missouri Pacific depot, through the residence district, to the Springs. It is operated during the summer seasons by the management of Pertle Springs. The motor power is both steam and gasoline.

Warrensburg Quarries.—The sandstone quarries of Warrensburg township are far famed. In 1870, Jacob Pickel, associated with his two brothers, Peter and Anton, opened at much expense and hard work the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county about two miles north of Warrensburg. A railroad switch was put in, and a steam channeling machine, the latter alone costing \$6,000. The lifting was also done by machinery, run by steam.

The first large contract was for more than \$250,000 worth of stone to be used in the Chamber of Commerce building in St. Louis, Missouri, which covers an entire block. All the stone was cut at the quarry and shipped to St. Louis in perfect condition to be placed.

Jacob Pickel furnished the stone for the Kansas City court house, the Southern Hotel, the Barr building, in St. Louis, and many other buildings in these cities, and also the stone used in many of the buildings in Warrensburg. As many as fifteen hundred cars of stone have been shipped annually, or a train load a day. (See further in the family history of Jacob Pickel.)

The next quarry was opened in 1871 by William Bruce and Company. It was owned by General Cockrell, and leased to Mr. Bruce until 1880, and then sold to Jacob Pickel & Brothers.

The third quarry was opened by Bruce & Company in 1881, when they gave up their old quarry and bought a tract near it. This quarry has been run a long time by James B. Millar and his brother, John W. Millar, ex-sheriff of Johnson county. It is no longer operated.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1844, Thomas J. Young, Harvey

Harrison, George A. Roberts, John G. Gibbons; 1850, John Anderson; 1852, William F. Marshall, John T. Neff, James Borthick, Daniel Rentch; 1856, Aikman Welch, Eli M. Sylvester; William S. Crammer, George W. Campbell; 1860, Daniel Rentch, Nathan H. Owings; George W. Campbell, Alex Marr; 1864, George W. Swan, David W. Reed; 1866, Edward Corder, David W. Reed; 1866, Edward Corder, David W. Reed; 1870, John H. Taylor, J. P. Steele; 1878, S. J. Burnett, O. D. Hawkins, W. C. Marlatt; 1882, W. C. Marlatt; S. J. Burnett, G. Wilson Houts; 1886, G. Wilson Houts, William C. Marlatt, S. J. Burnett; 1890, Henry Neill, Charles Anderson, John W. Brown; 1892, S. J. Burnett; 1894, John W. Brown, George F. Brinkerhoff, William Bealeu; 1898, John W. Brown, J. A. Bridges, W. R. Hatfield; 1900, Jacob H. Knaus; 1902, John W. Brown, John B. Lampkin, J. H. Knaus; 1904, George W. Rayhill; 1906, John W. Brown, W. H. Bunn, George W. Rayhill; 1910, P. B. Robinson, W. H. Bunn, J. R. Rothwell; 1912, John W. McFarland; 1914, John W. McFarland, D. Aber, George W. Rayhill.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

- 1882-90—Pitt William (Democrat), collector.
- 1882—W. P. Hunt (Democrat), presiding county judge.
- 1882-84—W. W. Wood (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1882-84-86—W. K. Morrow (Democrat), circuit clerk.
- 1884-86—George W. Lemon (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1886—R. M. Robertson (Republican), prosecuting attorney.
- 1888-90—Robert F. Dalton (Democrat), treasurer.
- 1888-90—J. W. Suddath (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1888-90—W. L. Embree (Democrat), collector.
- 1892-94—Y. W. Whitsett (Democrat), treasurer.
- 1892—T. C. Hornbuckle (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1892-94—E. T. Pennington (Democrat), collector.
- 1892—P. F. McCluney (Democrat), public administrator.
- 1894—R. M. Robertson (Republican), representative.
- 1894—J. A. Houston (Democrat), coroner.
- 1896—W. Selvidge (Democrat), school commissioner.
- 1896—Mary A. Pennington (Democrat), recorder, appointed.
- 1896-1900—S. J. Caudle (Democrat), public administrator.

- 1896-98—N. M. Bradley (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
 1896-98—Franklin Miller (Democrat), collector.
 1896-98—W. M. Hamilton (Democrat), representative.
 1898—Jason McElvaine (Democrat), school commissioner.
 1898-1902—C. A. Boyles (Democrat) county collector.
 1898-1902—William H. Henshaw (Democrat), circuit clerk.
 1900-02—H. H. Russell (Democrat), treasurer.
 1900-1902—C. E. Morrow (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
 1904—G. L. Callaway (Democrat), coroner.
 1904-06—Ewing Cockrell (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
 1904-06-10—Wallace Crossley (Democrat), representative.
 1906-08—T. L. Bradley (Democrat), coroner.
 1906-10—James L. Robinson (Democrat), recorder.
 1910-14—G. C. Gillam (Democrat), collector.
 1910-14—P. D. Fitch (Democrat), presiding county judge.
 1912—John W. Miller (Democrat), sheriff.
 1912-14—W. C. McDonald (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
 1914—Theodore Hyatt (Democrat), collector.
 1916—J. R. Rothwell (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
 1916—E. A. Williams (Democrat), public administrator.
 1915—R. H. Boston (Democrat), school superintendent.

Population.—The population of Warrensburg township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
1,260	191	1,451	1,808	254	2,062	4,151	673	4,824
1880			1890			1900		
5,778			6,096			6,251		
						6,013		

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Warrensburg township, as given by Missouri State Report or 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels.....	8,532	Horses	768	1,318	1,103
Corn, bushels.....	252,100	Mules	236	271	311
Oats, bushels.....	9,925	Cattle	1,718	3,150	3,307

Rye, bushels -----	350	Sheep -----	494	1,023	504
Tobacco, pounds -----	25,590	Hogs -----	2,903	2,654	2,626
Wool, pounds -----	1,275	Asses -----	none	3	84
Hay, tons -----	1,319				
Molasses, gallons -----	4,995				
Wine, gallons -----	1,370				

	1896	1916
Notes and money -----	\$240,990	\$481,735
Bank stock -----	88,169	195,292
Other personalty -----	171,825	136,370
All personalty -----	596,075	939,017

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Warrensburg township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, thirteen in number, and aggregated \$753 furnished by the citizens of the township and \$746 by the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Warrensburg township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations:

Churches.—Baptist: Brethren, Warrensburg; Brethren, South, Warrensburg; Catholic; Christian; Christian Science; Cumberland Presbyterian; Episcopal; Evangelical Association; Latter Day Saints; Methodist; Methodist, Houts' Chapel; Methodist, South; Presbyterian.

Negro Churches.—Shiloh Baptist church; Methodist; African M. E.; Colored M. E.

Business Organizations.—American Trust Company, Citizens Bank, Commercial Bank, People's Bank, Home Telephone Company.

Homemakers Clubs.—Clover Heights, Good Neighbors, Prairie Home.

Fraternal Organizations.—Masons, Blue Lodge; Masons, Mary Commandery; Knights Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Elks, Maccabees, Eastern Star, Royal Neighbors, Degree of Honor, Rebekahs, Yeomen, Knights and Ladies of Security.

Miscellaneous Organizations.—A. B. C. Club, D. A. R., G. A. R., Confederate Veterans, Political Equality Club, W. R. C., Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Daughters of Confederacy, City Mission, P. E. O., Commercial Club, Automobile Club.

1917 War Organizations.—County Council of Defense; Home Guards Committee; Red Cross, Warrensburg Chapter; Hospital Garments Committee, Knitting Committee; Surgical Dressing Committee; Junior Red Cross; War Funds Committee; Home Guards, Warrensburg Normal School.

CHAPTER XVIII.—WARRENSBURG.

"OLD WARRENSBURG" (By Mel. P. Moody)—DESCRIPTION, NAMING—EARLY ESTABLISHMENTS—MARTIN WARREN'S LOG HOUSE—FIRES OF DECEMBER 24, 1866, AND NOVEMBER 29, 1873—EARLY HOTELS—EARLY SCHOOLS—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—MILLS—OLD MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—POSTOFFICE—INCORPORATION — MAYORS — COUNCILMEN — ASSESSORS — ATTORNEYS — CLERKS — COLLECTORS—ENGINEERS—MARSHALS—ASSISTANT MARSHALS — POLICE JUDGES—SEXTONS—STREET COMMISSIONERS—TREASURERS—EARLY MEN AND THINGS OF WARRENSBURG IN EXISTENCE TODAY; BUILDINGS, MEN, WOMEN — POPULATION — WARRENSBURG, 1910: (Sex, Color, and Nativity), DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, ILLITERACY, SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE, —MALES OF VOTING AGE—THE WARRENSBURG COMMERCIAL CLUB.

"OLD WARRENSBURG."

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

It is just a little city upon the hills outspread,
With trees and verdure down below and blue sky overhead
It has no ancient legends of wonders to relate,
No ivy-covered ruins nor mausoleums of the great.
Within its city halls are no battle flags unfurled,
It is the home of common people, the sinew of the world.

Old Warrensburg.

And yet to me is sacred, this little city here,
The scene of happy days, and the Gethsemane of tear,
And here within its borders is the epitome of life,
With its sunshine and its shadows, its pleasures and its strife.
Here fond hopes have budded to meet misfortunes frost,
Here awhile have sinners flourished, and sadly paid the cost

In old Warrensburg.

Here have happy children played who now are far away,
Here the blushing bride, has had her wedding day.
Here men have deftly schemed to gather in their gold,
And here for love of greed have they their honor sold.
Here have noble men and women toiled and loved and died
And the good and bad together lie buried side by side

In old Warrensburg.

And from this little city have men of worth revealed,
Been called to serve the world in a broader, grander field,
And from its halls of learning with torch of knowledge bright,
Are missionaries streaming to spread redeeming light.
Here are some who may be honored and failures too as well,
The hand of fate awaiting, while hopefully they dwell,

In old Warrensburg.

Here upon this little stage, is life's tragedy displayed,
Here its flowers are blooming, and here its roses fade,
For in every land and clime human nature is the same.
In virtue and nobility, in sorrow and in shame.
Here the songs of happiness and of sadness too are sung,
And here the harp of life to every tone is strung;
And though you, never venture beyond this little town,
Here you may lose your soul, or here may win your crown,

In old Warrensburg.

Warrensburg, the county seat, is a little east of the center of the county, 65 miles from Kansas City.

Warrensburg was made the county seat in 1836. It was named in honor of Martin Warren. (See Warrensburg township history.)

Warrensburg was laid out and platted by George Tibbs, then county surveyor, in 1836, and the plat was recorded May 22, 1837. The lots were 72 feet wide and 144 feet deep, with 14-foot alleys. This was what is now "Old Town."

When the Missouri Pacific railroad was built, the main business district of the town moved east near where the depot was built and now stands.

A number of additions have been officially added, mostly east of the old town until the present area of the city is several times the size of the original town.

Early Establishments.—In 1836 John Evans opened the first store in Old Town and for the following six years there were only two stores in the village. Evans conducted a general mercantile store, selling groceries, dry goods, hardware and whiskey. This store stood in the hollow a little east of the center of the town. W. H. Davis & Co. were the first to open a store on the hill near the center of the old town. The town soon began to prosper and in a short time was an important

business center and settlers came from a radius of several miles to do their trading here.

The town was extended eastward into the district known as New Town by the official platting of Grover's Depot Addition, October 18, 1857. It seems that according to a contract with the railroad company the depot was to be erected on Colonel Grover's land, forty acres of which were donated for that purpose, but by mistake or otherwise, it was located on Major Holden's land, one-half mile further west. Holden street, on the west side of which the depot is located, is the dividing line between Grover's and Holden's Addition. Martin Warren's old log house stood in the Grover Addition and Colonel Grover resided there for a time. The memory of the old log house will be forever perpetual in the history of Warrensburg. When they came to lay out Grover's Depot Addition it was seen that Gay street continued east past Holden street in a straight line and would go right through the old log house. So, instead of moving the house, Colonel Grover moved the street. He diverted it enough south to miss the house. Every other street running east was correspondingly diverted and the north and south streets left north and south. And today every street from Gay to the railroad and east of Holden street runs at an angle southeast and no lot in this territory has a square corner.

The general tendency of business was toward New Town and when the railroad was built and the depot established here, practically the entire business district was established in that vicinity. This was in 1845.

Fires.—Most of the business buildings were frame. Among the first merchants to establish themselves in New Town prior to 1865 were Ming & Cruce, Henry Neill, A. H. Gilkeson & Co., Henry Bros., and De Garmo, Schmidlap & Co. All these business houses and a large part of the town were burned December 24, 1866.

On November 29, 1873, another fire destroyed the hotel, several business places and cost the lives of three persons. Since then, with the business district chiefly brick and stone, there have been no such fires.

Early Hotels.—The first hotel in Warrensburg was built in 1837 by Young E. W. Berry. It was located on the north side of the public square in Old Town and was a small log house of six or seven rooms. He sold it in 1840 to John Mayes, and he in 1842 sold to Joseph McLeary,

and he in 1856 to John D. Smith. Smith improved it and called it the Mansion House. At the breaking out of the war, Smith died and the hotel was closed.

The second hotel, also log, was opened in 1841 by Zacariah T. Davis on the southeast side of the public square. Davis ran the place for about six or seven years, when he sold it to W. H. Anderson, who afterward rented it to Daniel Rentch. Anderson finally sold it to Thomas Ingle, who kept hotel here during the war, and was succeeded by Col. J. D. Eads. In 1876 he sold it to the Germania Club.

The third hotel was built by James Bolton in 1857 on the south side of the public square in Old Town. In 1861, it was taken by the soldiers and used for a hospital and guard house all during the war. It practically marked the end of the hotel business in Old Town.

The first hotel in New Town was in 1865, when the Redford House was built south of the Missouri Pacific railroad depot. This was destroyed by fire in 1868 and the Simmons Hotel was built on its site. This was finally bought by Mr. J. N. Christopher and converted into the town's first school dormitory, the Young Women's Christian Association building, and is successfully running now.

In 1870, a building at the southeast corner of Holden and Culton streets was erected for the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1875, it was bought by A. W. Ridings & Company and enlarged for a hotel. A little later it was bought by Mrs. J. D. Eads, and became for many years the Eads Hotel and only recently was replaced by Cohn's store.

Early Schools.—Maj. N. B. Holden taught what was probably the earliest school here during the winter of 1839-40. He afterward became prominent in this section. He served in the Mexican War and during the Civil War was assassinated September 12, 1862.

Joel H. Warren was one of the pioneer teachers of Warrensburg. He was a grandson of Martin Warren, from whom Warrensburg took its name. He studied medicine with Dr. William Calhoun and practiced in Cass county prior to the Civil War. He served in the Union army and after the war practiced medicine at Knob Noster for a number of years.

William Harrison Anderson taught a select or subscription school in Warrensburg in a private house in 1842. The instruction given by him included arithmetic, geography, reading, writing and spelling. His school numbered twenty-five pupils, who paid a tuition of one dollar

and fifty cents a month. Mr. Anderson later engaged in the grocery business at Warrensburg and for a number of years was prominently identified with the commercial development of the city and was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson.

George W. Johnson, a graduate of William Jewel College and a Baptist minister, taught a private school in Old Town from 1857 to 1860. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the war. Later he became prominent as an educator in the south and at one time was president of a young ladies' seminary at Jackson, Tennessee.

Eliza Thomas, Z. T. Davis and Robert A. Foster were also pioneer teachers of Warrensburg. A man named Jewel was teaching here when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Federal army and was killed during the war.

After the Civil War.—During the Civil War nearly everything in Warrensburg and Johnson county was at a standstill, building, schools, churches and business generally. After the war everything took a new start. The best pictures of Warrensburg right after the war are contained in the following interview with Mr. William Lowe, written by W. C. Kapp and printed in the "Warrensburg Star-Journal" of May 5, 1916, on the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Lowe's residence in Warrensburg, and in the address of Maj. E. A. Nickerson at the dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall, November 12, 1917. Mr. Lowe said: "When I came, there was only one passenger train a day. It left St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, struggled along with wood fuel, managing to get to Jefferson City for dinner. The train would make Sedalia in time for supper and my recollection is that we got to Warrensburg about 8 in the evening—just 12 hours after we pulled out of St. Louis. The fare from St. Louis here was \$12.50. I think there were about 1,000 people here then and fully a third of them were negroes. I stopped the first night over in the west part of Old Town. I remember when I got up next morning I saw a regular procession of negroes going by and I asked the folks if the whole population were colored folks. They explained to me that there had been a soldiers' camp in a field west of town. The soldiers had built a lot of huts for winter quarters and when they left these the negroes took possession—that's how that section of Warrensburg came to be called 'nigger town' and it is the favorite negro haunt yet.

"I can think of only one business man who was in business then—Uncle Ike Rogers had a harness shop in Old Town when I arrived, and he is here yet. Then there's Major Nickerson, Judge Brown, Sandy Lobban, Doctor Griggs, W. E. Crissey, John Scroggs, Tom Lawlor, Bob Mears, Clint Middleton and probably others. Oh, yes, Orl Stillwell was here. Orl wasn't selling autos then, he was selling clothing for Sam Rosenthal, a brother of Henry.

"Some of the kids about town then were Ernest Johnson, Dug Eads, Merritt Simmons, Mel Moody, John A. Miller.

"How big was the town then? Well, I might say it was bounded by the railroad on the south, Gay street on the north, Holden street on the east, and Old Town on the west. There were five or six houses east of Holden street, likely, but Gay and Holden streets were about the limit. The whole third ward was a brush patch. In 1868 I built the first house in the third ward. It stood where Frank Ross now lives.

"Holden street stopped at North street. If you wanted to go north you had to go to Old Town and take the old Lexington road. If you wanted to go south, you had to cross the railroad at the depot—there were no bridges.

"There was a daily stage line to Lexington and also to Clinton and one could travel north and south from Warrensburg even better than we can today.

"What improvements did we have then? Nothing at all, except a lot of cheap frame buildings. There wasn't a brick house in New Town, and no bank until the fall of 1866. As for streets, all we had was the brush cut away so wagons could get along. Our business houses were all on West Pine street in the block between Nathan's corner and the Ross store. There were one or two little shacks on Holden street. They had made a little fill on Holden street in front of where Cohn's store is and that made a fine fish pond where the Cohn building stands. It was at least ten feet deep.

"As for morals, Warrensburg was decidedly western then, and had plenty of saloons. Almost every store had a jug in the back room to treat customers. We had two little churches, and nary a school house. The first school house here was for colored people; it was built in 1867 by the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Reece school was built in 1868. I built the Foster school in 1870.

"The town was divided between Old and New Towns, no sidewalks

and streets not graded. Old Town had the court house, the postoffice, and all the lawyers. But of course everything gradually drifted to New Town.

"As for rents, wages, etc., in 1866 rents were higher than now; a two-room house would rent for \$15 a month, four-rooms for \$30. Clothes were three times higher than now; overalls, \$3 a pair; shoes, double; flour, \$10 a 100. Lumber was \$5 per 100 and higher. All improvements were the very cheapest because everybody expected to go back east as soon as they got rich or skinned the other fellow. But a few of us are here yet and our record is open to the public.

"I am doing business at the old stand where I located in 1868. I have sold lumber to several fourth generations. To the Harrison family I have sold to the fifth generation. I have seen the town of Warrensburg grow from a typical Western hamlet to the little city of modern proportions. I have had the satisfaction of seeing all the saloons go, and a city of schools take their place."

Major Nickerson said:

"The New Town was commenced at the foot of Holden street where a little wooden passenger and freight depot stood on the Missouri Pacific railway where the passenger depot now stands, and a string of one-story wooden store-houses straggled along on West Pine street. There were no houses south of the railway except a small frame hotel that stood on the corner where the Young Women's Christian Association building now stands. An ordinary country road ran up a steep hill to South street, and then ran southeast across the grounds where the Normal School buildings now stand, to Maguire street, which was then the main road to Clinton, and from South street onward towards the south there were no streets but all was brush and woods.

"I built my residence in the woods and when I went to see the workmen, my only road was the center of Holden street along the surveyor's line, a cut of four feet with a thick brush on either side, to the place where the work was being done.

"The political and social condition of the place was in a state of civil chaos. The camp gangs that had followed in the wake of both armies lingered around and about the place, many of them having their homes in this county, rode from Texas to Iowa, robbing the people of their property and murdering strangers from other states who came to buy land and settle amongst us. When these roving

criminals were in Texas they claimed to be Confederate soldiers, and when they were in Iowa they passed as discharged soldiers from the Union army. When any of the gang was in Warrensburg they made their headquarters at a grog shop kept by an old man whom they affectionately called 'Uncle Billy,' and when they imbibed their Uncle Billy's fire water and got drunk they ranged the streets of the town and shot it up in true cowboy's style; they urged their horses into the store rooms, discharged their fire arms and terrorized the owners and their clerks. When they met a man who had a good horse, mule or saddle, they forced an exchange for their worthless trappings and over-ridden, broken-down stock, at the point of the pistol, and if they resisted they insulted and beat their victim. They dominated the town in every way, and by their criminal, brutal force made Warrensburg an unfit place for human habitation."

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was the earliest organization of any church in Warrensburg. A small class was established in 1848. In 1856 a building was put up, and in 1862 it was burned. Regular services began again in 1870, under Rev. C. C. Woods, and have been continued since. The present building was dedicated in August, 1908.

[Note: Full accounts of each church are given in the chapters on churches. The following is a list of them with dates of organization, etc. arranged in chronological order.]

The Baptist church was organized in February, 1850, by Elders J. Farmer, D. W. Johnson, W. P. C. Caldwell and Amos Horn, in the Masonic Hall in Old Town. Membership was scattered during the Civil War; reorganized thereafter, and then progressing steadily since. The present building was erected in 1903.

The Presbyterian church was organized May 30, 1852, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and Elder L. Green. Met regularly during the Civil War, and in 1873 built a fine new brick church. United July 11, 1906 with those members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church that approved the union of the two churches. Built their present building in 1910.

The Christian church was organized in 1859, and reorganized January 11, 1868. Church erected in 1867 on south side of Gay street between Washington avenue and Warren street. Present building erected.

The Methodist church was organized August 3, 1865, by Rev. J. Wesley Johnson. Brick church built in 1871 and present church in 1893, both on the same site.

The Catholic church was organized in 1866 by Father Calmer, of Sedalia. First mass was held on the first Sunday after Christmas, in 1866, in the church building. Present building corner-stone laid in 1883 and completed in 1886.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized September 23, 1866. First pastor was Rev. J. B. Morrow. Meetings were held at different places, including the Presbyterian church, until their first church was built in 1875. Present building was erected.

The Episcopal church, Christ Church parish, was organized in April, 1868, by Rev. W. H. D. Hatton. First frame church was built in 1872. Present building completed in 1900.

The Evangelical Association was organized in 1869. Rev. M. Alspaugh was the first minister. It bought and rededicated the old Presbyterian church on north side of Gay street between Washington and Warren streets in 1873. Present building was erected.

The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints was organized February 21, 1893, northwest of Warrensburg. Dedicated their present church in Warrensburg, May 7, 1916.

The Christian Science Society is represented in Johnson county and in 1916 permanently established itself in its own building in Warrensburg at Culton and Miller streets.

The Brethren church of Warrensburg was organized in 1914. The members originally all belonged to the church two miles south of Warrensburg, and built in town for their convenience, as their numbers increased.

Of the Negro churches, the Baptist church was organized 1864, the Methodist in 1866. The African Methodists and Colored Methodists also have church organizations here.

Cemeteries.—The old cemetery contained four acres and was laid out in 1840 by the county; bought from Martin Warren by the county, and used as a county burying ground. The first person buried there was I. Davenport, and his grave marked by slab of red sandstone about four by eighteen inches. The inscription was "Dead. I. Davenport, Nov., in 1840," roughly cut as by an axe. Some other early inscriptions were:

"Margaret, Dau. of William and Elizabeth Gilkeson, died August 5, 1845; aged 8 years, 11 months, 7 days."

"Robert F., son of W. L. and N. Poston, born Sept. 16, 1833; was drowned May 16, 1852."

The new cemetery was laid out in 1868, by G. W. Colbern, and was his own property till he gave it to the city in 1880. The first person buried there was the infant, John Miller, Jr., aged eight months, son of John Miller.

Schools After the Civil War.—The schools of Warrensburg were practically at a standstill during the period of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865. After the war, the public school system received prompt attention and Warrensburg soon gained a reputation throughout the state for the high standard of its schools. The first substantial public school was built in 1845 in Old Town.

Warrensburg was organized into a separate school district April 18, 1866. The names of the first school officers to serve under the new organization were: A. W. Reese, president; Melville U. Foster, secretary; Jehu H. Smith, treasurer; Elias Stillwell, John Rogers and Nelson Dunbar.

The new school board immediately organized the school system on a substantial basis, provided ample accommodations and procured competent teachers. The principal teachers selected were Rev. Matthew Bigger and S. L. Mason for the white schools, and Rev. M. Henry Smith for the colored schools. Each was paid \$100 a month.

The first Reese school building was built in 1867 and the Foster school building was completed in 1870.

The first high school was started in 1870. The present high school building was erected in 1896 and its first class was graduated in 1897. At first the work consisted of a two-years course. In 1898 this was changed to the three-years course and in 1904 to a four-year course. In 1907 it became a first-class high school, receiving full credit by the State University. Its graduates are admitted to the State University as freshmen and to the State Normal School as juniors.

The school is well equipped and gives the choice of Latin and English courses. The complete list of courses given is as follows: English, 4 years; Latin, 4 years; mathematics, 4 years—advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; history, 4 years—ancient, mediaeval and modern, English, American (and government); physical sciences, 3 years—physics, physical geography, botany and zoology.

The following is a complete list of Warrensburg school superintendents: 1870-79, J. J. Campbell; 1879-1884, J. F. Starr; 1884-1891, B. F. Pettis; 1891-1897, F. E. Holiday; 1897-1900, Leon W. Martin; 1900-1902, J. Matt Gordon; 1902-10, W. E. Morrow; 1910 to present, Edward Beatty.

Mills.—The first mill in Warrensburg was built about 1856, by William Dougherty about a half mile southwest of Old Town. It was a large three-story brick building, with stone around lower story and two run of burs. This mill was kept running during the war, though several times the soldiers took all his grain. After the war he sold to his brother-in-law, John Smith, who ran two or three years and then moved the mill to Holden, where it was running successfully in 1880.

The "Eureka Mills," well known to many of us, was built in 1867 by Land, Fike and Company. It was one of the largest mills in the West, costing \$40,000. Eleven hands were kept at work, besides eight or ten coopers making barrels for them, and shipped an average of a carload of 125 barrels daily. (See history of W. L. Hyer, who was with this establishment from an early day.) The Roseland Company now owns the property.

The Warrensburg Grain Elevator & Mill was built in 1869 by S. M. and E. C. Fitch. It has had many changes, was destroyed by fire, but its successor is still doing a large and increasing business at the same place. (See history of Jesse J. Culp.)

The Magnolia Mill was completed October, 1879, and owned by W. H. Hartman and Isaac Markward. It has had very few changes of ownership, has greatly increased in size and business, and is now owned by the Magnolia Milling & Investment Company, a corporation in which Messrs. Daniel Bullard and H. F. Kirk are the active members. It is the only mill now in Warrensburg making flour, making one brand, the Crystal, which is very unusual and normally can always sell more than they can manufacture.

Old Miscellaneous Industries.—Among the industries of Warrensburg that have lived and gone are:

1. The Warrensburg Brewery established in 1865 by Philip Gross; made as high as 2,000 barrels of beer annually; was burned down by the temperance forces in 1873; rebuilt, and finally last operated about 1910 by Mr. Murche.

2. The Edward L. DeGarmo & Company, woolen mills, built in

1867, and that used to turn out 200 yards of goods daily, besides buying annually 30,000 pounds of wool sold as yarn.

3. The foundry of David and W. Y. Urie, founded in 1874, ran on West Pine street, and used to make up 250,000 pounds of iron a year. Mr. William Urie, the last proprietor, moved to Kansas City some time in the eighties.

The first agricultural fair was held in 1857, on the ground owned by Col. Ben W. Grover and close to the house. It was soon moved to twenty acres just south of town, run successfully till the war, reorganized after the war, and \$15,000 spent in improvements; failed financially, and the grounds bought by Drummond & Bros., who did a fine molasses business there. Subsequently fairs were held and race tracks built northwest of town, north of Electric Springs, there abandoned, then south of town between Holden and Maguire streets and there abandoned finally a few years ago.

The Enoch Clark Library was founded in 1875 by a contribution from Enoch Clark of \$200 on condition that the citizens would raise a like amount. They did so, and a good library was established. It was burned January 10, 1877, insurance used to buy new books and reopened with 552 books besides papers.

For history of present library, see "A. B. C. Club."

Postoffice.—Warrensburg postoffice was established in 1836. John Evans, a bachelor, was the first postmaster. The headquarters in the early days were in the various stores, and so continued for many years after the war. The chief mail from the east arrived late in the evening, and the writer remembers as a boy joining in a nightly procession of the citizens, most of them with lanterns, to the store where the postoffice was kept. While the mail was being distributed in the proper boxes, the crowd gradually increased and soon became a very gay and neighborly party. This store was always distinctly the social center of the town. A marked deterioration was noticeable, however, when they took the postoffice out of the friendly setting of the store and put it in a building by itself. Then carriers were appointed and matters became worse—we didn't have to go for the mail at all. Finally the present, big, hard, business-like government building was secured, and that was the crushing blow. The postoffice, as a social institution, became absolutely extinct.

The complete list of postmasters is as follows: 1836-38, John Evans;

1838-1840, Harvey Dyer; 1840-44, James S. Reynolds; 1844, Flemming H. Brown, Mrs. O. S. Heath, John M. Beard; 1865, Mrs. O. S. Heath; 1865-66, D. W. Reed; 1866-1872, Stephen J. Burnett; 1872-76, Josiah Smith; 1876-88, John W. Brown, assistants Henry E. Griffith, William H. Beazell; 1888-1890, H. H. Russell, assistants James M. Williams, Miss Marie Vernaz; 1890-95, Ira A. Day, assistants Rudolph Loebenstein, Fred Day, Harry Day, Miss Mollie Heed; 1895-97, James M. Williams, assistants, Frank A. Plumer, Claud A. Frost; 1897-1903, Peter C. VanMatre, assistants Jo. H. Smith, William T. VanMatre; 1903-06, Mrs. Nellie S. VanMatre; 1906-1914, Jo. H. Smith, assistants Jas. M. Shepherd, Ira A. Day, Charles W. Dixon; 1914 to present, U. A. McBride, assistants James M. Shepherd, Charles W. Dixon, George H. Collins, Charles A. Bridges, T. O. Davenport.

City delivery was established in 1899. The first carriers were: William T. VanMatre, Mark Baldwin and Alpheus Adams. The present carriers are: Aubrey F. Smithson, George F. McMahan, James A. Fickas and Carl L. Schaffer.

County-wide rural delivery was established in 1902. (Refer to chapter thereon.)

The old Johnson County History's comments on the enormous postal business in 1880, as follow: "Eight years ago, 20,000 three-cent stamps were ordered each quarter; now 30,000 is hardly enough." Today, there were sold in 1917 \$20,000 worth of stamps, or the equivalent of 660,000 three-cent stamps, besides \$9,000 worth of stamps to the other seventeen postoffices in the county. In 1917, 9,000 money orders were issued of \$36,699.94, and 4,500 paid of \$27,748.88. (The excess represents chiefly purchases of merchandise from houses outside of the county.)

Thrift and war stamps sold in 1918 to March 16 were \$20,283.15.

The total business of the postoffice has trebled since July 1, 1918.

Incorporation.—Warrensburg was incorporated by the Legislature, November 23, 1855. On the first Monday of April, 1856, the first town election was held. William L. Poston, Sr., Daniel Rentch and Hezekiah E. Depp were judges. The following were elected: John Foushee, mayor; William H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alexander Marr, and James M. Bratton, councilmen. The first council meeting was at the court house, April 9, 1856. Dr. William Calhoun was elected president pro tempore. Marsh Foster was appointed clerk and Paschal Cork, constable.

The following is a complete list of city officers from 1856 to the present time:

Mayors.—1856, John Foushee; 1857, Daniel Rentch; 1858, M. C. Goodlet; 1859, David W. Reed; 1860, Platt B. Walker (April), George W. Campbell (June); 1861, W. L. Upton; 1865, D. W. Reed; 1866, G. Will Houts; 1867-68, G. N. Elliott; 1869, George Ryan; 1870, R. Baldwin; 1871, W. O. Ming; 1872, H. Spore; 1873, B. E. Lemmon; 1874, J. H. Smith; 1875-76, Joseph Brown; 1877, George Stepper; 1878-1881, W. L. Hedges; 1882-86, H. F. Clark; 1887, A. M. Greer, E. N. Johnson; 1888, J. D. Eads; 1889-90, George R. Hunt; 1891-94, Theodore Youngs; 1895-98, Charles E. Clark; 1899-1900, John H. Wilson; 1901-02, George W. Houts, 1903-06, W. D. Faulkner; 1907-08, J. P. Ozias; 1909-10, C. D. Middleton; 1911-12, C. A. Harrison; 1913 to present, W. J. Mayes.

Councilmen.—1856, W. H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alex. Marr, James M. Bratton; 1857, W. S. Hume, W. B. Moody, W. L. Poston, Kas. P. Brooker; 1858, W. H. Anderson, W. B. Moody, W. B. Farmer, James A. Harrison; 1859, W. B. Moody, W. S. Cramnor, W. G. Collins, James P. Brooker; 1860, Ferdinand Ruth, W. M. Collins, J. D. Smith, W. T. Logan; 1861, A. Meyer, W. G. Collins, W. B. Moody, John L. Lobban; 1865, W. B. Moody, James Gillilan, D. A. Johnson, George Reiter; 1866, I. C. Bridges, N. Dunbar, Thomas Evans, Charles Snow; 1867, B. E. Morrow, C. W. Robinson, E. A. Blodgett, N. B. Klaine; 1868, H. C. Fike, S. M. Fitch, S. Schmidlapp, H. W. Harmon; 1869, J. W. Brown, G. W. Houts, H. F. Clark, H. C. Fike; 1870, H. C. Fike, F. F. Clark, W. B. Moody, John Brown; 1871, J. W. Rodgers, James Ward, W. L. DeGarmo, F. X. Wagner; 1872, Nathan Land, E. L. DeGarmo, C. W. Robinson, F. X. Wagner; 1873, W. B. Moody, Warren Shedd, W. C. Rowland, F. X. Wagner; 1874, J. W. Rogers, J. E. Shockey, M. Shryack, W. D. Buck; 1875, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, M. Shryack, J. H. Kinsel; 1876, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, J. A. Shryack, J. H. Kinsel; 1877, Levi Hyer, Josiah Smith; J. A. Shryack, G. F. Heath; 1878, George Reiter, Josiah Smith, W. C. Marlatt, G. F. Heath; 1879, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; 1880, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; 1881, First Ward, G. N. Richards, J. A. Shryack; Second Ward, Geo. W. Hout, H. C. Fike. 1882, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, William E. Crissey. 1883, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts,

William E. Crissey. 1884, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, J. D. Eads. 1885, W. H. Hartman, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, J. D. Eads. 1886, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Jacob Hyer; Second Ward, George W. Houts, E. N. Johnson. 1887, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Jacob Hyer; Second Ward, George W. Houts, E. N. Johnson. 1888, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Theodore Youngs; Second Ward, George W. Houts, William H. Anderson, Jr. 1889, First Ward, Aug. Giehl, L. F. Raney; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, J. A. Drummond, W. H. McMahan; Fourth Ward, D. J. Clifford, John G. Gilbert. 1890, First Ward, Aug. Giehl, Joseph E. Lightner; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, Jehu H. Smith; Third Ward, J. A. Drummond, W. H. McMahan; Fourth Ward, Daniel J. Clifford, Theodore Youngs. 1891, First Ward, Joseph E. Lightner, M. L. Days; Second Ward, Jehu H. Smith, James L. Robinson; Third Ward, H. W. McMahan, J. A. Drummond; Fourth Ward, Adolph Spiess, D. J. Clifford. 1892, First Ward, M. L. Day, Joseph E. Lightner; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, George W. Houts; Third Ward, David Aber, S. P. Williams; Fourth Ward, D. J. Clifford, George W. Fisher. 1893, First Ward, Joseph E. Lightner, H. A. Cress; Second Ward, George W. Houts, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, S. P. Williams, W. C. Johnson; Fourth Ward, George W. Fisher, John W. Gossett. 1894, First Ward, H. A. Cress, J. A. Collins; Second Ward, G. A. Lobban, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, W. C. Johnson, Oliver Miller; Fourth Ward, John W. Gossett, George W. Fisher. 1895, First Ward, J. A. Collins, C. W. Cord; Second Ward, W. L. Embree, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, Oliver Miller, J. C. Hubbard; Fourth Ward, George W. Fisher, W. L. Hyer. 1896, First Ward, C. W. Cord, J. A. Collins; Second Ward, G. A. Lobban, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, J. C. Hubbard, D. S. Redford; Fourth Ward, W. L. Hyer, Albert Owings. 1897, First Ward, J. A. Collins, M. F. Stillwell; Second Ward, W. L. Embree, J. M. Davenport; Third Ward, D. S. Redford, George P. Ebbs; Fourth Ward, Albert Owings, J. A. Hamrick. 1898, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, W. O. Davis; Second Ward, J. M. Davenport, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, George P. Ebbs, R. L. Denton; Fourth Ward, J. A. Hamrick, W. S. Dunham. 1899, First Ward, W. F. Stewart, W. O. Davis; Second Ward, J. A. Collins, W. L. Embree, J. A. B. Adcock; Third Ward, George Davenport, R. L. Denton; Fourth Ward, James A. Hamrick, George W. Fisher. 1900, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, W. F.

Stewart; Second Ward, G. A. Gilbert, J. A. Collins; Third Ward, John A. Miller, B. F. Roby; Fourth Ward, George W. Patton, J. A. Hamrick. 1901, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, John V. Brewer; Second Ward, G. A. Gilbert, J. A. Collins; Third Ward, J. A. Miller, J. P. Ozias; Fourth Ward, George W. Patton, R. R. Cruzen. 1902, First Ward, John V. Brewer, R. A. Breeden; Second Ward, J. A. Collins, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, J. P. Ozias, David Aber; Fourth Ward, R. R. Cruzen, Louis Fountain. 1903, First Ward, R. A. Breeden, W. B. Russell; Second Ward, E. B. Stockton, W. L. Hickman; Third Ward, David Aber, J. P. Ozias; Fourth Ward, Louis Fountain, J. C. Chambers. 1904, First Ward, W. B. Russell, Henry Love; Second Ward, W. L. Hickman, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, J. P. Ozias, David Aber; Fourth Ward, John C. Chambers, L. Fountain. 1905, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, W. L. Hickman, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, David Aber; Fourth Ward, L. Fountain, C. Chase. 1906, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, E. L. Mayes, W. L. Hickman; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, John A. Miller; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1907, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, F. L. Mayes, J. V. Murray; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, J. A. Miller; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1908, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Dr. O. B. Hall; Second Ward, J. V. Murray, F. L. Mayes; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, C. D. Middleton; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1909, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, F. L. Mayes, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. M. Caldwell, J. B. Whitfield; Fourth Ward, Fred L. Foster, J. L. Smith. 1910, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. M. Caldwell, J. B. Whitfield; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1911, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. W. Whitfield, E. S. Katherman; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1912, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, J. B. Baird; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1913, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, J. B. Baird; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1914, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, J. S. Anderson, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, A. D. Redford; Fourth

Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1915, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, J. O. W. Moles; Second Ward, J. S. Anderson, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, F. S. Katherman, A. D. Redford; Fourth Ward, J. L. Descombes, L. Fountain. 1916, First Ward, J. O. W. Moles, S. H. Coleman; Second Ward, J. N. Suddath, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, T. L. Bradley; J. L. DesCombes, L. Fountain, 1917, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, L. A. Davis; Second Ward, J. N. Suddath, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, C. W. Fulkerson, T. L. Bradley; Fourth Ward, J. E. Six, L. Fountain.

Assessors.—1856-57, William Upton; 1858, William M. Poston; 1859, Alex. Marr; 1861, A. M. Christian; 1865, John Cheek; 1866, J. I. Clouch; 1867, W. S. Snow; 1868, W. C. Rowland; 1889, G. E. Bell; 1891-92, Rolla G. Carroll; 1893-94, Jesse Baker; 1895-98, G. F. Savage; 1899-1900, Rolla G. Carroll; 1901-02, J. M. Hill; 1903-06, J. W. McFarland; 1907-1910, E. A. Williams; 1911-14, T. J. Summers; 1915-16, O. L. Peters.

Attorneys.—1856, Charles O. Silliman; 1857, M. C. Goodlett; 1858, F. M. Cockrell; 1859, Robert L. Brooking; 1860, John Hollowell; 1861, O. A. Wadell and G. W. McMurran; 1866, A. R. Conklin; 1867, H. H. Harmon; 1868, J. P. Heath; 1869-70, S. T. White; 1871, Henry Neill; 1872, A. B. Logan; 1873, A. C. Baker; 1874, A. R. Conklin; 1875-76, Henry Neill; 1877, J. M. Crutchfield; 1878, Garrett C. Land; 1879-1880, S. T. White; 1881-83, R. M. Robertson; 1884-85, J. M. Crutchfield; 1886, John J. Hyer; 1887-88, Henry Neill; 1889-1890, A. M. Greer; 1891-92, R. M. Robertson; 1893, F. B. Fulkerson; 1894, F. B. Fulkerson and M. D. Aber; 1895, N. M. Bradley; 1896, N. M. Bradley and M. D. Aber; 1897-98, M. D. Aber; 1899-1900, Harry G. Hart; 1901-02, Bowman Jarrott; 1903-04, Victor Gallaher; 1905-06, W. C. McDonald; 1907-1908, J. K. Tuttle; 1909-12, W. C. McDonald; 1913 to present, S. J. Caudle.

Clerks.—1856, Marsh Foster; 1857, Aikan Welch and F. S. Poston; 1858, David W. Reed and F. S. Poston; 1859, F. S. Poston; 1860-61, Alexander Marr; 1865, G. W. Houts; 1866, C. M. Leet, J. W. Brown; 1867, J. W. Brown; 1868-1870, J. R. Heath; 1871, J. M. Hustel, Joseph Zoll; 1872, Joseph Zoll; 1873, B. A. Fickas; 1874, H. M. Overmyer; 1875-76, Joseph Zoll; 1877, N. B. Klaine, Joseph Zoll; 1878-79, Joseph Zoll; 1880-81, Ira A. Day; 1882-1890, W. C. Marlatt; 1891-94, W. S. Clark; 1895, F. G. Lunbeck; 1896, C. D. Middleton; 1897, H. A. Neill,

R. E. Jones, 1898, C. W. Cord; 1899, C. W. Cord, F. G. Lunbeck; 1900, F. G. Lunbeck; 1901-1912, S. P. Tyler; 1913 to present, D. P. Woodruff.

Collectors.—1874, Eli Allman; 1881-82, W. C. Rowland; 1883, J. W. Kerr; 1884, T. B. Montgomery; 1885, W. H. Bunn; 1886, Marcellus Shryack; 1877, John H. Wilson; 1888, W. H. Bunn; 1892, W. L. Hickman; 1893-96, O. H. Brock; 1897-1900, James M. Shepherd; 1901-04, George A. Thurber; 1905-09, Harry Jennings; 1910-12, S. H. Coleman; 1913-16, L. C. Gore; 1917 to present, O. L. Peters.

Engineers.—1899-1904, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1905, J. H. Scarborough; 1906, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1907, George S. Brinkerhoff and H. W. Sanders; 1908, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1909-10, J. S. Scarborough; 1911, R. P. Fitch; 1912 to present, C. L. Johnson.

Marshals.—1868-1870, W. S. Snow; 1871, J. K. Miller; 1872, E. H. Shotwell; 1873, L. Collins; 1874, Eli Allman; 1875, O. A. Redford; 1876, S. J. Jackson; 1877-1880, H. F. Clark; 1881-82, P. A. Matthews; 1883-84, P. A. Magoon; 1885-86, D. R. Smith; 1887, R. F. Dalton; 1888, R. F. Dalton, Thomas H. Dillard; 1889-1894, J. E. Morrison; 1895-96, George W. Warnick; 1897, W. H. Welch; 1898, W. H. Welch, George F. Fisher, K. G. Tempel; 1899-1900, K. G. Tempel, 1901-02, Carlisle Chase; 1901-07, James Ryan; 1908, William Ogle; 1909-12, W. A. Gaubert; 1913 to present, B. G. Brown.

Assistant Marshals.—1892, Charles Morrison; 1893, Lewis Davis; 1894, J. A. House; 1895, W. C. Johnson; 1896, R. H. Davis; 1897, K. G. Tempel; 1898-1900, J. P. Hampton; 1901, J. A. Burnett and James Ryan; 1902, James Ryan; 1903-06, B. G. Brown; 1907, James Basham; 1908, George W. Howard; 1909-12, B. G. Brown; 1913 to present, J. W. Quarles.

Police Judges.—1895-96, W. C. McDonald; 1897-98, J. K. Byers; 1899-1900, Jehu H. Smith; 1901-02, M. J. Staley; 1903-06, W. H. Bunn; 1907-08, W. K. Morrow; 1909-12, John W. McFarland; 1913-14, Price B. Robinson; 1915-16, J. Raymond Rothwell; 1917-18, John W. McFarland.

Sextons.—1881-1895, Green B. Lammom; 1896-1900, R. H. Crook; 1901-02, T. C. Lauderdale; 1903, A. H. Spitser; 1904-1916, C. W. Stewart; 1917, Neal Harmon.

Street Commissioners.—1856, Daniel Rentch; 1857, O. S. Heath; 1858-59, Robert Sharp; 1860, C. F. Heath; 1861, William Upton; 1866, S. J. Burnett; 1867, W. S. Snow, O. S. Heath; 1868, O. S. Heath; 1869,

W. Jollandsworth; 1870, J. D. Morris; 1871, Joel P. Johnston; 1872, Adam Howenstein; 1873, John Watson; 1874, L. Collins; 1875, J. P. Johnston; 1876, Hugh McCoy; 1877, Peter Koontz; 1878, R. L. Richey, John Opp; 1879-1882, J. D. Morris; 1887-88, D. R. Smith; 1889, Clifton Thompson; 1890, J. H. Alspaugh; 1891-94, John Scott; 1895, Orlando Willis; 1896, John M. Davidson; 1897, L. E. Hawk; 1898, Z. T. Collins, J. M. Davidson; 1899, J. A. Johnson; 1900, Frank Cole; 1901-06, J. E. Ridge; 1907, Stephen Tompkins, Henry Whiteman; 1907-08, Henry Whiteman; 1909-10, J. E. Ridge; 1911-12, John Burnett; 1913-14, W. A. Gaubert; 1915-16, Frank Hiebler; 1917, A. Gaubert.

Treasurers.—1856, John G. Davis; 1857-1861, John Foushee; 1865-1866, W. R. Wood; 1867-1870, A. W. Ridings; 1871-72, J. P. Henshaw; 1873-76, H. D. Russell; 1877, N. B. Johnson; 1878-1882, W. H. Lee; 1885-87, Marcus Youngs; 1888, John Davis; 1889-1891, O. S. Wadell; 1892-94, Jo. H. Smith; 1895-96, H. A. Neill; 1897-98, Alpheus Adams; 1898, Alpheus Adams and E. N. Johnson; 1899-1900, Fred C. Whitman; 1901-04, Earl Coffman; 1905-06, T. P. Valentine; 1907, T. E. Cheatham, G. C. Gillum; 1908, G. C. Gillum; 1909-12, C. A. Owings; 1913-16, Nick Greim; 1917 to present, Joseph E. Belt.

Early Men and Things of Warrensburg Living Today.—Careful inquiry seems to give the honor of priority to the following of Warrensburg's institutions and people.

Buildings.—The oldest building is the old court house in Old Town, now occupied as a residence by Mr. W. O. Davis, the best-known citizen of Old Town. It was completed about 1842. The next was the next house west of the Reese school, a two-story frame house, which Daniel Rentch had built. Then came the brick house just south of the court house on the west side of Main street, built by William Harrison Anderson; then the brick house on the north side of Gay street just east of Main street, now the residence of Mr. S. B. McMahan; then the brick house on the east side of Main street just north of Gay street and once occupied by W. H. Colbert, and then the brick house just opposite on the west side, formerly occupied as a dentist's office by Doctor Williams. The above order is given by Miss Catherine Rentch, daughter of Daniel Rentch, who remembers the building of all these houses except the court house and the frame house, and is confirmed by Mr. W. O. Davis, Mr. Moody and others.

In New Town, William Zoll built what is now the first frame house

on the north side of Gay street east of Holden street (now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Griffith), in 1858. Other houses built before the war were Capt. H. C. Fike's house (which was used as a smallpox hospital during the war), and also the second and third houses west from Holden street on the north side of Gay street (now occupied by Messrs. Joseph McMeekin and Leslie Hutchens, respectively), and the house at 310 West Gay street, built by old Mrs. Marr.

There is not an old church building in town. The Christian is the oldest, and the Cumberland Presbyterian next.

Men and Women.—Of the business men "Ike" Rogers and Dan Williams are the oldest. They were both here before the war. Mr. Williams came in 1857 and Mr. Rogers in 1858. (The fact that both are pioneer harness men seems to indicate a distinct advantage in associating with good leather). Those after the war are given in Mr. Lowe's interview preceding.

The person who has resided in town the longest seems to be David P. Woodruff, who was born in Warrensburg, August 12, 1842. He is now city clerk and active and well. Mrs. Martha Statley, now aged eighty-five years, came here with her father, Daniel Rentch, about 1845 or 1846. Mrs. Nannie Rose, widow of Lafayette Rose, is seventy-six years old and remembers coming here when she was six years old, which would make her advent 1848. Mrs. A. H. Gilkeson (mother of Mrs. W. L. Hedges, Dr. H. P. Gilkeson, and John M. Gilkeson, all living in this county) came here in 1851, and is now over eighty years of age.

In the younger set of genuine natives, come Mel. P. Moody and John M. Crutchfield. Mr. Crutchfield was born here in 1858, and Mr. Moody claims he chose Warrensburg as his birthplace in 1854, though he refuses to confirm this by his actions or looks. Those two remarkable women, Miss Kitty Rentch and Miss Lizzie Grover, both arrived in this world in Warrensburg before the war. Miss Lizzie remembers going to Doctor Williams' office to have a tooth pulled before the war, and Miss Kitty was an associate of Mr. Moody's, and John J. and William S. Cockrell (the writer's half-brothers), who were born in 1855 and 1857, respectively. These two spinsters, both of unusual character and ability, have (possibly through keeping themselves clear of incumbrances) for a long time been, and still are, two of the town's most capable and cheerful citizens.

Population.—The following is the population of Warrensburg from 1850 to 1910 by official United States Census:

1850—White, 194; colored, 47. 1860—White, 858; colored, 124. 1870—White, 2,447; colored, 498. 1880, 4,049; 1890, 4,706; 1900, 4,724; 1910, white, 4,278; colored, 411.

Additional, and very interesting detailed information about the town is given by the United States Census for 1910. According to it, there were 1,209 dwellings in town and 1,236 families living in them. There were 144 people ten years old and over who could not read or write. These were chiefly negroes—92 negroes, and 52 whites. Among the 144 were 66 men over 21 years old. There were 1,289 persons between six and twenty years of age, of whom 1,012 were attending school. The following are the tables in full:

Warrensburg, 1910—Sex, Color and Nativity.

Total population, 1910	4,689
Total population, 1900	4,724
Male	2,125
Female	2,564
Native white, native parentage.....	3,842
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.....	331
Foreign-born white	105
Negroes	411

Dwellings and Families.

Dwellings, number	1,209
Families, number	1,236

Illiteracy.

Total number 10 years old and over.....	4,072
Number illiterate	144
Native white 10 years old and over.....	3,617
Number illiterate	48
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	105
Number illiterate	4
Negroes 10 years old and over.....	350
Number illiterate	92
Illiterate males of voting age.....	66

School Age and Attendance.

Total number 6 to 20 years inclusive.....	1,289
Number attending school	1,012

Persons 6 to 14 Years, Inclusive.

Native white, number	623
Number attending school	585
Foreign-born white, number	---
Number attending school.....	---
Negroes, number	64
Number attending school	55

Males of Voting Age.

Total number	1,375
Native white, native parentage.....	1,074
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.....	112
Foreign-born, white	59
Naturalized	50
Negroes	130
Illiterate males of voting age.....	66

The Warrensburg Commercial Club prior to 1910 had existed for sixteen years, under the name of the "Warrensburg and Johnson County Board of Trade." Its first president was Charles Shepard, who continued in that capacity until the re-organization. The first secretary was Frank Lunbeck. The minutes of the "Board of Trade" have been lost and definite information as to the work of the body cannot be given, but it may be claimed that it was responsible for the building of the present court house. It was composed of the leading men of Warrensburg and labored for the best interests of the city. The Board of Trade was re-organized in January, 1910, its name was changed to the Warrensburg Commercial Club and the following officers and directors were chosen: John Thraikill, president; Jesse J. Culp, vice-president; George G. Gilkeson, treasurer; W. E. Suddath, secretary, and J. H. Scarborough, P. D. Finch, Theo. S. Shock, John Thraikill, Jesse J. Culp, George G. Gilkeson and W. E. Suddath, directors. New and commodious rooms were fitted up in the second story of the Johnson building on the corner of Holden and East Pine streets. During the past year the club has stood behind all worthy enterprises of the city.

It helped in the organization of the Johnson County Poultry Show and was instrumental in securing the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Warrensburg. Its most important work has been that of encouraging street paving, four miles of which have been accomplished through its efforts. It has been behind all beneficial legislation and has taken the initiative in many improvements. The success of the "Korn Karnival" was mainly through its efforts.

The club is now fighting the increase of light rates, making the telephone companies lay the wires underground, and have made the railroads keep up the bridges, paving and crossings. They helped get the county farm agent by pledging themselves for his salary and guaranteed the support of Miss Moreland, the new food demonstrator.

The membership of the club embraces the leading business men of Warrensburg and it is a power for the upbuilding of the city. There are 100 members. The present officers are: President, Harvey Clark; secretary, Chester Ossingham; treasurer, E. N. Johnson.

CHAPTER XIX.—POST OAK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, LOCATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS
—MILLS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY
POSTOFFICES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS — POPULATION — PERSONAL
PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZA-
TIONS—LEETON.

Post Oak township was organized February 14, 1849, off of the south end of Warrensburg township. It was named from Post Oak creek, which received its name from the abundance of post oak timber adjoining the creek.

Geography.—Area, about 69 square miles, or 44,160 acres. Geographically, Post Oak township composes the upland between Post Oak creek and its tributaries on the west and Clear Fork on the east, both these streams heading in a water shed running east and west across the south end of the township. The M. K. & T. and Rock Island railroads occupy this water shed, and Leeton and Post Oak towns are situated on it.

Soil.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Post Oak township contains more different types of soils in considerable amounts than any other township, and also contains less of any one type in a solid body than any other township. The following are the chief soils and their approximate proportions in the township: Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown soil), 30 per cent.; Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), 25 per cent.; Oswego silt loam (gray soil), 12½ per cent.; Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), 10 per cent.; Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil), 7½ per cent.; Boone fine sandy loam (with more sand than Boone silt loam), 5 per cent., and Osage silt loam (ordinary bottom soil), 6 per cent.

The details of these soils are:

Bates silt loam, upland, about 20¾ square miles; lies chiefly in the southeast half of the township, adjoining the Oswego and Boone silt loams.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 17¼ square miles; lies chiefly in the northwest one-third and east one-fourth of the township, in irregu-

lar strips from one-quarter to one mile wide, adjoining the bottom land along the creeks.

Oswego silt loam, upland, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It lies chiefly in three areas; one of three to four square miles around and extending about three miles northeast of Post Oak town, another of about one square mile lying three-quarters mile northeast of Leeton and the other of about one square mile lying about two miles north and a little west of Leeton.

Summit silt loam, upland, about 7 square miles; lies in patches all over the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland, about $5\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, upland; lies in patches all over the township.

Boone fine sandy loam, upland, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. This lies chiefly in patches beginning about one mile northwest of Post Oak town and extending about six miles north, or about half way to Warrensburg.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, about 4 square miles. It lies along Clear Fork and the tributaries of Post Oak.

Miscellaneous, upland and bottom, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, or 4 per cent. of township. These are small patches of Pettis silt loam, Chariton silt loam, Robertsville silt loam, Summit silty clay loam, Crawford stony loam and Boone gravelly loam.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam and Pettis silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The earliest settlement in this township was probably in 1830. James Harris and his son, John M. Harris, came here that year from Tennessee. Reverends Samuel King and R. D. King also settled here in 1830. Maj. James Warnick, one of the sturdy, substantial pioneers of the county, came here from Tennessee in 1833. (Refer to his family history for a full sketch.) Robert Thompson settled here in 1832. Abner Stewart, John Marr and Daniel Marr settled here in 1834. Samuel Evans, a Kentuckian, came in 1837. B. F. Wall came from North Carolina in 1839 and became a well-to-do farmer. Other old settlers who located in this township prior to 1840, or during that year, were, Thomas Irwin, Thomas J. Young, S. Stone, Samuel Houston, Edward Nichols, Philip Stone, John Stone, William Strong, Joseph

Stewart, B. F. Thomas, J. L. Glazebrook, John Marr, Alman Marr, Owen Cooper, James Hackler, Thomas Iams, James Boone, Col. William Johnson, Addison McSpadden and Frank Dwyer.

Mills.—When Post Oak township was first settled, the nearest mill was at Lexington, forty miles to the north. A trip there frequently required a week to complete, as the patrons of those pioneer mills were sometimes required to wait one to three days to get their grinding done. Booneville, about sixty-five miles distant on the Missouri river, was the nearest general trading point.

Early Churches.—The early day circuit riders visited the pioneers in this section about the time the settlement became permanent and services were usually held in their homes.

In the fall of 1833, the first camp meeting was held by Rev. Samuel King and R. D. King, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in the grove near the residence of Rev. Samuel King.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1849 by Rev. Samuel King, who was superintendent. Maj. James Warnick assisted in the school. It was taught in a little log school house near the site of Shiloh church.

The Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church was the first church in the township. It was organized by Rev. R. D. King in 1836. Their first building was erected in 1875, and dedicated by the Rev. J. H. Houx. Some of the pioneer pastors of this denomination here were, Reverends W. Compton, B. F. Thomas, H. R. Smith, J. R. Whitsett, G. V. Ridley, S. Finis King and the first elders were James Harris, John Foster, Robert Thompson, Abner Stewart and R. M. King.

Providence Baptist church was organized in April, 1846, by Elder William P. C. Caldwell. Pioneer pastors of this denomination here were Reverends W. P. C. Caldwell, David W. Johnson, Amos Horn, C. F. Floyd, William Lauder, L. M. Horn, Israel Thompson, A. M. Cockrell and John S. Denton. Some of the early members were Samuel and Anna Evans, Benjamin and Melinda Childers, William B. and Sina Compton, Louis and Sarah McComb and Andrew J. Bell. The first building used by this organization was a union church building known as Shiloh, which was located eleven miles south and one and one-half miles west of Warrensburg.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1853 at Cornelia, by Rev. Warren Pettis. Among the early members were

Daniel and Charity Coal, James, Elizabeth and Mebina Hackler, Lucy Taylor, Doctor Love, Cornelia Love, Mark and Charlotte Shumate.

Monnt Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized and erected a house of worship after the close of the Civil War. Rev. J. H. Houx preached here for a time. Among the early members were Robert N. Warnick, David Marr, Dr. Lee D. Ewing, John P. Warnick and Julius Woodford.

The German Baptist or Dunkard church of Post Oak township was organized January 25, 1869. Their first church building was completed in 1871. The first members were John J. Harshey, Catherine Harshey, S. S. Mohler, Mary A. Mohler, D. M. Mohler, May Mohler, E. Mohler, Anna Mohler, Samuel Fulker and May Fulker. Elder John J. Harshey was the first minister.

The Christian church was organized in April, 1872, by M. D. Todd, an evangelist, and a substantial frame building was erected the same year about one-half mile east of Cornelia. Dr. J. M. Ward contributed, about half of the funds necessary for this building. The following named ministers preached here in the early history of this organization: Elder Hurley, George W. Logan, Benjamin F. Stephens and F. E. Meigs. Some of the original members were A. Louney and family, Allen Jones and wife, John Burnett and wife, Dr. J. M. Ward, Woodson Reavis and wife, William Wiley, William Blakey and wife and John Daugherty and wife.

Harmony Baptist church of Post Oak was organized in 1881 by Rev. A. M. Cockrell. A suitable church building was erected the same year. There were thirty-five original members of this church. This congregation was an offsprig of old High Point church in Jefferson township.

Early Cemeteries.—Among the old cemeteries of the township, Shiloh cemetery, was laid out in 1840 and an infant child of James Stewart was buried there the same year. Here also rest the remains of Rev. Samuel King, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Cornelia cemetery was an old one. The Dunkard cemetery, in section 21, township 44, range 25, was started in 1869. The first burial was that of a child of an emigrant family who were passing through here. Snelling cemetery was established about 1841. Greer cemetery was an early-day burying ground, as was also Mount Zion. Wall cemetery and Greenlee cemetery were family burial grounds and

there were a number of other private burial places throughout the township. The first burial occurred in the township in 1837.

Early Schools.—A man named Baker taught the first school in this township in 1835. He was followed by Alexander Marr. Other pioneer teachers of that period were Salathiel Stone, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Townsley, J. M. Ward, Ben Thomas and Miss Mary Cull.

Among the early district schools were Bryson, Cornelia, Culley, Divers, Grinstead, Holmes, Marr, Thomas, Warnick and Washington. The following are some of the early teachers after the Civil War: John Farney, Mrs. M. J. Brownlee, William Warnick, Benjamin Woodford, Lula Caldwell, B. F. Pettis, J. W. McGiven, Parma Wash, Cora Wash, Nannie Holmes, Kate Lawler, Jerome Mohler, Silas P. Cully, A. J. Sparks, Miss Jones, Cora Wall.

Early Postoffices.—Cornelia was the first village and postoffice in the township. James K. Farr and James Morrow built the first houses here in 1853. The town was located in section 36, about eight miles south of Warrensburg. It was named by Dr. Love in honor of his wife who bore the name Cornelia. In the Civil War it was practically burned to the ground by Bill Stewart and his gang. This village was also known by the early settlers as Shanghai and is said to have been so called from the fact that Dr. Love, who lived here, was a chicken fancier and quite extensively engaged in raising a breed of chickens known as Shanghais. Cornelia was a postoffice long before the Civil War and remained one until establishment of rural routes. There have usually been there also a grocery store, blacksmith shop, a public school and two churches.

Post Oak postoffice was established in 1855, about five miles south of Cornelia on what was known as the Warrensburg and Clinton mail route. N. M. Irwin was first postmaster. This town is on the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, which were afterwards built through here, and now has store, blacksmith shop, school house and several residences.

Aubrey postoffice was established in the northeast part of the township in 1875 and J. N. Herring was the postmaster. Stone postoffice, named for that prominent family, also gave service for a while.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election: 1852, John Oliphant, Thomas McSpadden, Thomas Iams, Richard M.

King; 1856, John Oliphant, Thomas Iams, Robert Thompson, Salathiel Stone; 1860, John Oliphant, Thomas Iams, Robert Thompson, P. C. Thornton; 1862, Thomas Iams; 1870, John G. Gray, George M. Roberts; 1878, R. W. Warnick, Owen Cooper; 1882, R. W. Warnick, George Hipple; 1886, John E. Williams, Walter L. Stone; 1890, Adam Tustison, Walter Stone; 1894, Thomas C. Marlatt 1898, James C. Burks, Robert Smaltz; 1900, J. R. Grinstead; 1902, J. R. Grinstead; 1904, J. W. Marshall; 1906, J. M. Lowery, F. W. Sweeney; 1908, Alonzo Hunt, John Sheller; 1910, S. B. Sturgis, C. F. Gilchrist; 1914, S. B. Sturgis, J. W. Shoemaker.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1890—Robert N. Warnick (Democrat), probate judge.

1896-1898—Robert M. Lear (Democrat), sheriff.

1896-1898—William H. Burford (Democrat), county judge.

1902-1906—William A. Stephens (Democrat), presiding county judge.

1906-1910—J. R. Grinstead (Democrat), county clerk.

1908-1912—David Mohler (Democrat), surveyor.

Population.—Population of Post Oak township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
874	34	908	1,534	88	1,622	2,516	114	2,630
1880			1890			1900		1910
1,858			1,775			1,980		1,889

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Post Oak township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	28,370	Horses	882	1,034	1,307
Corn, bushels	411,200	Mules	348	437	366
Oats, bushels	10,575	Cattle	2,314	2,101	2,745

Rye, bushels -----	47	Sheep -----	1,124	220	459
Barley -----	none	Hogs -----	3,412	3,499	3,392
Tobacco, pounds -----	24,365	Asses -----	none	9	10
Wool, pounds -----	2,570				
Hay, tons -----	2,124				
Molasses, gallons -----	4,355				
Wine, gallons -----	5				
Money and notes-----	\$ 57,190		\$161,305		
Bank Stock -----			36,125		
Other personalty -----	32,292		49,395		
All personalty -----	175,690		380,800		

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Post Oak township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January 1, 1918, twenty-four in number, and aggregated \$1,320.70 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,319.70 furnished by the county. In amount of this work, Post Oak township ranks second among the townships of the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Post Oak township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Harmony; Baptist, Leeton; Baptist, Providence; Brethren, Mineral Creek; Brethren, Union Mound; Christian, Leeton; Christian, Prairie View; Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Zion; Cumberland Presbyterian, Shiloh; Latter Day Saints, Post Oak; Methodist, Leeton; Methodist South, Cornelia; Primitive Baptist, Leeton.

Fraternal Organizations—Masons, Blue Lodge, Cold Springs; Modern Woodmen, Cornelia; Modern Woodmen, Leeton; Modern Woodmen, Post Oak; Royal Neighbors, Cornelia; Royal Neighbors, Leeton.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross Leeton Branch.

Business Organizations—Bank of Leeton, Farmers Bank, West Lawn Telephone Company.

Homemakers Clubs—Hickory Grove, Shiloh.

Total number of organizations in township is twenty-five.

LEETON.

Leeton. (By Mrs. Mary B. Hamacher.) Leeton, one of the important trading points in the southern part of the county, located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Rock Island railroad, which parallel each other through this township, came into existence with the advent of the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The landowners here gave \$715 for a depot and four miles of right of way and finally prevailed.

As soon as the location of the station was decided upon, J. J. Lee, H. E. Fewel and R. L. Grinstead purchased about forty-five acres of land and laid out two hundred fifty-eight lots. The plat was recorded October 21, 1895.

The town has wide streets with concrete walks, trees, and parking on either side, unusually well kept lawns, and attractive homes.

There are five churches: The Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Brethren; two banks, newspaper, electric light plant and all lines of business.

The population in 1910 was 420. A consolidated district high school was established by a vote of four to one.

The town was incorporated May 14, 1906. The following is a complete list of town officials: 1906-08, A. C. Todd; 1909-10, H. E. Fewel; 1911, A. C. Todd; 1912-13, Henly Stacy.

Mayors.—1914-15, C. A. Baker; 1916-17, S. R. Ward.

Trustees.—1906, W. T. Baker, H. E. Fewel, L. W. Fowler, C. A. Leutz; 1907, W. T. Baker, H. E. Fewel, Henly Stacy, David Mohler; 1908, C. A. Baker, W. T. Baker, Henly Stacy, S. R. Ward; 1909, C. A. Baker; J. M. Lowry, Henly Stacy; 1910, C. A. Baker, J. M. Lowry, Henly Stacy, A. C. Todd; 1911, C. A. Baker, H. E. Fewel, Henly Stacy, G. L. Hall; 1912-13, C. A. Baker, H. E. Fewel, S. R. Ward, G. L. Hall; 1914-15, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, S. R. Ward, G. L. Hall; 1916, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, W. H. Walker, G. L. Hall; 1917, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, W. H. Walker, P. N. Douglass.

Clerks.—1906, S. J. Major; 1908-11, S. B. Sturgis; 1912-13, S. J. Major; 1914-17, Jay T. Kennedy.

Collectors.—1906-08, C. F. Gilchrist; 1909, J. M. Ward; 1910, Frank Callison; 1912-14, S. J. Major; 1915, Jay T. Kennedy.

Marshals.—1906, J. C. McMillan; 1907, N. C. Jerome; 1908, J. M. Lowry; 1909, G. F. Callison; 1910, Frank Callison; 1911, G. F. Callison; 1913, J. J. Stacy; 1914-15, R. P. King.

Treasurer.—1912-14, S. J. Major; 1915-17, Jay T. Kennedy.

Attorney.—1913-15, S. B. Sturgis.

Street Commissioners.—1906, J. C. McMillan; 1907, David Mohler; 1908, Jacob Laughman; 1910-15, W. W. Lamar.

Health Officer.—1907, Dr. L. W. Fowler; 1909, G. D. Musick; 1910-12, Dr. E. Y. Pare; 1913-16, Dr. E. Y. Pare.

CHAPTER XX.—HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION. ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—TEACHERS—EARLY POSTOFFICE—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

The territory composing Hazel Hill township, one of the northern tier of townships of the county, was originally a part of Washington township. Hazel Hill township was organized June 10, 1856, and its boundaries practically remain the same as they were at that time, except that a strip off of the eastern side was added to Simpson township upon the organization of that township in 1875.

The early school at Fayetteville was built near a hill of hazel brush. A Sons of Temperance lodge was organized in 1884, met at the school house and named the lodge Hazel Hill, from this hill. The name was then applied in succession to the school house and the village. Today the village is commonly called Hazel Hill more than it is Fayetteville.

Geography and Soils.—Geographically, Hazel Hill township is an upland at the headwaters of five streams and their tributaries, all entering into Blackwater creek. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of 1914 Osage silt loam (bottom soil) lies next to the streams and next to it comes the silt of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), and next to it and constituting the main bodies of upland soil in the township come the Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil) in the north two-fifths of the township and Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) in the south three-fifths.

The sandstone ridge mentioned in the chapter on Geology extends through the township north and south.

The township has been noted for its numerous good springs. A sulphur spring east of Walker school house and west of Colbern branch in section 36, township 47, range 26, was regarded as possessing important medicinal qualities by the early settlers. It is said to have been never failing and a favorite camping ground for the Indians.

The soils in detail are as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland, about 27 per cent. of township. This lies in the north two-fifths, and the southwest corner of the township.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about 23 per cent. This lies in the south three-fifths of the township.

Boone silt loam, upland, 40 per cent. This lies next to the bottom land at the head waters of the five streams, Honey creek, Little Walnut, Black Jack, Flagstaff and ———— creek.

Osage silt loam, bottom, 8 per cent. This is the ordinary bottom soil along the creek.

Miscellaneous, upland, 2 per cent. This consists of an irregular patch of Crawford silt loam ("red limestone") soil, around Mt. Moriah church and small patches over the township of Boone fine sandy loam (with more sand than the Boone silt loam).

Of the foregoing Summit silt loam and Pettis silt loam are ranked as two of the best soils of the ordinary upland type in the county. The Boone silt loam is the common soil of sandstone origin.

For further soil details see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The section now composing Hazel Hill township was one of the earliest settled parts of what is now Johnson county. This was due to the fact that it was one of the most northern sections of the county and early immigration came from the direction of the Missouri river on the north. Richard and John Huntsman settled in this locality in 1829. Samuel Cornett located here in 1831 and William McMahan came the same year. Elijah Young came in 1836. He perhaps was one of the first to introduce fruit raising in the new country. He was an enterprising citizen and lived to a ripe old age. Joseph Harrison, a native of Alabama, came here in 1832 and Joseph Hobson came from Tennessee then, also. George McMahan, from Alabama; William Adams, from North Carolina; Jesse Harrison, from Alabama; Judge William Trapp, from Tennessee, came here in 1832. In 1834, Judge Robert Graham, from Virginia, Henry Brooks from Indiana, and Jacob Parman from Tennessee established their homes here. LeRoy Barton, a Kentuckian, joined the settlement the same year. John Markham and John Shackleford, both Kentuckians, cast their lots here in 1835.

Joel Walker came here in 1830. He was known as an industrious and frugal pioneer who contributed his part toward building up the new country. It is said that he improved three farms. Judge Harvey Harrison settled near the headwaters of the Walnut in 1831. He served as

justice of the peace for twelve years. The lives of the pioneers of this section were not unlike the average frontiersmen's of those days. They cleared away and broke land and it was not long until many had built comfortable although not elaborate homes.

Early Churches.—Religious organizations were effected at an early day in Hazel Hill township. Liberty Baptist church was the first in the township. It was organized in May, 1836, with ten members and about that time a log church building was erected on section 24 on the Warrensburg and Lexington road near Liberty cemetery. The old church was built of hewn logs and puncheon floor with slab seats and was heated by two stoves. Amos Horn, Martin and Jonathan Gott were among the first to preach the gospel here. This old church building did service for about forty years, when the organization was changed to Fayetteville, where a frame building was erected in 1877. Some of the early pastors here were David M. Johnson, M. Pelly, R. H. Harris, A. Barton and James H. Carmichael. The early members of the organization were: J. W. White, J. Warner, William Simpson, V. Schilling, Sarah Walker, Richard Huntsman, Mary, Nancy and H. Huntsman, William M. Walker and Cynthia Walker.

The Christian church of Fayetteville was organized about 1842 and four years later a frame building was erected which was dedicated by Elder Hiram Bledsoe. The early pastors of this church were Hiram Bledsoe, James Randall, D. M. Grandfield, George W. Logan, William Jarrott, G. R. Hand, William Roe, C. A. Hedrick and Samuel M. McDaniel. This church was reorganized in 1876 by Elder William Jarrott with the following members: William Trapp, John Trapp, Jesse Trapp, M. Trapp, Thomas Collins, Elijah Young, Joe Seigfield, Hiram Kelso, William Jones, William Lemon, Samuel Guinslead and Noah Dyer.

The Mt. Moriah church, Cumberland Presbyterian, was organized here shortly after the close of the Civil War and about that time a frame church building was erected. This was located on section 21. Among the original members of this congregation we find William Stockton, William McMahan, William Brandon and their families. The first pastors here were S. H. McElvaine and J. C. Littrell.

Early Cemeteries.—Regular cemeteries were established very early within the present borders of Hazel Hill township. Liberty cemetery was established on section 24, on the road between Warrensburg and Fayetteville, at an early day. Harrison cemetery was established in

1844 and Thomas B. Harrison was the first to rest here. Hobson cemetery, another early burial place, is located on the northeast corner of section 15 and the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks were the first to be interred here. Mt. Moriah cemetery, located on section 28, was another pioneer cemetery and Mrs. P. V. Spring was the first to be buried here. Morgan Cockrell was the first to be interred in the Old Bethel cemetery, which was located on the western part of section 7.

Early Schools.—Up to 1838 schools were held in private residences generally but about that time the log school house was established in the northern part of the township which became known as the Benton school and another one in the southern part which later became known as the Pettis school. These were of the crude type of buildings usually constructed for school purposes in those days and here subscription schools were conducted until the present state educational system was established, or rather the beginning of it.

Among the later school buildings, which were constructed before the war was the old McMahan log school house, built in 1853. This was replaced by a frame structure six years later, which was burned during the Civil War and was not rebuilt until after the close of that conflict. Prior to the war, the old log school house previously mentioned, to which the name Hazel Hill was early given, stood near the present site of Fayetteville.

Teachers.—Among the early school teachers of the pioneer times in this part of the county, we find the names of Judge Robert Graham, James Borthick, Judge William L. Hornbuckle, Henry Tarpley, William W. Sparks, John G. Gibbons, Jesse Trapp and A. Marr.

Some of the teachers, who were among the later educators of this township, were Mr. Tomblin, Mr. Edwards, A. J. Trapp, Jesse Trapp, Samuel H. McElvaine, A. B. Logan, John Randall, C. F. Greenlee, F. F. Meigs, Mr. Babbitt, Mrs. Bedichek, Miss Maggie Lamar, Miss Sallie Young, G. H. Sack, A. C. Jones, William Rowe, Henry Gott, Miss Mattie Brinkerhoff, Miss Jennie Lamar, Miss Jennie Gott, Mattie Meigs, Joseph Conner, J. Harrison, Lizzie McCluney, Mr. Day, Miss Kate Lamar, I. M. Harrison, J. Johnson, Miss Jennie Adams, Dora Foster, Miss Josie Hart, William Talbott, Miss Jennie Gott, Miss Bertha M. Brandon, George Brinkerhoff, Miss Maggie Nelson, Mr. Wimer, J. Crawford, Ed Gilbert, Thomas McDougal, G. M. Shanton, W. H. James, Mr. Coe, Miss Annie Rhodes, Lot Coffman, Miss Nannie S. Dalton, Miss Melissa

Taylor, Miss Sarah Ashby, Miss Lina Barkley, Rev. Barnett, W. Payne, Mr. Whitmer, Mr. Motsinger, Rev. Woodard, Samuel Moore, David Bradley, Amos Horn, John M. Christy, Mr. Shields, James Crutchfield, E. H. Miller, Miss Maggie Humphrey, Miss Mollie Hendricson, Will McElvaine, Miss Ella Redford, Miss Sallie Cook, John A. Moore, A. Van-Ausdol, Dean Redford, Jason M. McElvain, Josie Smith and T. E. Williams.

Early Postoffice.—The first postoffice established in Hazel Hill township was at the residence of James Borthick, who was the first postmaster. This was long before the town of Fayetteville was known and the name of the postoffice was Air. Later, when the new village of Fayetteville sprang up, the post office was given the name of Fayetteville, although the village was also known as Hazel Hill. The first postmaster in the town was Ben E. Lemmon, who held the office until the Civil War broke out. He received his commission from President Franklin Pierce. Later postmasters of Fayetteville were A. B. Harrison, William Gouch, John Hand, M. Seamonds, A. J. Morgan, John Matthews and Wesley Otis.

Fayetteville, the principal village in Hazel Hill township, is located about a mile east of the center of the township. The village took its name from Lafayette Collins, who was engaged in the mercantile business here in the early days. He went to Texas about the time of the Civil War, where he died in 1877. The land upon which the village of Fayetteville stands was entered from the government September 27, 1845, by John Huntsman. Ben E. Lemmon kept the first store here. Others who were engaged in the mercantile business here at different times in the early days were Lafayette Collins, A. B. Harrison, John Huntsman, William Gouch, George T. Herndon and A. J. Redford.

Justices of the Peace of Hazel Hill township, as far back as the records go with the dates of their election, are: 1856, James P. Martin, Benjamin F. McCluny, William H. Narron, William L. Hornbuckle; 1860, John Newton, Atkins Powell, W. L. Hornbuckle, William H. Harris; 1862, Calvin S. Sullivan; 1870, G. W. Winston, John L. Trepp; 1878, William P. Greenlee, W. P. Glover; 1882, W. P. Greenlee, Theodore Hyatt; 1886, William P. Greenlee, William McMahan; 1888, Theodore Hyatt; 1890, C. A. Harrison, W. P. Greenlee; 1892, R. J. Matthews; 1894, J. H. Collins, H. P. McGraw; 1896, J. D. Dyer, L. C. Gore; 1900, C. A. Harrison; 1902, J. D. Dyer, George Young; 1904, J. N. Allworth;

1906, Frank N. Ames, A. J. Barkhurst; 1908, William Hobbs; 1910, Frank N. Ames; 1914, George Youngs.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1898—E. D. Frost (Democrat), recorder.

1902-08—C. A. Harris (Democrat), probate judge.

1908—R. L. Falconer (Democrat), sheriff.

1910-14—E. F. Tracy (Democrat), presiding county judge.

Personal Property and Products.—Agricultural and personal property statistics for Hazel Hill township as given by the Missouri state reports for 1877 and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	50,202	Horses -----	632	628	738
Corn, bushels -----	240,101	Mules -----	271	334	432
Oats, bushels -----	10,297	Cattle -----	1,470	1,161	2,026
Rye bushels -----	731	Sheep -----	561	159	574
Tobacco, pounds -----	28,160	Hogs -----	3,424	2,559	3,105
Wool, pounds -----	1,019	Asses -----	none	15	4
Hay, pounds -----	503				
Molasses, gallons -----	2,927				
			1896	1916	
Money and notes -----			\$ 8,305	\$ 44,830	
Other personalty -----			18,284	18,360	
All personalty -----			77,210	151,855	

County Road Improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number and aggregated \$1,234.50, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,220 by the county. In the amount of this work Hazel Hill ranks sixth among the townships of the county.

Population of Hazel Hill township, by United States Census was:

—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1,629	311	1,940	1,798	106	1,904
1880		1890	1900		1910
1,263		1,240	1,154		1,050

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Hazel Hill township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Liberty; Christian, Fayetteville; Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Moriah; Cumberland Presbyterian, Salem.

Fraternal Organizations—Modern Woodmen, Fayetteville; Modern Woodmen, Hoffman; Modern Brotherhood of America.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Fayetteville Branch.

Miscellaneous—Homemakers Club, Fayetteville; Homemakers Club, Salem; Farmers Community Club; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Fayetteville; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Walker; Young Ladies Busy Bee Club.

Total number of organizations in township, fourteen.

There is one village in the township, Fayetteville, and also stores at Robbins and Hoffman, former postoffices.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

CHAPTER XXI.—CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOILS — INDIAN MOUNDS —
EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY PHYSICIANS — EARLY CHURCHES — CEME-
TERIES — EARLY SCHOOLS — OFFICIAL RECORDS, STATISTICS — JUSTICES —
COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY, EARLY PRODUCTS
— ROAD IMPROVEMENTS — ORGANIZATIONS — CHILHOWEE VILLAGE — CHIL-
HOWEE TOWN—MAGNOLIA—DENTON.

Chilhowee township, one of the southern border townships of the county, was organized May 25, 1868.

This township is said to have been so named by Muron Perry, a noted surveyor from Tennessee who did considerable surveying here in an early day. Possibly the name was suggested by a range of mountains in Tennessee which bears this appellation.

Geography.—Area, 73 square miles, or 46,720 acres. Geographically, Chilhowee township is one of the southern border townships of the east, between the tributaries of Post Oak on the northeast and Bear creek and Big creek on the southwest. The Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad occupies the ridge of this watershed.

Soils.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's soil survey of 1914, the west two-thirds of the township is chiefly Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), divided by strips of Bates silt loam, chiefly along the streams. The east one-third is Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), irregular strips of Osage silt loam (bottom land) along the creeks and Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown, porous soil). Over the whole township are patches of a square mile and less of Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil), Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) and Oswego silt loam ("gray" soil).

These soils, in detail, are found as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland, 50 per cent. of township: lies chiefly in west two-thirds of township.

Boone silt loam, upland, 20 per cent.: lies in east third, immediately adjoining Post Oak bottom in an area three-quarters to two miles wide.

Bates silt loam, upland, 15 per cent.: in strips and patches over the

whole township, chiefly at the headwaters of West Fork of Post Oak and Big creek tributaries.

Crawford silt loam, upland, 5 per cent.; about one square mile in southwest corner, and two somewhat smaller patches, one two miles north of Chilhowee town and one one mile east of town.

Oswego silt loam, upland, 2 per cent.; composes the town of Chilhowee and runs about one mile southeast, and forms a patch of about one square mile on M., K. & T. railroad about one mile south and three-quarters mile east of the northwest corner of the township.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, 5 per cent.; chiefly along Post Oak creek.

Miscellaneous soils, 3 per cent.; patches of Pettis silt loam, Boone fine sandy loam, Boone gravelly loam, Chariton silt loam, Summit silty clay loam.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county, with Bates silt loam next; the Oswego silt loam is thinner and less porous; the Boone silt loam comprises the common soils of sandstone origin; the Osage silt loam is the best bottom soil.

For further details of soils, refer to the chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Indian Mounds.—The ancient mound builders left evidence of their prehistoric industry in this section of the county. On section 28, township 44, and range 27 on a hillside are some ancient earthworks and near this place have been found numerous arrow heads and a few stone axes.

Early Settlements.—The first settlement that was made in what is now Chilhowee township was probably in 1829. It appears that James Hogard and William Norris came that year and other settlers located here as follow: James Arnold, in 1830; Finis and John Foster, from Kentucky, came in 1832; George D. and Howard A. Wright, from Howard county, Missouri, came in 1832. Anderson Masters, from Tennessee; Thomas Cull and sons, James and Thomas J., from Kentucky; John Pelle, from Kentucky; James Conaway, from Tennessee, and George N. and Samuel H. Douglas, from Howard county, Missouri, all settled here in 1832.

William Norris settled here near the Walnut Grove cemetery or Carpenter graveyard, on what was later known as Norris Fork, in 1829.

This was before the land was surveyed by the government. He had two daughters. There were Indians here when the Norris family came and one of the few Indian depredations committed here was directed against the Norris family. One day while Mr. Norris and his two girls were absent from their cabin and Mrs. Norris was there alone she was captured by the Indians and tied on a pony and hurried out of the neighborhood. A company of white men immediately gathered and pursued the Indians. About the time the rescuing party were approaching the Indians who held Mrs. Norris captive, she succeeded in escaping, as did the Indians also.

William Norris built the first grist mill, which is said to have been the first one in the county and pioneers came from over forty miles to have their grain ground here. They would frequently bring their guns and hunt and fish for a few days while the tedious process of grinding went on. After operating the mill for a time Mr. Norris sold it to Marshall and Adam Clark. It was a horse-power mill and they received six hundred dollars for it. In 1837 Wilson D. Carpenter became the owner of this mill.

George Ware came from Alabama in 1836, and James Douglas, of Tennessee, a Missouri pioneer who settled in this state in 1816, came from Howard county in 1834. Thompson Chamberlain, from Tennessee, came here in 1835. William Johnson, a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, settled in this locality in 1840. Samuel Brown, a native of Tennessee, was also an early settler in this vicinity. Wilson D. Carpenter, who was prominent among the pioneers here, was a Virginian and came here in 1837. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and was a pioneer schoolmaster in Kentucky.

T. N. Carpenter was quite a noted hunter and trapper in the early days, although that was not his profession, and for a number of years he had in his possession an old wolf trap which was an interesting relic of pioneer days. Jester Cocke is said to have been the greatest hunter of the pioneer days in this section.

The first marriage in the township was performed in 1831 when a Mr. Fletcher and Miss Hogard were united in marriage at the home of her father, James Hogard. Rev. Robert D. King performed the ceremony, the witnesses were William D. King and Elizabeth Gillum.

Samuel B. Brown was the first white child born in the township.

Early Physicians.—An early physician to settle in this section of the county was Dr. R. Z. R. Wall. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, March 29, 1810. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1829 and received his degree from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. His practice covered a large scope of country throughout southern Johnson county and northern Henry county in the early days. He reared a large family and spent the latter part of his life in retirement.

Dr. Joseph Cusick was the first physician and also the first school teacher in the township. Dr. Thomas Jones practiced here as early as 1840 and later went to Texas, where he died. Other physicians who practiced here in the early days were Doctors J. B. Young, J. R. Howerton, J. G. Turk, L. M. Horn, W. J. Workman, T. J. Wright, R. Mann and Doctors Duncan and Morris.

Early Churches.—The first religious meeting known to be held in this township was at the residence of Thomas Cull by a Methodist minister in 1836. The first church built in the township was by the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in 1858 and known as Pisgah church. Camp meetings were held in this township as early as 1841. Great preparations were made for these annual affairs. Sheds were built that were capable of affording shelter to thousands of people who came from great distances. The Reverends J. B. and Robert R. Morrow and Calib Davis were prominent revivalists in early days who conducted these camp meetings for a number of years. For a number of years the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists owned what was known as the Chillhowee Union Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized here in 1844. The following are some of the early members of this denomination: John I. Culley, John Wright, Thomas Cull, Douglas Wright, George Hackley, William B. Carpenter, John Wilson and their families.

Among the early-day circuit riders who preached here were T. M. Cobb, W. L. King, T. P. Cobb, J. B. H. Wooldridge, W. M. Pitts, Thomas Wallace, J. W. Bond, B. Margeson, J. D. Wood and W. S. Woodard and Rev. Hadley. Other Methodist Episcopal ministers who have preached here were J. Jones, J. H. Gillespie, J. S. Porter, G. W. Houts, A. Anderson and B. F. January.

The Protestant Methodist organization was organized here prior to the Civil War.

Second Liberty Baptist church was organized by William Owsley in 1849 and some of the early preachers of this denomination here were William Owsley, F. M. West, Israel Tompkins, A. M. Cockrell, L. M. Horn and Henry Barton. The Pisgah Cumberland Presbyterian church was also an early-day organization in this township and was located on section 36.

Cemeteries.—Walnut Grove or Carpenter's cemetery, located in section 27, is probably the oldest cemetery in the township. Isaac M. Carpenter was the first to be buried here. Chillhowee cemetery is located in section 24 just south of old Chillhowee. Hosea Young donated this ground for free burial purposes in his will. The first to be buried here was Mrs. Sallie J. Young, March 5, 1868. There are some other cemeteries in the township, of which little or nothing is known of their history.

Early Schools.—Chillhowee township had its pioneer schools shortly after the first permanent settlement was made. Joseph Cusick, Richard Anderson, Abraham Stout, James Blackburn, Mr. Graham and Mr. White were among the pioneer teachers.

Official Records, Statistics.—The justices of the peace of Chillhowee township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election are:

Justices—1870, James A. Bridges, Francis A. Shoemaker; 1878, James A. Bridges, J. B. Morrow; 1882, J. B. Rosecrans, C. A. Crumbaugh; 1886, J. B. Rosecrans, William Spohr; 1890, J. W. Culley, G. R. Hindman; 1892, J. W. Culley, C. C. McCown; 1894, J. W. Culley; 1898, Charles Kraus, W. R. Friday; 1900, C. C. McCown; 1902, C. A. Crumbaugh, J. A. Adcock; 1906, J. C. Murphy; 1908, F. M. Ross; 1910, R. D. Hussey, George G. Valentine; 1914, R. D. Hussey.

County Officers—The following are all the county officers who have been elected from the township, since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882-1884, David M. Raker (Democrat), sheriff.

1894, George R. Hindman (Democrat), county judge.

1900-1902, Dr. R. L. Bills (Democrat), coroner.

1912, Daniel L. Day (Democrat), county judge.

Population.—Population of Chilhowee township, by United States Census, was:

	White.	Colored.	Total	1880	1890	1900	1910
Population—	1,340	22	1,362	1,715	1,641	1,846	1,964

Personal Property, Early Products.—Agricultural and personal property statistics, for Chilhowee township, as given by Missouri state reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	17,917	Horses -----	963	1,139	1,298
Corn, bushels -----	370,620	Mules -----	209	296	640
Oats, bushels -----	6,890	Cattle -----	2,613	1,527	3,014
Rye -----	none	Sheep -----	1,286	278	525
Barley -----	none	Hogs -----	4,043	3,817	4,988
Tobacco, pounds -----	21,585	Asses -----	none	1	12
Wool, pounds -----	3,872				
Hay, tons -----	863				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,134 *				
Wine, gallons -----	3				
			1881	1896	1916
Notes and money -----	\$ 51,858		\$ 46,005	\$102,905	
Bank stock -----				23,056	
Other personalty -----	65,619		32,729	51,995	
All personalty -----	202,502		149,160	241,696	

Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-two in number and aggregated \$1,271, furnished by citizens of the township and \$1,175 by the county. In the amount of this work, Chilhowee ranks fourth among the townships of the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Chilhowee township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations:

Churches—(In Chilhowee town)—Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Methodist South, Protestant Methodist.

Churches—(In country)—Baptist ("Pleasant Valley"), Cumberland Presbyterian ("Pisgah"), Presbyterian (New Liberty).

Churches—(In Magnolia)—Baptist, Methodist.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Chilhowee Branch, Denton Branch, Magnolia Branch.

Fraternal Organizations—Masons (Blue Lodge), Eastern Star, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors.

Business—Bank of Chilhowee, Farmers Bank of Chilhowee, Bank of Magnolia, Chilhowee Mutual Telephone Company.

Miscellaneous—Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Homemakers Club, Locust Grove.

Total number of organizations in township is twenty-five. The township contains a good town, Chilhowee, and two villages, Magnolia and Denton.

Organizations, Families.—Much township history is that of organizations and families, and is found in this book under those headings. Organizations and families are fully indexed by names and townships.

CHILHOWEE.

Chilhowee Village. (By William Sweeney.) The village of Chilhowee was an accident. A man named James Simpson had bought a small frame house from a William Johnson and undertook to move it to a claim that he intended to "enter." It was placed upon ox wagons and was moved to the spot where the old town now is when something broke down and the house was then unloaded and Mr. Simpson put in a small stock of goods, and it was then called Simpson's store. This was about 1855 or 1856.

Mr. Simpson's brother-in-law, Samuel McFarland, joined him soon and each built residences. They were succeeded by "Uncle Jim" Morrow, about 1858.

About that time the place was surveyed by the county surveyor, A. M. Perry, and he being from Tennessee named it Chilhowee, a Cherokee name for the Tennessee, or "Smoky Mountains." After the war several different men "kept store": J. W. Wright, J. M. Fulton, Bennie Moore, J. W. Culley, J. R. Johnson and more notable perhaps, J. A. Young.

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was built about one and one-half miles south, several of the houses were moved to the new town site and the old town became a relic only.

Chilhowee Town.—The present new town of Chilhowee is one of the

thriving towns of the county on the Rock Island & Pacific railroad, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. It was founded in 1895, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was built through this section and the town plat was recorded November 4, 1895, and is described as land owned by Enoch Barnum in section 24, township 44, range 27.

Chilhowee has had a substantial growth since it started. There are now two banks, electric light plant with twenty-four hours' service, newspaper, and four churches, one being a union church of two denominations, a high school and all branches of mercantile industries are well represented. The population by the 1910 census was four hundred twenty-five.

It was incorporated February 9, 1907.

The following is a list of the town officers:

Chairmen.—1907, R. F. Salmon, J. E. Cahill; 1908-09, W. L. Martin; 1910, William P. Hunt; 1911, J. M. Books; 1912-14, David Arnott; 1915, William English; 1916, S. Ray Sweeney; 1917, L. N. Russell.

Trustees.—1907, G. A. Estes, S. B. Anderson, C. H. Gaines, J. E. Cahill; 1907, G. A. Estes, S. B. Anderson, C. H. Gaines, R. F. Salmon; 1908, W. E. Jerome, Dennis Day, R. J. Cowden, W. H. Hogemeyer; 1909, A. P. Franse, Dennis Day, J. L. Wright, D. N. Yount; 1910, Harry Gilbert, William Dunn, Ora Moore, J. C. Culley; 1911, George F. Taylor, E. C. Brown, S. Ray Sweeney, D. E. Snodgrass; 1912, J. M. Brooks, S. S. Shoemaker, S. Ray Sweeney, M. J. Ream; 1913, J. M. Moore, S. S. Shoemaker, S. R. Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1914, P. W. Howard, William English, S. Ray Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1915, P. W. Howard, A. E. Conwell, S. Ray Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1916, L. Davis, A. E. Conwell, C. H. Gaines, O. L. Dunham; 1917, L. Davis, W. W. Garvey, J. S. Strawsburg, A. M. Bills; 1918, O. L. Dunham, W. W. Garvey; J. S. Strawsburg, I. S. Dobson.

Clerk and Collector.—1907-17, M. J. Ream.

Treasurers.—1907-15, R. E. Sweeney; 1916-17, William English.

Marshals.—1907, D. E. Snodgrass, E. C. Brown; 1908, E. C. Brown; 1910-11, Jim Shelton; 1912, Bob Loveall; 1916, A. M. Bills, 1917, Fred Landis.

Street Commissioners.—1907, D. E. Snodgrass, E. C. Brown; 1908,

E. C. Brown; 1910, J. C. Culley; 1911-12, D. E. Snodgrass; 1916-17, A. M. Bills.

Assessor.—1907, William Valentine.

Attorney.—1907, C. A. Crumbaugh.

MAGNOLIA AND DENTON.

Magnolia.—Magnolia is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, ten miles southeast of Holden. It was laid out May 9, 1896, about the time that the railroad was being constructed. W. H. Hogemeyer was the owner of the land upon which the town was platted. It has a bank, lumber yard, two churches, high school, physician and general stores.

Denton, a station on the Rock Island, is also located in Chilhowee township. It was platted June 27, 1905, by Henry Phillips, when the railroad was constructed through there. It is located in the western part of the township in section 7. It has church, good stores, etc., and several residences.

CHAPTER XXII.—GROVER TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, DESCRIPTION—ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESENT BOUNDARIES—NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY PHYSICIANS—POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—TEACHERS—OFFICIAL RECORDS—STATISTICS, JUSTICES—PERSONAL PROPERTY, PRODUCTS—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

Grover township, which occupies the northeastern corner of the county, was originally a part of Washington township, and at its organization, February 9, 1869, included the territory which is now Simpson township and the northern point of what later became Montserrat township. The present boundaries were established January 23, 1875. It was named for Col. Ben. W. Grover, a prominent and able citizen of the county of the period before the Civil War.

Geography.—Area, 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres. Geographically, Grover township is divided by two streams which make a "T," Blackwater running east and west at the top and Walnut creek running north from the south part of the township into Blackwater.

Soils.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the township is chiefly made up as follows: The bottom lands along the creeks are joined by a one-eighth to a mile wide strip of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) on each side and next to that is the Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), constituting most of the upland, while in the northeast corner of the township is a body of three or four square miles of Chariton silt loam, or second bottom soil.

These soils in detail are as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland. This lies all over the township and next to the lighter soil adjoining the bottom; about 30 per. cent. of the township.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 20 per cent. This lies next to the bottom land, also occupies an area of about four square miles in the northwest part of the township, and also another of about three square miles, beginning about one mile west of Dunksburg and running south about three miles with a width of about one mile.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, 10 per cent. This lies on the north side of Blackwater in the northeast corner of the county and is the largest area of this second bottom soil in the county.

Bates silt loam, dark gray-brown soil, 10 per cent. This lies scattered over the south two-fifths of the township.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom, 30 per cent. This lies in strips of one-eighth to two miles wide along Blackwater and one-quarter to half a mile wide along Walnut creek.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam is ranked as one of the best upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next. The Chariton silt loam occurs in such small amounts in the county that it appears not to have been ranked by the soil survey. Apparently, however, from the descriptive matter it was ranked with or above the Summit silt loam.

For further soil details see chapters in this book on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The permanent settlement of this section of Johnson county began about 1830, although there were a few here prior to that time. John Leeper, William Cheek and William Marshall came here between 1828 and 1830. William Marshall settled here in 1830 and it is probable that John Leeper came here in 1828, although if he did so he did not make permanent settlement that year. He was a hunter and had a cabin on Walnut creek probably as early as 1828, but did not make his home here until a year or so later.

William Thornton, a native of Virginia, came here in 1830 and Thomas Marshall, also a Virginian, settled here in 1832. Charles Thornton and his son-in-law, Larkin Hocker, settled in this township in 1835. They brought slaves with them and were well to do.

Charles M. Oglesby came here from Kentucky in 1834. His native state was Virginia, where he was born, August 17, 1801. He died here September 23, 1861, and was one of the respected pioneers of Grover township. Charles M. Oglesby's mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Gilbert, came here with Mr. Oglesby's family and was one of the honored pioneer women of this section. She died in 1836. Talton W. Oglesby came here in 1834 and entered land.

William Gillum came about 1834.

Jacob Cox located in what is now Grover township in March, 1833. He was a Virginian and came here from Cooper county, to which place he had moved in 1831. He was married here January 13, 1845, to

Melinda Senior. He was a blacksmith and brought a blacksmithing outfit with him and opened a shop here which is said to have been the first blacksmith shop within a radius of fifty miles. At that time Salt Fork in Saline county was the nearest grist mill. This was forty miles distant.

James Rothwell came here in the fall of 1839. He was a Virginian and spent the remainder of his life here where he was a useful citizen and became very well to do. Another pioneer who came here among the first was a Mr. Lewis, who came from Saline county in 1829. He entered land from the government but his wife soon afterward became dissatisfied with the country of howling wolves, deer and Indians, and they sold their farm to William Cheek, taking in exchange for it a cow.

Early Physicians.—Dr. Grandison Thornton, son of Charles Thornton, was perhaps the first physician in this section. He also kept a small drug store at an early day. He left here during the Civil War and died near Fort Scott, Kansas, while on his way to the southern part of Missouri.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley settled here in 1846 and is numbered among the early-day physicians. His practice extended over a large scope of sparsely settled country at a time when travel was difficult, there being no roads. He frequently drove an entire day to visit a single patient and make the return trip. Speaking of his practice and the condition of the country in the early days, Doctor Dunkley is quoted as saying: "I found malarial fever very prevalent, from the simplest chill to the most violent congestive forms of fever. As the country settled up, malarial fever became milder. I used to keep two good horses, fat and in trim, for the malarial season, which generally began with August and lasted through September and October. I would ride to see my patients on one side of the creek one day and visit those on the other side the next day." Doctor Dunkley was a capable physician, a good citizen, and became very well to do.

The first wagon road laid out in the township was from Knob Noster to Kirkpatrick's mill in 1852.

Postoffice.—The first postoffice was established near the Pettis county line and part of the time was kept in the adjoining county. It was known as Bee Branch, named from a little creek nearby and Benjamin Prigmore was the first postmaster. The first postal route, was

secured through the influence of Dr. B. F. Dunkley, from Georgetown to Lexington. In 1858 the postoffice was changed to Dunksburg, later it was changed to Siegel. However, that name never became popular and it was known as Dunksburg.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley was the second postmaster, and other early postmasters were L. S. Taylor, John Carmach, Joseph Bobbitt and James Bobbitt.

Dunksburg is the only village in Grover township. It is located on the Pettis county line on section 1. Doctor Dunkley opened a store here in 1858 and the village was named for him.

Early Churches.—Like other sections of Johnson county, the cause of religion was given early attention in the pioneer days.

Mount Zion Church of Christ was the first religious society established in the township. It was organized May 31, 1840, with the following members: Charles Thornton, George Thornton, James W. Jones, Grandison Thornton, Larkin Hocker, Mary Thornton, Martha G. Thornton, Amanda W. Huff, Eliza Jane Hocker, Theodocia Thornton, Nancy L. Thornton, Lucy B. Fugua, Ann Eastham, Sarah Eastham, Nancy Vigus, Margaret Jones and Elizabeth Tebbs. Colored members of this organization were: Charles Thornton's Andrew Shepherd and James W. Jones' Joseph. The church was organized at the residence of L. Hocker and for several years services were held in private residences and in the groves. Thomas Mulkey was the first pastor and he visited the congregation monthly. The first church which this congregation erected was a log structure eighteen by twenty feet. As early as 1845, this church had a membership of one hundred. About 1850, the old log church became dilapidated and a suitable frame building was erected. This building was replaced in 1859 by a more commodious structure. Among some of the early pastors of this denomination, who filled the pulpit here were, Thomas Mulkey, Dr. Thomas McBride, Duke Young, Elder Price, Allen Wright, Thomas Hancock, James Randall, Joseph Wright, C. A. Hedrick, B. C. Stephens and Samuel McDaniel.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal church in Dunksburg was built in the fall of 1873 and was dedicated by J. K. Tuttle. Rev. T. S. Benfield organized the church with the following membership: John Current, Martha Current, S. A. Current, Annie A. Current, Albert Current, A. L. Porter, J. S. Porter, Ruth Porter, S. P. Porter, Nannie E. Porter, Lou E. Carter, Lewis Hayworth, Elizabeth Hayworth, J. P. Hughes,

Mollie Hughes, Mattie Hughes, William Hughes, Noah Briles, Mary Briles, Martha Briles, Ann Lear, Mary Lear, Robert Lear, W. W. Sitton, Jane Sitton, Philip Wheeler, Frances Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler, Riley Wheeler, James Taylor, L. T. Current, Sallie Current, Delia Current and A. M. Current. In 1874 a Sunday school was organized at Calvary church with Lewis Hayworth, superintendent. Among the early pastors who served this church were: T. S. Benfield, J. S. Porter, J. M. Kelly, S. Jones, J. C. W. Jones and S. Ing.

Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1870 by Rev. Stanford Ing. The church was built in 1876 and dedicated four years later by Rev. J. N. Pierce. Among the early pastors here were Stanford Ing, P. S. Benefield, J. S. Porter, S. W. Jones, C. J. W. Jones and the first members were A. Fisher, Martha Fisher, D. T. Fisher, Polly A. Fisher, Nathan Fisher, Elizabeth Fisher, John Maddox, Mahala Maddox, H. Brant and Lydia Brant.

The German Baptist or Dunkard church was located on section 32, a large brick structure.

Early Cemeteries.—There are numerous cemeteries in Grover township. Tebbs' cemetery is located in the western part of the township. John M. Tebbs was the first to be buried here, March 4, 1848. Hocker cemetery is located on what was the old Hocker farm. The first person buried here was Harrison Hocker, May 1, 1840, and the second was Thomas Huff. Robinson cemetery is located in the southern part of the township near Walnut creek and is located on an eminence or knoll. Joseph Robinson selected this spot for a burial ground and his remains were laid to rest here in 1839. "Old Dick," a colored slave who lived to be a hundred years old, also sleeps beneath the stars here.

Oglesby cemetery is a small burial ground and the graves herein are mostly those of the family whose name the cemetery bears. Swope cemetery is another small burying ground. Marshall cemetery is located east of Walnut creek. There are several graves here, the first one being that of Mrs. William Cheek, who was buried about 1840.

Mount Zion cemetery, which was laid out in close proximity to Mount Zion church, was used mostly for members of that denomination. The cemetery was opened coincident with the building of the church. Wampler cemetery was quite a large burying ground and is located in the western part of the township. The child of Isaac McCoy was the first to be buried here.

Payne cemetery bears the name of the original owner of the land where it is located. Miss Martha Grice was the first to be interred here in 1857. The Rothwell cemetery is a family burying ground located on section 10. The infant son of J. C. Rothwell was the first to be buried here in 1854.

Early Schools.—The early schools of Grover township were not unlike other pioneer settlements, the first schools were of the "subscription" type. Highland school was the first to be built. The building was a little log hut which stood on an elevation. Later, another log cabin was built in the western part of the township. Then a school house was built on Blackwater which was known as the Lowland school. Other school districts were organized and school buildings of a better type were erected from time to time, and kept pace with the general development of education.

Teachers.—Early teachers were poorly paid, although many of them possessed qualifications far beyond the measure of pay which they received. Among the early teachers were, Mary Wingfield, Mary A. Ferrell, Jesse Trapp, Frank Payne, A. B. Harrison, L. Delihonte, George Furs, Andrew Ramsey, Lucy Tate, Rev. M. Scruggs, Doc Moore, A. Featherman, J. Rogers, Miss L. D. Hull, Thomas Jones, N. Lowrey, William Bothwell, J. Sparrowhawk, L. Hocker, Jr., J. P. Walker, R. W. Wade, Mary Hocker, J. F. Robinson, Joe Wheeler, J. C. Wheeler, H. F. Triplett, Jennie Stringfield, R. S. Tyler, L. D. Wilson, Amanda Wheeler, Thomas J. Wheeler, Mrs. E. D. McCormack, James W. Selby, J. Buckmaster, D. Burch, W. H. James, David Goode, F. Martin, G. W. Couch, two terms; A. J. Sparks, S. N. Wheeler, Dolly Stringfield, Jenny Leake, W. S. Wheeler, Alice Langston, W. L. Nelson, Henry Park, Joseph Terrington, Miss Mercer, Mrs. Lesh, W. L. Dixon, C. M. McGirk, Mary Budd, I. F. Tanner, Miss Josie Shryack, T. P. Reid, J. W. Branch, William Ploger, T. J. Wheeler, S. Flory, Erastus Porter, Mrs. S. Bobbitt, J. R. Wade, R. A. S. Wade, William Park, Henry Park, Miss McFarland, R. Ward, E. Ross, W. Bobbitt, Mrs. Sislef, and Miss Julia Lutz.

Official Records, Statistics, Justices.—The justices of the peace of Grover township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1870, Anthony Fisher; 1878, C. G. Oglesby, Johnson Wheeler; 1882, J. W. Rowlett, J. M. Harter; 1886, George Amick, G. W. Harter; 1890, John Dittmer, Nathan Fisher; 1894, John Dittmer,

J. M. Kinman; 1898, W. H. Petering, J. M. Kinman; 1902, W. H. Petering, J. M. Kinman; 1906, J. E. Foster, D. A. Borgstadt; 1908, Fred W. Tebbencamp; 1910, Fred W. Tebbencamp, J. E. Foster; 1914, Fred W. Tebbencamp, J. E. Foster.

No county officers were elected from this township since 1882.

Personal Property, Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Grover township, as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916	
Wheat, bushels -----	50,548	Horses ---	669	856	720
Corn, bushels -----	223,680	Mules ---	250	333	310
Oats, bushels -----	9,263	Cattle ---	1,365	1,177	1,579
Barley, bushels -----	none	Sheep ---	1,050	482	134
Rye, bushels -----	532	Hogs ---	3,433	2,643	2,060
Tobacco, pounds -----	6,064	Asses ---	none	11½	5
Wool, pounds -----	2,621				
Hay, tons -----	801				
Molasses, gallons -----	2,775				
Wine, gallons -----	100				
		1896	1916		
Notes and money -----		\$27,180	\$ 37,485		
Other personalty -----		13,607	18,965		
All personalty -----		95,180	132,015		

Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-four in number and aggregated \$1,515, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,350 furnished by the county. In amount of this work Grover ranks first among the townships of the county.

Population.—Population of Grover township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,204	29	1,233	1,188	1,026	1,060	1,004

Organizations.—Complete list of all organizations in the township. Details of all these are in this book in chapters on the separate organizations.

Churches—Christian, Mt. Zion; Cumberland Presbyterian, Bethel; German Lutheran; German Lutheran, Dunksburg.

Fraternal Organizations—Modern Woodmen, Dunksburg; Royal Neighbors, Dunksburg.

Miscellaneous—Farmers Club; Homemakers Club, Hepsidam.

Total number of organizations in township is eight.

There is one village, Dunksburg, in the township, and also a store at the German Lutheran church.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

CHAPTER XXIII.—ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS
—FIRST MILLS—FIRST ENTERPRISES—FIRST SETTLEMENT—FIRST POST-
OFFICE—EARLY TOWNS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—
EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL
PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZA-
TIONS.

Rose Hill township, located in the southwestern corner of Johnson county, was originally a part of Madison township when that subdivision was organized in 1835 and subsequently was part of Chillhowee township, and was organized August 17, 1869, from Chillhowee township. It was named from Rose Hill village, and the village is said to have been named from the abundance of wild roses that grew on the little hillsides of what came to be called Rose hill, and greeted the first settlers in the spring of 1832. In 1842 the town was laid out by Garrett J. Wood and named Rose Hill.

Geography.—Area, about 72 square miles, or 46,080 acres. Geographically, Rose Hill township is intersected by Big creek running from the northwest corner to the southeast corner and by Bear creek, a tributary of Big creek, running south on the east side.

Soils.—According to the Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the bulk of the township is composed of a good body of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam), draining to these creeks, with some patches of a square mile or more of "mulatto" soil (Pettis silt loam) and "red limestone" soil (Crawford silt loam) in the southwest half of the township.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, comprises about $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 45 per cent. of the township, and is found in a large body between the two creeks and elsewhere in patches all over the township.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark, gray-brown soil, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles or 10 per cent. of the township. This lies chiefly in irregular strips one-eighth to one-quarter mile wide immediately adjoining the Boone silt loam along Bear creek and Big creek, north of Latour.

Crawford silt loam, upland, about five square miles or 7 per cent.

This lies in irregular patches over the south three-fourths of the township. The largest areas are of about one square mile; one lies encircling old Rose Hill on the southwest and about one-quarter mile from it (one mile east of Latour); the other lies about one mile east and one mile north of the southwest corner of the county.

Boone silt loam, upland, sandy soil, about five square miles or 7 per cent. It lies in one-eighth to half a mile wide strips along most of Bear creek bottom and the bottom of the east branch of Big creek.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about two square miles or 3 per cent. This lies in a patch about one mile wide and nearly three miles long, beginning about three-quarters of a mile east and one-eighth mile north of the southwest corner of the township, and extending east about two miles and thence northeast one mile.

Osage silt loam, the common bottom soil, about nine and a quarter square miles or 13 per cent. This lies chiefly immediately along the two creeks.

Osage silty clay loam, bottom soil, about five square miles; has less silt and sand and more clay than the Osage silt loam; lies lower, farther from the creek, and is not so well drained; 7 per cent. This lies chiefly in an irregular body about one mile wide and five miles long along the south side of the Frisco railroad beginning about one and a half miles northwest of Quick City and extending southeast. Another patch about half a mile wide extends from about a quarter of a mile east of Latour, south for about two miles.

Osage clay, bottom soil, about three square miles or 4 per cent.; has less silt and sand and still more clay than the Osage silty clay loam, lies lower and next to the upland. The chief body of this extends from the upland or second bottom to Big creek stream, is about one and a half miles long and lies immediately northwest and upstream from the main body of the Osage silty clay loam, just before described northwest of Quick City.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, about three square miles or 4 per cent. The chief body of this lies in an irregular strip, about one-quarter to half a mile wide just southwest of the Osage clay just described, and is about two miles long. Quick City is also on an irregular shaped patch of this soil, and there are other small patches on Bear creek and Big creek.

Of the foregoing soils, the Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam
(9)

and Pettis silt loam, are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—The first settlements made in what is now Rose Hill township were in 1832. There were two distinct settlements made in this vicinity at about the same time, one of which was known as the Rose Hill settlement and the other the Bear Creek settlement.

The following is said to be a complete list of all the settlers before 1850. Some names are doubtless misspelled:

Among the early settlers here were Nicholas Turner, Col. Henry McCarty and sons, Hiram Helm, Jonas Turner, Daniel Quick, Mr. Brumfield, Chesley Quinlan, John, George and James Bradshaw, Watson Lynch, Obadiah, James and O. W. Strange, Frank and Richard Jackson, Aikin, William, Nicholas and John Doak, J. G. Cocke, George Burnett, Isaac A. Hanna, William Bigham, Samuel Reid, Arch. Bearé, Richard Anderson, John S. Anderson, James Dolan, John Scaggs, Daniel Scaggs, and Joseph Scaggs, their father; Albert Hall, William Hill, Moses, William and Morris Hodges, John Hunt, Samuel Hunt, George Hammer, Ike Dunaway, James Ross, John Oldham, James Oldham, Henry Gray, Smith and William Phroffit, William Horner, Thomas Anderson, R. Scott, Judge Umstadt, Garrett J. Wood, Letch Brooks, Sidney and Leonard Scott, Daniel Fisher, Benjamin Derrit, Ike Hines, Squire Thompson, Berry Summers, Hansel Green, William Crattic, Jesse Dixon, Martin Foster, Perry Foster, James Cox, Squire John Baker, Peter and Wilson A. Campbell, Coleman F. Shamlin, John and Watson Ham, William Payne, Squire Ashby, George Gilliland, Sloan, Jones and Kavanaugh Gilliland, Berry Strange, Maj. William Wood, Alfred White, Benjamin McVey, Elder Abraham Stout, William T. Hulse, John and Martin Orr, Julius, David, James, Garrett and Wilson Davenport, Z. Moore, Daniel Ramey, John Priestly, Marion, Hannah and John Bailey, Harry and Nat Baker, and Elijah Gates. In 1854, C. L. Farnsworth came from Tennessee, where he was born May 1, 1829. Henry Pemberton, a Virginian, came here in 1843. He had several sons, viz: Jerome B., L. W., William A., Thomas H. and John H. James Harris, from Tennessee, was also an early settler.

First Mills.—The first mill within the present borders of what

is now Rose Hill township, was owned by Enoch Fedit and located on Scaly Bark creek. This was a horse mill. Welcome Scott built the first water-power mill. This was located in the western part of the township. John Baker purchased this mill from its owner in 1849. The mill stood near the old bridge which crossed Big creek about a mile west of old Rose Hill. The mill and the bridge were both burned by the militia in the Civil War.

First Enterprises.—Arch H. Gilkerson operated a carding machine here at an early day and John Tygert kept a distillery and furnished the old settlers with their whiskey without the intervention of the middleman. James Bones was the first blacksmith in the vicinity.

First Settlement.—The old town or Rose Hill, which was one of the first settlements in this section, was laid out by Garrett J. Wood, who was also one of the first business men in the place. The little town grew and prospered until the Civil War. Farmers came from a radius of many miles here to mill and also to do their shopping. After the war the Pacific railroad was built through Holden, and the rapid development of that new railroad town drew the trade from the southwestern part of the county and from Rose Hill. In 1881 there were only J. D. Plum, merchant; Henry Fort, blacksmith, and J. A. Haller, physician. It is now the site of an excellent school and church, but no business buildings are there at all.

First Postoffice.—The first postoffice within the present borders of Rose Hill township was established about 1840 under the official title of Big Creek. In 1860, the name was changed to Rose Hill and the first office was kept on Scaly Bark creek and Garrett J. Wood was the first postmaster. Other early-day postmasters were Henry F. Baker, N. Baker, E. R. Ashby, Dr. Charles Thornton, George Hodges, Lon Hunt, W. M. Shepherd, James O. George and Mrs. Etta Plum.

Early Towns.—Rose Hill bears the distinction of having three railroads, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas was built across the northwestern corner of the township in 1872. The Rock Island, which was constructed under the name of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad, was built in 1905. It enters the township on the eastern side and runs in a northwesterly direction and out of the township about a mile east of the northwestern corner. The St.

Louis & San Francisco railroad enters the township near the southeastern corner and runs in a northwesterly direction into Cass county about three miles south of the northwestern corner of the township. It was built in 1885.

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road was built a little town was started on this line in section 35, in the northwestern part of the county. The town was named Benton City and the postoffice was named McClurg in honor of ex-Governor McClurg. It had several stores, but in a few years was abandoned.

When the Rock Island railroad was constructed, the town of Medford was established on this line on section 34, township 45, and range 28. This town was platted by M. R. Snyder and the original plat recorded January 31, 1905.

Latour, a prosperous village on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, was laid out when that road was built in 1885. This town is located on section 3, township 44, range 29. The original site was owned by Howard and Emily Stitt and the town plat was recorded July 21, 1885. Latour is a prosperous village with one bank, good school, church and several stores.

Quick City, another station on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, located about a mile from the Henry county line, south of the center of the township, was platted by Morris Quick, from whom it takes its name and the plat was recorded February 3, 1886. It has a postoffice, store, school house, two churches and several residences.

Early Churches.—The early settlers of this section of the county took a keen interest in the cause of religion and soon several denominations were firmly established. Services at first were held in the residences of the pioneers. The Methodists were probably the first to have services in this township, which were attended by the early-day circuit riders. The Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists and Christians were also established in this section at an early date. Camp meetings were held at an early day on Bear creek near where the church was later built. This building was owned jointly by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodist Episcopal and Christian churches. It was a log structure and existed until the time of the Civil War. Early-day services were held at the home of Isaac Hanna. Scaly Bark school house was used for church services until 1840.

Among the early ministers here were Revs. Daniel Capell, William Horn, Mr. Parker, A. H. Stout, A. A. Moore, David Hogan, A. Van Ausdol, B. F. Thomas, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, Rev. Hulse, John Marr, Thomas Johnson, Robert King, Frank Moore, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Leaper and Mr. Burgess.

The Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1837, at the residence of Obadiah Strange, with the following list of members: Sarah Strange, W. Strange, E. C. Strange, Mary Strange, Polly Strange, Mrs. D. F. Profitt, Sarah Profitt, Mr. and Mrs. Homer. Services were later held at Union Bear Creek church. Judge A. G. Beard, James Strange, Mahala Strange, A. A. Doak, Mary Doak, George Barnett, Mary F. Barnett, George Strange and Winnie Strange were also prominent among the early members.

Bear Creek Cumberland Presbyterian church worshipped at the Union church and was organized at an early day. J. G. Atkins, J. G. Cocke and S. V. Turner and family were early members of this denomination. Rev. David Hogan, one of the pioneer ministers of this denomination, is said to have preached one year for two dollars and fifty cents and to have ridden ten miles to his appointments.

Bear Creek Christian church was a reorganization of old Lost Creek congregation, which was effected in 1860. Among the prominent and active members of this denomination were Samuel Reid, Abraham Stout, B. F. Smith, Richard Anderson, John Graves and Judge Umstadt.

The Bear Creek Baptists had an organization in this township prior to the war but they later became identified with the organization of that denomination in Chilhowee township. Among the members of the old Bear Creek Baptist organization were Rev. William Owsley, Sally Owsley and Anthony Owsley.

The Rose Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church had an organization and a church building here, prior to the Civil War, and among its first members were Leonard Renick, John Newton, Lloyd Gilliland, Dennis Dunham, Mrs. Melissa Gilliland and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. They also organized a Sunday school which flourished for a time.

The Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians built a church in 1881 known as Union chapel. The Cumberland Presbyterians were organized here in October, 1880, and among the charter members appear the following names: B. F. Lewis and wife, Mollie Lewis, New-

ton H. Horn and his wife and two daughters, D. L. W. Baston, Martha and Betty Baston, Joel Thomas and wife, John W. McElvaine, Mrs. Fannie Hultz, Mrs. Ella Redford and Mrs. Cecil and daughter.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Union Chapel was organized in 1881 and among the early membership we find the names of Bigelow Buzzard, L. Gibson and wife, Elbridge Myers and Milton Eaves. This congregation was served for a time by Rev. J. Paye, an early-day circuit rider. A small class of Methodists met at Mt. Xenia school in the Ter-rapin Neck district for a time.

Other later ministers who labored in this township after the Civil War were J. H. Houx, M. H. Burnett, A. F. Smith and W. S. Woodard.

Early Cemeteries.—Among the many small cemeteries of Rose Hill township the Strange cemetery is perhaps the oldest, having been established in 1838. Quick cemetery is also an old burial place. Daniel Quick, Jr., was the first buried here. Priestly graveyard is also a family burial place, Mrs. Priestly being the first to be interred here. Baston cemetery is among the old graveyards of the township and takes its name from D. W. L. Baston, who was a prominent pioneer of the early days. Rose Hill cemetery was established about the time that the town of Rose Hill came into existence. The Wall family cemetery is located on section 13, and here rest the remains of a number of that name. The first to be interred in this burying ground was Mildred B. Wall. There are a number of other small burial places and graves scattered throughout the township, many of which are unknown. It is said that a Mr. Scaggs was the first person to be buried in the township.

Early Schools.—At an early day a log school house was built on Bear creek near Bethel church. This was built after the fashion of the ordinary frontier log cabin and a subscription school was taught here for several years. Other log school houses were built in the township as the settlers came, and were succeeded by frame buildings.

Among the old-time teachers, in the early days, were Richard Anderson, W. W. Sparks, Abraham Stout, Charles Wingfield, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Massey, A. Van Ausdol, M. Palmer, Alfred Hocker, A. B. Sanders, Benjamin Howell, George Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, Dr. Thomas Jones, Louis McCoy and Benjamin Turner. At Rose Hill school were Calvin Reifsnider, William Coates, John Garl, Vincent Jones, Amos

Metzler, William R. Gist, Wilson Naylor, James Stufflebean, Henry Wood, H. A. Stitt, S. Cook, Misses Alice Hunt, Kittie Renick, Emma Wallis, Della Wallis, and Sallie Young, Mrs. Anna Stockell, Misses Belle Davis, and Hattie Sheller, A. M. Gloyd, Rev. D. H. Craiger. At Quick school were W. C. Rowland, John Cass, P. Stubblevain, Nannie Metzler, Nannie Graham, Flora Hall, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. McCrabb, Harriet Quick, Cyrus Anderson, William Peake, Lucy Umstadt and Fannie Narron.

In addition to the schools named, other early school districts were Doak, Scaly Bark, Boston, Fink and Mt. Xenia. Among their teachers were Miss Nora Pemberton, Professor Reynolds, A. J. Sparks, and George E. Roff.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election: 1870, William R. Littrell; 1878, J. O. George, J. E. Doak; 1880, George W. Stith; 1882, J. A. Doak, Robert F. West; 1886, J. A. Doak, Robert F. West; 1890, J. A. Doak, F. H. Anderson; 1892, T. E. Coleman; 1894, T. E. Coleman, Homer Anderson, Charles Atkins; 1898, T. E. Coleman, Charles Atkins; 1902, T. E. Coleman, Charles Atkins; 1910, John Sheller, Charles Atkins; 1912, T. G. Newhill; 1914, D. C. Surber.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1880-82—Harvey Y. Hughes (Democrat), treasurer.

1884-86—George R. Hunt (Democrat), treasurer.

1890-94—Jerome B. Pemberton (Democrat), recorder.

1902—I. G. Farnsworth (Democrat), county judge.

1911-15—R. H. Boston (Democrat), superintendent of schools.

1914-16—C. C. Atkins (Democrat), county judge.

1916—R. O. Atkins (Democrat), county judge (appointed).

Population.—Population of Rose Hill township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,400	39	1,439	1,653	1,380	1,385	1,461

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property

statistics for Rose Hill township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	49,789	Horses -----	1,858	1,056	1,176
Corn, bushels -----	271,450	Mules -----	355	301	474
Oats, bushels -----	9,838	Cattle -----	2,233	1,536	2,757
Rye, bushels -----	292	Sheep -----	1,596	353	390
Tobacco, pounds -----	3,051	Hogs -----	3,709	2,252	3,320
Wool, pounds -----	2,403	Asses -----	none	2	18
Hay, tons -----	1,352				
Molasses, gallons -----	1,966				
Wine, gallons -----	44				

Notes and money -----	\$ 34,580	\$ 83,815
Bank stock -----	-----	9,280
Other personalty -----	23,920	32,600
All personalty -----	121,445	253,450

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Rose Hill township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, seventeen in number, aggregating \$1,060 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$986 furnished by the county. In the amount of this work Rose Hill ranks tenth among the townships of the county.

The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Rose Hill township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Bear Creek; Baptist, Quick City; Baptist, Rose Hill; Christian, Quick City; Methodist, South, Medford; Presbyterian, Latour; Presbyterian, New Liberty.

1917 War Organizations.—Red Cross, Latour Branch; Red Cross, Medford Branch; Red Cross, Quick City Branch.

Business.—Bank of Latour.

Total number of organizations in township is eleven.

CHAPTER XXIV.—COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST MILL—EARLY PHYSICIANS—FIRST COURT—FIRST POSTOFFICE—FIRST STORE—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

From a historic standpoint Columbus township is second to none in Johnson county. Here the first permanent settlement in Johnson county was made in 1828. Columbus township was originally a part of Jackson township but was established according to its present boundaries May 12, 1870. It was named for Christopher Columbus.

Geography and Soils.—Area, 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres. Geographically, Columbus township is made up of the head waters of (1) Honey creek, (2) the north fork of Blackwater, and (3) the Pittsville fork of Blackwater, and of the upland lying between. All these streams run from the northwest to the southeast. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of 1914, the chief soils of the township are: The ordinary bottom soil (Osage silt loam) running along the creeks; next to the bottom soil, the Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), an irregular one-quarter to one and a half mile wide strip adjoining the bottom; and next, Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) composing the upland between the creeks.

These soils in detail are as follow:

The Boone silt loam, upland; about 15 square miles or one-third of the township. This lies next to the bottom soil. It widens very perceptibly at the head waters of Honey creek and North Fork of Blackwater.

Pettis silt loam, upland, composes about 12 square miles or 30 per cent. of the township; this lies in a broad strip from two to three miles wide running from northeast to southwest throughout the whole township, except where it is cut by Honey creek and Blackwater creek.

Summit silt loam, upland, "black limestone" soil; about 12 per cent, or 5 square miles. This lies scattered all over the township, chiefly in the southeast and the southwest.

Crawford silt loam, "red limestone" soil; about 4 square miles or 10 per cent. This lies in scattered patches all over the township.

Osage silt loam, bottom; about 6 square miles or 15 per cent.; the ordinary bottom soil. This lies along the creek and its largest area is found on both sides of the North Fork of Blackwater.

Of the foregoing, the Pettis silt loam, Crawford silt loam and Summit silt loam are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county, and the Osage silt loam the best bottom soil. The Boone silt loam is a lighter "sandy" soil, and is of sandstone origin.

For further soil details, see chapters in this book on Agriculture and Soils.

First Settlers.—Pleasant Rice or Nicholas Houx was the first permanent white settler in Johnson county. They both settled in what is now Columbus township in 1827. See chapter on Early Settlements. Pleasant Rice first visited this locality on a hunting expedition in 1818 and in the fall of 1819, returned on a hunting expedition in company with Dangerfield Rice, Capt. Hugh Brown, Hugh Brown, Jr., Cicero Brown and John Wallace. They got on this expedition, besides various game and fur, two hundred and sixty gallons of wild honey. Mr. Rice stated that he found twelve bee trees in one day, from which he took an average of sixteen gallons of honey each. Henceforth the little creek along which he hunted bees on that occasion was given the name of Honey creek. At that time hundreds of Indians had their wigwams along the creeks near suitable hunting grounds. Mr. Rice estimated that he saw as many as two thousand Indians within a radius of four miles of his log cabin. He settled with his family on Honey creek in section 10, township 47 on a place which is now owned by Mrs. Kelly, grandmother of Charles L. Gillilan, ex-county assessor. Part of the old building which he first erected is still standing. It is fourteen feet square and was covered with clapboards and weight poles. The logs were chinked with mud and the door swung on wooden hinges and was fastened by a wooden latch, the string of which was always said to hang on the outside. The chimney was built of mud and sticks. This old hut was built by Pleasant Rice with the assistance of a negro, and the logs used in its construction were of white oak. Since then the old clapboards have been dispensed with. It has a new roof, and the log walls have been covered by siding, and it is now used as a kitchen.

Pleasant Rice was born near Nashville, Tennessee, March 7, 1803.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BY PLEASANT RICE IN 1827 OR 1828, IN WHAT IS NOW COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP, NEAR HONEY CREEK, ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF THE VILLAGE OF COLUMBUS. THE ORIGINAL BUILDING IS ON THE LEFT. IT WAS BUILT OF LOGS AND LATER WEATHERBOARDED AND IS STILL STANDING, NOW OCCUPIED BY MISS DELLA KELLY.

He was of Dutch and English descent. His wife, to whom he was married August 26, 1826, bore the maiden name of Virilinda G. Ray. She was a daughter of Senator Ray and came from a prominent Kentucky family. She was born in Warren county, Kentucky, May 13, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, four sons and six daughters and many of their descendants are now living in Johnson county.

Nicholas Houx was born in Maryland of French and German ancestors. His parents moved from Maryland to Kentucky and he and five other sons moved later to Missouri. He married Miss Rachel Maxwell, just before leaving Kentucky. He and his bride came on horseback to Missouri, bringing all their possessions with them. They lived first at Booneville for a few years, then a few years at Lexington, and then moved to what is now Columbus township, in Johnson county. Pleasant Rice helped him build his first house. He was a stanch Cumberland Presbyterian, a noted hunter and a successful farmer. He died about 1834, at the age of thirty-three, and left two sons and three daughters. (See section on Family History for full details of Nicholas Houx and his family.)

The following is a list of early settlers in what is now Columbus township: Pleasant Rice, Nicholas Houx, Robert King, Dr. Robert W. Rankin, John Whitsett, Thomas Evans, John Evans, David Norris, Samuel Ramsey, John Kelley, Uriel Jackson (who had the first horse-mill in the county), Moses Pinkston, Jesse Marr, Thomas Windsor, Richard D. Bradley, Sr., John Furguson, Elnore Douglas, Morgan Cockrell, Jonathan Fine, B. H. Fine, Prince L. Hudgins, William Logan, Isaac Garrison, James Morrow, Uriel Murray, David Morrow, William Davidson, Joseph Cockrell (the father of F. M. Cockrell, United States Senator), Josiah Beatty, William Kincaid, J. Washam, James C. Francis, Col. Ambrose, Toombs, Benjamin Runnels (who was a soldier under Gen. W. H. Harrison in his Indian campaign), Benjamin Matthews, C. D. Cobb, Love S. Cornwell, James Perdee, Robert Craig, N. W. Lowrey, James C. Strange, a gentleman by the name of Edwards (who was a tailor in the town of Blackwater, and who is the father of Senator Edwards, of Lafayette county), Peter Drace, Levi Simpson, William C. Baker, T. Simmerman, Jesse Kelley, Robert D. Morrow, William Horn, I. Reese (who was sheriff at one time), Thomas Claunch, J. H. Miller, J. W. Henderson, Dr. E. D. Schreiner, R. R. Dalton, Abel Gilliland,

Rev. William Horn, Reason Offnit, William E. Cocke, R. Sanders, J. P. Murray, R. Rudolph, P. H. Drace, John Kitchen, J. Kinder, William Ramsey, W. T. Herndon, M. Davis, J. Harner, B. W. Boisseau, J. Fickel, C. Gault, Z. T. Davis and James M. Fulkerson, the first physician in Johnson county.

The first child born in what is now Columbus township, which was also the first birth in the county, was Margaret Ann Rice, daughter of Pleasant Rice. She was born April 7, 1829, was reared to maturity, married, and died October 6, 1870.

The first death was Mrs. Chitwood and the location of her lone grave has long since been forgotten.

First Mill.—The first mill was erected in 1830 by Uriel Jackson. It was a two-horse mill and the process of grinding was slow and tedious. Later the owner went to the Osage river, where mill stones could be cut from the rock and brought home a pair of burs, after which the process of grinding was speeded up in that locality. The second mill to be built was Wade's mill on the Blackwater. This was operated by water power and was quite a pretentious mill for its day and age.

Early Physicians.—Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson was the first physician of the county. He was born in Lee county, Virginia. His father settled in Lafayette county in 1849, when James M. was only eighteen years old. Doctor Fulkerson received his medical education at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1834 he came to Columbus and made his home at the residence of Nicholas Houx, and a short time afterwards married Elizabeth C. Houx, daughter of Nicholas Houx. Doctor Fulkerson became a very wealthy man and was prominent in the affairs of the county. When the Civil War broke out he owned a large number of slaves and about three thousand acres of land. He served one term in the state Legislature from Johnson county. He served as surgeon in the Osage Indian War and was also in the service during the Mormon War of 1834.

Doctor Brooks also practiced medicine here at an early day.

First Court.—The first court met at the residence of Nicholas Houx.

First Postoffice.—The first postoffice was at the town of Columbus in 1832, and the first postmaster was William Kincaid, who served for some time. He was followed by Josiah Beatty, Jerry Washam and Charles D. Cobb. At one time the office was kept at Blackwater.

First Store.—The first store was erected in 1836 by William Beatty.



DR. JAMES MONROE FLECKISON.



MRS. DR. JAMES MONROE FLECKISON.

Nicholas Houx operated a tannery and P. L. Hudgins kept a whiskey shop. Later Hudgins left Columbus and started the town of Blackwater, which was laid out in March, 1836, about one mile south of Columbus, near the creek. Hudgins was afterwards converted, gave up the whiskey business, and became a preacher and was regarded as a man of some talent.

Early Churches.—About the time of the first settlement here Rev. J. B. Morrow began preaching. For a time there was preaching in the residence of Nicholas Houx. Regular monthly meetings began in 1829. The first church, a log structure, was built shortly afterward and camp meetings were held in the grove as early as 1831. On this occasion Rev. Finis Ewing, great-grandfather of the writer, and Rev. Samuel King, founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, were present. The Reverends Robert King, J. B. and R. D. Morrow were also there. The first Sunday school was organized in 1834. John Harris and James Morrow were active in Sunday school work and instrumental in the first organization. A preacher's institute was organized here and taught by Rev. J. B. Morrow. This school was started in 1834 and abandoned two years later.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized here in 1830 by Rev. R. D. Morrow, but they had no building until 1837, when a log house was erected. In 1847 they built a brick church. Among the early pastors of this church were Reverends Robert D. Morrow, James H. Houx, John A. Prather, S. Finis King, A. VanAusdol and A. A. Moore. Some of the first members of this congregation were Nicholas Houx, Rachel Houx, James B. Harris, A. Harris, Isabelle Foster.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is prominent among church organizations of Columbus township. The Methodist church was organized here in 1843, and the following ministers seem to have served this congregation prior to the Civil War: Thomas T. Ashley, 1843; Daniel S. Capell, 1844-5; E. E. Degge, and Silas Williams, D. A. Leeper, J. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cuming, R. A. Foster, A. Williams and W. M. Pitts, up to 1858-9. Some of the ministers since 1866 were: H. W. Webster, 1866-7; M. Minshall, H. N. Watts, M. Doreen, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodard, John D. Wood and J. D. H. Woolridge, 1880-81.

The Church of Christ was organized by Elder D. Young. In July, 1865, this church was reorganized and three years later, a frame build-

ing erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Among the early pastors of this denomination we find the names of Hiram Bledsoe, C. A. Hedrick, G. W. Longan, D. M. Granfield and E. M. Monsert, E. A. Cheatham, Samuel B. Stark, James Meyers, W. E. Frakes and Ralph Greenwell were some of the original members.

Early Cemeteries.—The cemeteries in Columbus township were among the oldest in the county. The first one was at Columbus and Nicholas Houx was the first to be buried there.

Columbus cemetery contains the last resting places of many of Johnson county's pioneer citizens and there are numerous tombstones in this burial ground bearing the epitaphs of several prominent early settlers, among them hundreds of men and women who were identified with the early history of this county. Among the countless number are the stones bearing the following inscriptions:

"Nicholas Houx
Died August 9, 1831
Aged Forty-two Years."

The widow of Nicholas Houx afterward married Jonathan Fine and a marker at her grave gives the date of her death as December 29, 1857.

"Dr. Frederick D. Fulkerson
Died August 18, 1857."

"Pleasant Rice
Born March 7, 1803—Died May 9, 1892."

Virlanda G.,
Wife of Pleasant Rice,
Born May 13, 1809—Died June 10, 1890."

"Reverend. Robert D. Morrow, D. D.
Born December 26, 1796—Died January 23, 1869."

"Here rest the remains of the first Cumberland Presbyterian missionary to the state of Missouri. He was ordained by the Logan Presbytery, February, 1819, was an active minister of the Gospel fifty-three years, was an humble and devoted Christian, a learned and eminent divine. His death was peaceful and triumphant."

"Elizabeth M., his wife, born August 7, 1802. Died December 29, 1880."

"Baxter Ewing Morrow
Born June 9, 1824—Died July 25, 1890."

"Ann S. Dinwiddie,
Wife of Allen Wallace
1809—1857."

There are many more stones marking the graves of scores of residents of Columbus and Columbus township, whose names are indelibly written on the pages of township history. The memorial tablets of stone erected long, long ago impress the visitor with the flight of time and the older people with a train of reminiscences and memories of the days of seventy years ago, when other forms were familiar and frequently seen, moving amid the scenes of early pioneer life in Johnson county.

Early Schools.—The first school in the township was taught by Z. T. Davis at the farmhouse of Robert Craig, in 1833. Notable among the early teachers were Mr. Maum and his wife, Louis McCoy, Joshua Rogers, James Francis, Rev. Ben Love, Ben A. Bradley. Rev. R. D. Morrow was also a capable teacher of the early days. Among later teachers of the township were W. C. DeWitt, John Sarency, C. A. Potterf, Albert Potterf, Miss Nannie Dalton. Waldon school was established in 1868. The first director was James Middleton. Its early teachers were S. M. Corman, Henry Harmon, Mattie Gaskin, Minnie Morrow, Maggie Brown, William Cook, D. W. DeWitt, D. B. Longan, W. C. Naus, Jennie C. Woolsey, Albert Dunbar, Charles A. Potterf, S. P. Culley, Henry C. Potterf, Eula Tracy, and A. J. Sparks.

Justices.—The justices of the peace of Columbus township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their reelection are: 1870, C. W. Hesser, John B. Edwards; 1878, James Mosby, W. H. Lee; 1882, James Mosby, W. H. Lee; 1886, James Mosby, W. T. DeWitt; 1888, James A. Anderson; 1890, James Mosby, James Tuttle; 1894, J. M. Tuttle, David Braden; 1898, John M. Black, James Mosby; 1900, A. J. McMahan; 1902, J. A. Black, W. S. Rankin; 1906, J. A. Black, W. D. Grinstead; 1908, W. S. Rankin; 1910, James A. Black, J. W. Henderson; 1914, James A. Black, J. W. Henderson.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have

been elected from the township, since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882-1886-1890—John M. Rice (Democrat), county clerk.

1908-1912—Charles L. Gillilan (Democrat), recorder.

1890-1892-1894—James A. Anderson (Democrat), county judge.

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Columbus township, as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1881, 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	12,515	Horses -----	626	671	756
Corn, bushels -----	243,080	Mules -----	240	302	310
Oats, bushels -----	6,705	Cattle -----	1,226	1,261	1,941
Rye, bushels -----	832	Sheep -----	646	299	510
Barley, bushels -----	80	Hogs -----	2,976	2,392	2,307
Tobacco, pounds -----	17,250	Asses -----	none	14	9
Hay, tons -----	397				
Wool, pounds -----	2,992				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,224				
Wine, gallons -----	22				
	1881		1896		1916
Notes and money ----	\$ 23,304		\$20,115		\$ 41,030
Other personalty ----	31,415		17,677		19,110
All personalty -----	109,214		89,840		143,370

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number, and aggregated \$1,319.50 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,250 by the county. In the amount of this work Columbus ranks third among the townships of the county.

Population.—The population of Columbus township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,279	115	1,394	1,307	1,195	1,092	962

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of organizations in Columbus township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters of the different organizations:

Churches—Baptist, Honey Creek; Catholic; Cumberland Presbyterian; Methodist South; Presbyterian, at Columbus; Presbyterian, Jacoby Chapel.

Fraternal Organizations—Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors.

Homemakers Clubs—Greendoor, McCoy.

Total number of organizations is ten.

CHAPTER XXV.—KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST POSTOFFICE—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—KINGSVILLE.

Kingsville township was organized May 12, 1870, after the railroad had been built. It took its name from Kingsville village, which was named for Gen. William King, who laid out the town in 1856.

Geography and Soil.—Area, 35 square miles, or 22,400 acres. Geographically, and according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Kingsville township is a smooth body of good upland soil (Summit silt loam, or "black limestone" soil), broken by tributaries of Blackwater, south fork in the northeast, with irregular strips about one-fourth mile wide, of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) adjoining the bottom soil, and by the headwaters of Lost creek, a tributary of Big creek, in the southwest, with irregular strips also about one-fourth mile wide adjoining the bottom soil, of Bates silt loam (dark, gray-brown soil). It is the smallest township in area in the county.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, "black limestone" soil, about 75 per cent. of the township. This lies all over the whole township, and it constitutes a larger proportion of the soil of this township and of Madison township than any other townships in the county.

Boone silt loam, upland, "sandy" soil, 10 per cent. This lies chiefly in the northeast part of the township, in irregular one-quarter to one-half mile wide strips next to the bottom soil of Blackwater tributaries.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil, 10 per cent. This lies chiefly along the small branches of Lost creek, in the southwest, in irregular strips one-quarter to three-fourths mile wide directly adjoining the bottom soil.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, 2 per cent. This lies in small patches of one-fourth to one mile wide in the northwest.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, 2 per cent. This lies chiefly along Blackwater, south fork, in the northeast.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, 1 per cent. This lies in a patch of about three-fourths of a square mile in the southwest corner.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county, with Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, refer to chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—It is said that Judge Anderson Smith, son of William Smith, the second sheriff of this county, was the first settler in Kingsville township. He located at Bluff Spring and built the first house there. This was probably about 1835 or 1836. In 1836, he sold to Benjamin Longacre, who soon put up a tanyard and tanned skins for the settlers for a radius of fifty miles. Henry Colbern, the first saddler of Warrensburg, grandfather of John R. Colbern, the stock man, came here for his supplies. He also built the first mill in the township, which was probably in 1837. Prior to that time the pioneers beat their corn in a mortar. A son of Benjamin Longacre, Joseph D., from Tennessee, was also an early settler in this township, coming about 1839. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and also served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He and Joe Howard were noted wolf hunters and frequently hunted together. The first settlement on Pleasant Run, or Duncan's branch, was also in 1839. P. W. Paul settled here prior to 1840. Samuel Boljack was an early settler and in 1844 bought the Longacre mill. At first this grist-mill was a two-horse mill of the old fashioned sweep lever type. Later it was converted into a two-horse tread mill and operated by Joe Howard. This was considered a model modern mill.

Benjamin F. Lewis settled here in 1853. Dr. William G. King came here in 1851. He was born in Independence, Missouri, December 28, 1831. Prominent among other early settlers of the township were Hon. W. F. Ralston, Hon. R. T. Fryer, Josiah Smith and John R. French.

First Postoffice.—The first postoffice was Bluff Spring and Benjamin Longacre was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Samuel Boljack. In 1856, the postoffice was changed to Kingsville.

In 1860, Dr. W. H. Carpenter built a distillery and carding machine, which he operated about a year. It was later destroyed by fire.

Early Churches.—The first religious denomination to hold services in this township was the Methodists. Reverend Lee preached the first sermon at the residence of Benjamin Longacre. Soon after this a regular Methodist organization was effected here, which continued until

the Civil War broke out. Rev. Daniel K. Pell was in charge of the circuit in 1844, and it was at that time that the vote was taken for the division of the North and South branches of the Methodist church. The congregation at first voted against the division, but they were all Southern people and upon reconsideration voted in favor of the division, and the church was named Bluff Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Some of the early ministers in charge of this circuit prior to the time of the division in 1844, were Reverends Lee, Martin Paul, W. Ferrell, McKinney, Thomas Wallace, B. F. Love, George W. Love, Maj. Jonathan Fine, Samuel Colbern, Pratt, George W. Bewley, Daniel Leaper, Ashby and Daniel K. Pell. Rev. Jesse Greene was the first presiding elder of this district. The ministers after the division were, Revs. Robert Foster and Warren M. Pitts. There was no church building ever erected here. The other early churches were in the town of Kingsville, and are given in the history of the town.

Early Cemeteries.—The oldest cemetery in the township is perhaps what is known as Hopper cemetery, located on section 3 in the western part of the township. It was the private cemetery of the families of William Hopper, Houston Helms and Thomas Savage, early settlers here. A blind man, who was accidentally killed, was the first to be buried here.

Major's cemetery is an old burial ground supposed to have been laid out in 1837 and was used as early as 1840 as a public cemetery. One of the Major family was one of the first to be interred here. It is located on East fork of Lost creek in section 13.

Bluff Spring cemetery is also an old burial ground and was laid out by Benjamin Longacre in 1837. It is in section 25, on the ridge dividing the Osage and Missouri water sheds.

Duncan cemetery is located in section 14. The first burial here was that of Gideon Cunningham. In 1841 a man named Savage was buried here.

Hornsby cemetery, in section 15, is a family burial ground and the first to be interred here was Mrs. Esther Hornsby, the aunt of J. N. Ferguson, old county surveyor, in 1845.

There are numerous other private burial grounds and many lone graves in various parts of the township, the exact location of many of which is unknown.

Early Schools.—The first schools of Kingsville township were located at what was known as Lost creek and Bluff Spring. Hackney school house, an old log cabin which stood near Bluff Spring, was said to be the oldest school house in the township. The second school house to be built in the township was also a log structure known as Hornsby school house and stood in the southwestern part of the township.

Early Teachers.—Some of the teachers who taught in these log school houses were Alfred Hawker, James Allen, William W. Sparks, Joseph Y. Alexander, J. N. Ferguson, A. J. Longacre, Hugh Wallace, Ben Howell and R. G. Stokley. Later teachers were, William T. Johnson, Thomas McKee, Maggie Duncan, J. K. P. Howe, R. T. Fryer, P. L. Hyer, Stanley T. Rogers, James A. Wright, T. A. Reavis, Maggie A. Totten, Dora Douthit, C. H. Hartzell, T. N. Haynes, F. E. Meigs, William L. Nelson.

Justices.—The justices of the peace of Kingsville township as far back as the county records show are: 1870, George Monroe, James Morrow; 1878, C. W. Moss, T. A. Conrad; 1880, John S. Jones; 1882, G. G. Valentine, J. R. White; 1886, G. G. Valentine, J. B. Lampkin; 1890, J. B. Lampkin, Joseph Hobbs; 1894, J. B. Lampkin, P. J. Burnett; 1898, W. B. Wallace, W. H. Zion; 1902, W. H. Ragsdale, W. H. Zion; 1904, Jacob Hobbs; 1906, Jacob Hobbs, A. L. Garvin; 1910, Jacob Hobbs, Charles H. Horsley; 1912, D. M. Connell; 1914, E. B. Maxwell, R. A. Berry.

County Officers.—The county officers of Kingsville township, as shown in the county records, since 1882, are as follow:

1882-84-86—R. T. Fryer (Democrat), presiding judge.

1890—W. P. Gibson (Democrat), presiding judge.

1894—George G. Valentine (Democrat), county clerk.

1896-98—John B. Lampkin (Democrat), treasurer.

Population.—The population of Kingsville township, as shown by the United States census reports:

—1870—						
White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,347	13	1,360	1,100	1,090	1,258	1,106

Personal Property and Products.—The agriculture and personal

property statistics as shown in the Missouri State Census of 1877 and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are as follow:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	29,053	Horses	407	763	833
Corn, bushels	184,240	Mules	202	216	332
Oats, bushels	2,016	Cattle	958	1,060	1,202
Barley, bushels	87	Sheep	820	170	225
Rye, bushels	1,011	Hogs	2,076	1,388	1,376
Tobacco, pounds	9,916	Asses	none	23	97
Wool, pounds	1,897				
Hay, tons	881				
Molasses, gallons	1,971				
Wine, gallons	6				
Notes and money	\$ 27,155		\$ 66,415		
Other personalty	24,741		24,255		
All personalty	102,575		181,201		

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Kingsville township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January 1, 1918, twelve in number, and aggregated \$633.75 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$625 furnished by the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Kingsville township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Kingsville; Christian, Kingsville; Methodist, Wesley Chapel; Seventh Day Adventists.

Fraternal Organizations—Masons, Blue Lodge; Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Eastern Star.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Kingsville Branch.

Business—Bank of Kingsville.

Miscellaneous—Valley View Grange. Women's Christian Temperance Union, Kingsville; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Duncan; Homemakers Club, Duncan.

Total number of organizations in township is fourteen.

KINGSVILLE.

Kingsville was laid out in 1856 by General William King, from whom it takes its name. General King built the first house here in

1853 and Samuel Bolejack built a residence here shortly afterward.

A postoffice was established here in 1856 and Samuel Bolejack was the first postmaster, continuing to serve in that capacity until the Civil War broke out in 1861. The postoffice was discontinued for a time during the Civil War but was reestablished in July, 1865 about the time the Missouri Pacific railroad was built to this point.

Some of the early physicians who practiced in Kingsville and vicinity were Dr. James S. Fulkerson, Dr. H. W. King, Dr. W. G. King, Dr. B. King, Dr. W. H. Carpenter, Dr. T. A. Reed, Dr. J. A. Houston, Dr. H. D. Douthit and Dr. W. D. Pinkston.

J. N. Ferguson taught a subscription school here in the winter of 1859-60 and a Mr. Belmont conducted a subscription school some time prior to that. Martha Givens and W. H. Duncan also taught school here prior to the Civil War. School was suspended most of the time during the war as Kingsville and vicinity suffered much from devastation during that period. Among some of the early day teachers of Kingsville who were identified with the schools after the war were W. P. Baker, Henry Harmon, J. Kline, J. Johnson, Rev. Isaac N. Newman, Maggie M. McCarty, Abigail Whitson, Rev. R. G. Thompson, William P. Hunt, George G. Valentine, Dora Douthit, A. C. Jones, Mollie Johnson, Maggie Duncan, Lizzie Hamshaw, Carrie Maynard, Mrs. Mattie George, Addie Johnson, Laura A. Glasse, George B. Longan, Mrs. Emma Longan, F. E. Meigs, John Moran, Sally King, J. D. King, Mrs. Adelia S. Boswell, and A. J. Sparks. At the organization of the Kingsville school district in 1868 the first board of directors consisted of the following: A. G. French, Jacob Glasse, James Robinson, A. J. Buchanan, John Hickman, and J. S. Jones.

Kingsville cemetery is located on Chair Knob, near the village and was laid out in 1856 by General William King. He was buried here July 26, 1870. There is also another cemetery in the vicinity of Kingsville which was formerly known as the People's Public cemetery. The Catholic church also has a cemetery here which is located on the western slope of Chair Knob. This property was purchased and first used for a cemetery in 1881.

Kingsville to-day has a bank, high school and stores representing the chief lines of business.

Its population in 1910 was 238.

It was incorporated May 27, 1885.

CHAPTER XXVI.—CENTerview TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND NAMING—GEOGRAPHY, SOILS—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY CHURCHES—OFFICIAL RECORDS, STATISTICS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—CENTerview TOWN.

Centerview was organized by order of the county court, November 17, 1870, and named from its high and central location.

Geography, Soils.—Area, 60 square miles, or 38,4000 acres. According to the Soil Survey of 1914, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Centerview township is a smooth body of soil, chiefly black limestone, summit silt loam and "mulatto" soil, Pettis silt loams, with blackwater bottom across the north end, branches of Post Oak in south-east part and of Brush creek in the west central part.

In detail, the township is divided as follows: Summit silt loam, upland ("black limestone" soil), 35 per cent.; black, lying in northeast, south of Blackwater, and southwest; Pettis silt loam; upland "mulatto" soil, 15 per cent. It lies around Centerview town on four sides, extending about two miles west, one mile north and east, and south three miles to a quarter of a mile south of Southern Highway, except for a half square mile of Summit silt loam lying about half a mile due south of town, and except for a narrow strip of Post Oak creek bottom (Osage silt loam) one mile south of town, flanked successively by narrow strips of Boone silt loam and Bates silt loam. There is also about one square mile of Pettis silt loam in the northwest corner. That around Centerview town is one of the largest solid bodies of Pettis silt loam in the county.

Crawford silt loam, upland ("red limestone" soil), 10 per cent. It lies in a half mile wide strip of all the upland east of Brush creek from its head to Blackwater, and in a quarter to half a mile wide strip along the road to Warrensburg from the old Masonic hall in the southeast part of the township.

Boone silt loam, "sandy" upland, 10 per cent.; gray brown, of sandstone origin. It lies in a narrow strip one-eighth to half a mile wide immediately adjoining nearly all the bottom soils in the township.

Bates silt loam, upland, 5 per cent.; dark gray, brown to black. It lies in narrow irregular strips in the southeast, adjoining and just above the Boone silt loam.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, 25 per cent. consists of Blackwater and Post Oak creek bottoms.

Summit, Pettis and Crawford silt loams are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county, with Bates silt loam next. Centerview township is one of the best bodies of agricultural land in the county, and contains probably the largest proportion in the aggregate of Summit, Pettis, Crawford and Osage silt loams.

Early Settlement.—The first permanent settlement in the territory now comprising Centerview township was probably made in 1832. Solomon Cox, a native of Kentucky, settled on section 1 on the east side of Brier creek in 1832, where he built a log cabin, and remained until 1848. Mr. Cox was a Missouri pioneer, coming to this state long before it was admitted to the Union. He was known as "Uncle Solomon," was a frugal and industrious man and while living in this township he accumulated about four hundred acres of land. This he sold at ten dollars per acre in 1848, when he left for the Pacific coast. He was a man of a roving and adventurous nature and thus his onward march across the plains and over the mountains.

Jeremiah Gregg, a native of Kentucky, settled here in 1832.

Matthias Houx, a native of Kentucky, came here in 1833. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and became well to do. He spent the remainder of his life in this county and lived to a ripe old age. His children still live at the old home place. In the early days he was a typical frontiersman and a hunter of considerable note. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific coast overland. It was truthfully said of him that on that overland trip to California he shot nearly every species of animal to be found between Missouri and California, including buffalo, elk, deer, panther, grizzly bear and Indian. He killed hundreds of deer and wolves in his time and in his declining years he retained his trusty old muzzle-loading rifle and double-barreled shotgun, mute comrades of many exciting events in the once wild and unbroken West.

John Conway, of Tennessee, came here in 1833 and died in 1842. James Stirling, also a native of that state, came in 1833 and died here. William Conway came from Tennessee in 1833 and later went

to Texas, where he spent his life. Jeremiah and Samuel Carmichael and William Cocke, natives of Tennessee, came in 1833; the former spent the remainder of his life here and the latter later removed to California. Isaac Reese, another Tennesseean, located here about 1834 and later went to Kansas, where he died. James Fisher came to this section in 1835. He was a native of Mississippi and in 1847 went to Texas.

Philip S. Houx came here in 1838 and died about twenty years later. He was a native of Missouri and the father of Rev. James N. Houx and grandfather of Charles H. Houx. John Kennedy, a native of Tennessee, came here in 1838 and died shortly afterward.

John G. Graham a Virginian, settled here in 1838 and died in 1878. Samuel C. Graham, also of Virginia, settled in this vicinity in 1840. The Grahams left numerous descendants, good citizens and men who still live in the township. James J. Graham, also a Virginian, came in 1850. Samuel T. Thistle settled in this vicinity in 1840 and later moved into Rose Hill township. He was a Virginian. And Gideon Harrison, of Alabama, came here in 1842 but soon afterward returned to his native state.

Samuel McFarland, a native of Tennessee, came to the territory of Missouri in 1816. Later he lived in Cooper and Lafayette counties and in 1843 settled in Centerview township, about two miles east of where the village of Centerview now stands. He went to Texas in 1850 and died there in 1851. His brother, George McFarland, settled in Centerview in 1843 in the same locality and spent the remainder of his life there. He died prior to the Civil War.

Moses G. Mullins was an early settler in this section and for a number of years lived in Centerview township, two miles southwest of the Centerview depot.

Among other early settlers were William Ramsey, G. Burgess, John Combs, Jacob Fetterling, William Marr, J. W. Houx, John R. Whitsett, T. C. Chamberlain, James Chamberlain, Elhanen Roop, James Stirling, and his son, and P. S. Houx and his two sons.

George Washington, a pioneer of sterling worth, was the first supervisor from Centerview township. He held this office for eighteen months, when the law was changed abolishing the office. Later he was elected a member of the county court. He was also one of the first justices of the peace in the township and was postmaster.

Early Schools.—The school system of Centerview township had its beginning with the primitive log school house which was maintained by the settlers and known as "subscription schools." This was the method generally in vogue prior to the public school system. Some of the first school buildings in Johnson county were erected in Centerview township. The first log school house erected within the present limits of this township was located on the south side of Brier creek, one and one-half miles south of the present village of Centerview, probably not later than 1835. There has been no tangible trace of this building for over half a century.

Another pioneer log school house was built in the same district one mile southwest of the one above mentioned several years before the Civil War, perhaps about 1850. This school was known by different names but was originally called the Cox school. The Briscoe school and the Owings school were also organized before the Civil War. The former was located in the southern part of the township and the latter in the eastern part. The Briscoe school, like many other buildings, was burned during the Civil War. During the war all the schools in the township were discontinued.

Some of the pioneer teachers of Centerview township were: Alexander Gibbs, Addison Van Ausdol, J. J. Graham and Moses G. Mullins.

The Graham school, a private institution, supported by subscription, was the first school organized after the Civil War. The house was a small frame building erected in 1866 by donations from Samuel C. Graham, James Peak and others. G. H. Sack, who afterwards became county superintendent of the schools of Johnson county, was the teacher. This was the only school in the township for some time and pupils from a radius of six or seven miles attended school here. In 1868, the Centerview school district was organized and purchased this private school house and J. C. Crawford was employed to teach the school, being paid from public funds. In 1872 this school was organized as a graded school and removed to the town of Centerview. John E. Hendrix was the first principal and was followed by George Brinkerhoff, Mr. Wester, Professor Reynolds, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, H. W. Roop and W. L. Shipp.

Early Churches.—Centerview township was active in church organization during the early pioneer days.

The old Smyrna church, four miles southwest of the village of

Centerview, was the oldest church building in the township. It was a log structure thirty feet square and was known as the Free Church. It was built in 1840, and has long since disappeared, but was one of the famous churches of the early days. Some of the pioneer preachers who held services here were Joseph White, William P. C. Caldwell, Amos Horn, a Baptist minister, J. B. Morrow, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Robert Glenn, a Presbyterian minister.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1833 by Rev. J. R. Whitsett and J. B. Morrow. The following were among the early pastors to serve this denomination here: Reverends J. R. Whitsett, J. B. Morrow, S. Finis King, A. A. Van Ausdol, J. W. Means, William F. Gordon, Walter Schenck and S. H. McElvaine. Among the early members were Philip Houx and family, S. C. Graham and family, John S. Graham and family, Rev. J. R. Whitsett and family, James J. Graham and family, Pleasant Carmichael and family.

The Baptist, Brethren, Methodist, Presbyterian and negro Methodist churches were all organized before 1880 and are still in existence. They are covered in the general church chapters in this book.

Official Records, Statistics, Justices.—The justices of the peace in Centerview township as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1878, George Washington, J. W. Davenport; 1882, W. L. Shipp, A. M. Repp; 1886, R. B. Wright, J. W. Davenport; 1890, R. B. Wright, R. C. Brownlee; 1892, H. Jackson; 1894, R. B. Wright; 1896, J. C. Oliver; 1898, R. B. Wright; 1902, R. B. Wright, A. D. Gowans; 1904, V. D. Washington; 1906, R. B. Wright, John Smith; 1910, A. D. Gowan; 1914, Howard Graham.

County Officers.—The following county officers have been elected from the township since 1882: 1886, William A. Porter (Republican), recorder; 1898, Robert B. Graham (Democrat), county judge; 1902, W. L. Shipp (Democrat), appointed school superintendent; 1905-1907-1909, W. L. Shipp (Democrat), elected school superintendent.

Population.—United States Census statistics for Centerview township are as follow:

	White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
Population --	1340	22	1362	1583	1622	1540	1396

Personal Property.—Early products, agriculture and personal prop-

erty statistics, as given by Missouri state reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	32,200	Horses ----	712	859	1,107
Corn, bushels -----	252,780	Mules ----	296	261	407
Oats, bushels -----	24,421	Cattle ----	1,878	1,665	2,781
Barley, bushels -----	355	Sheep ----	1,039	845	575
Rye, bushels -----	1,746	Hogs ----	3,306	2,947	3,372
Tobacco, pounds -----	233	Asses ----	none	1½	15
Wool, pounds -----	2,451				
Hay, tons -----	1,085				
Molasses, gallons -----	829				
Wine, gallons -----	none				
			1896	1916	
Notes and money -----	\$	46,679	\$105,465		
Bank stock -----		11,870	13,074		
Other personalty -----		31,889	70,320		
All personalty -----		154,735	269,889		

Road Improvements.—Permanent county road improvements made by the township since this system was established, up to January 1, 1918, were twenty-one in number and aggregated \$1,159.50 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,150 by the county. In the amount of this work Centerview ranks eighth among the townships of the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Centerview township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations:

Churches—Baptist (Vitae Springs), Brethren, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Presbyterian,

Negro Churches—Baptist, Methodist.

Fraternal Organizations—Modern Woodmen.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Centerview Branch.

Homemakers' Clubs—Briscoe, Glendale, Gowens, Willing Workers.

Miscellaneous—Clover Leaf Club, Village Improvement Club.

Business—Bank of Centerview.

Organizations, Families—Much of the history of the township and

many items of general and personal interest are primarily parts of the history of the families and organizations of the township and will be found in this book under the history of the families and organizations. Both are fully indexed by names and townships.

Total number of organizations in township is sixteen.

CENTERVIEW.

Centerview town is a thriving and progressive village on the Missouri Pacific railroad between Warrensburg and Holden. It was founded in 1865, when the Pacific railroad was built. The postoffice here was established with the laying out of the town and Elhanan Roop was the first postmaster.

Centerview is surrounded on its four sides by some of the best farming and stock raising country in this section.

It has a bank, high school, four churches, two negro churches and houses representing all the leading businesses.

The town is incorporated and the following are its officers since then :

Chairmen.—1913-14, A. D. Gowans; 1915-16, C. G. Huggins; 1917-18, J. F. Zoucha.

Trustees.—1913-14, C. G. Huggins, W. H. Sherrick, E. B. Roop, J. R. Bozarth; 1915-16, J. F. Zoucha, A. G. Middleton, R. C. Hull; 1917-18, E. C. Smith, A. D. Gowans, Herbert Scott.

Clerks.—1913-14, R. C. Hull; 1915-16, E. C. Smith; 1917-18, W. B. Gowans.

Collectors and Treasurers.—1913-16, E. P. Hering; 1917-18, C. G. Huggins.

Marshals.—1913-14, J. T. Zoucha; 1915-16, W. B. Gowans; 1917-18, A. G. Middleton.

CHAPTER XXVII.—SIMPSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY PHYSICIANS—EARLY POSTOFFICES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY CHURCHES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Simpson township was organized January 23, 1875. It was named for James Simpson, one of its early settlers. Some of its territory was included in Montserrat township.

Geography.—Area, about $46\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 29,760 acres. Geographically, Simpson township is divided by four streams, running nearly east and all converging on the eastern side into Blackwater. These streams are (Mulkey Creek, Flagstaff, Blackjack, and Blackwater itself.

Soil.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the chief soils of the township consist of ordinary bottom soil (Osage silt loam), along these streams, then on each side of the bottom an irregular strip from one-fourth to one mile wide of "sandy" soil, and then next to this, "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam) in the regions between Mulkey, Flagstaff and Blackjack, and "mulatto" soil (Pettis silt loam) on the upland between Blackjack and Blackwater.

These soils, in detail, are:

Boone silt loam, upland, about 45 per cent. of the township or $20\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; lies chiefly next to the bottom, as above indicated.

Summit silt loam, upland, about 7 square miles or 15 per cent.; lies as above indicated, next to and above the Boone silt loam.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 12 per cent.; lies chiefly in the southwest corner of the township between Blackwater and Blackjack.

Bates silt loam, upland, about one square mile or 2 per cent.; occupies an area of about one square mile with its southwest corner at Foster school house, in section 7, township 47, range 25.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 25 per cent.; lies along the four creeks.

Miscellaneous, about one square mile or 2 per cent; (1) upland of small patches of Crawford silt loam; (2) second bottoms of Chariton silt loam, and Robertsville silt loam; and (3) first bottom of Osage silty clay loam.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam, Pettis silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next, and the Osage silt loam as the best first bottom soil.

For further soil details see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—Stephen Bleirus is said to have been the first settler. He settled about 1830 on Haw branch in the eastern part of section 29. He was described as an "unpolished pioneer, full of vivacity, who cared little for how the world moved, and was generous and kind."

One of the first settlers of Simpson township was James Simpson, from whom it derives its name. He was a native of Virginia and settled in what is now Simpson township with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, a widow, in 1832. Simpson was a wealthy man for those times and when he and his mother came here they brought with them a number of negro slaves. Mr. Simpson entered something over a section of government land where he followed farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He was one of the first to introduce fine stock in his neighborhood, which he brought from Kentucky.

Simpson was a bachelor. He was a great reader and his library and hunting dogs were his principal sources of amusement. He was not the type of pioneer hunter who pursued the chase in the prosaic way but he always kept a pack of greyhounds and hunted the deer and other wild animals in his own original and exciting way. He died in 1861 and his mother departed this life the same year.

Most of the families in this neighborhood were said to be related to the Simpsons in various degrees of kinship. Among them were the Browns, Ramseys, Youngs, Shepherds, Collins, Fosters, Herndons, Roberts, Roaches, Hanleys, Cheathams, Offetts, Profitts, Mulkeys and Colberns.

William Simpson, a brother of James, was a negro slave dealer in Kentucky and was murdered by robbers prior to the Civil War. James B. Simpson, a nephew of James Simpson, was a captain in the Con-

federate army during the Civil War. At the close of the war he returned to Johnson county and kept a hotel in Warrensburg for a time. He died in Columbus township.

Judge John Thornton settled here in 1834. He entered government land and built a log house, spending the remainder of his life here. He died in 1845. He was a substantial citizen and served as one of the county judges.

J. M. Wood came here in 1834. He died in 1851 and was buried in the Thornton cemetery. He married a daughter of Judge Thornton. His two living sons are R. H. Wood, former county judge, now living in Warrensburg, and W. W. Wood, former circuit judge, now living in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Charles Proctor Collins came here from Kentucky in 1835. He was born in Logan county, that state, in 1809. Shortly after coming here he entered a thousand acres of land upon which he built a log cabin, which remained as a relic of pioneer days for a number of years. He was a strong character and a typical frontiersman.

Alexander Greer settled here in 1838 and he and his brother, Jerome, started a store on the Blackwater near what was then Davis' mill. However, they soon disposed of this business and engaged extensively in the stock business and at the time of his death, April 10, 1881, Alexander Greer was one of the well-to-do men of the county. He was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, born August 25, 1810. His wife was a Miss Clay, of Allegheny county, Maryland, to whom he was married in 1837. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten daughters and five sons. At the time of his death he owned three thousand acres of land.

Other early settlers were George P. Angel, who came in 1836, from Logan county, Kentucky, and entered considerable land; James S. Brown, who built in 1842; Rev. Amos Horn, Baptist minister and first county judge; James M. Foster, Sr.; John Anderson, half brother of W. H. Anderson, who was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson; James H. Narron and W. H. Narron.

Early Physicians.—Among the early physicians of this township was Dr. Hamilton C. Davis. He had a good practice. He also built a grist mill, which for a number of years was known as the Davis Mill. Later it was purchased by William Kirkpatrick and became known as the

Kirkpatrick Mill. At first this was a water-power mill, but later was converted into a steam mill. Dr. J. T. Case, lately deceased, located in the township in 1876.

Early Postoffices.—Simpson township contains one small village which at first was known as Millford, taking its name from a ford across the Blackwater near the Dayis mill and was the first postoffice. Later the village was known as Grover, and now appears on the map as Valley City. Merchants who kept store here from time to time during the early days were J. Greer, William Kirkpatrick, Ed. A. Strickland, C. Potlett, J. Soister, John Strickland, William Tolbert, William C. Cook, T. M. McDonald and Edward Blake. The voting precinct was here until 1873, when the new township was created, when the voting place of Simpson township was changed to Lynn school house.

A postoffice was established at Millford about 1850, but after the Civil War the name was changed to Grover, in honor of Col. Benjamin W. Grover, an officer who was mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington, Missouri. During the Civil War the office was discontinued and re-established in 1870 and lasted till general rural service. William Kirkpatrick, William Cook and Thomas McDonald were early postmasters here.

Simpson postoffice was established January 16, 1880, at the residence of R. H. Wood in the northeast part of section 29 and Mrs. Sarah D. Wood served as postmistress until the office was discontinued in 1881.

The earliest road in the township was from Knob Noster to Independence and crossed Blackwater at the old Davis mill and then continued westward.

Early Schools.—In Simpson township, the schools probably preceded the churches. Perhaps the first school house within the borders of what is now Simpson township was a log structure located on Simpson Ridge, near what later was known as the Lynn school house. James Simpson, C. P. and Washington Collins lived in this neighborhood. Children attended this school from a radius of three to five miles. In the early days the school was nicknamed "Flagstaff Academy" by its pioneer patrons. Another early-day log school house was built on the prairie in section 29. This also was a primitive structure, 16 x 16 feet in size with a door which swung on wooden hinges with a wooden latch. The benches were made of split logs and light was admitted

through a hole in the side of the building and such a thing as window glass was unknown. In 1855, a frame building, with two windows and a door, was erected to succeed the old log structure.

Among the early teachers of this township were Dr. T. Bradford, Dave Horn, W. L. Hornbuckle, J. M. Shepherd, George P. Angel, Z. T. Davis, Alexander Marr, A. B. and James Harrison. Later, the following school districts were established:

Mason, in 1868. Teachers were S. Swan, Lot Coffman, S. H. McElvaine, J. M. Crutchfield, Mollie Fulton, J. W. McGiven, James Johnson, W. Riffey, A. J. Sparks, Sallie Young, G. M. Shanton, Lizzie McClung, Peter Lynch.

Lynn, 1868. Early teachers were J. Smith, Henry Harman, J. Pennington, N. McPherson, John M. Christy, Irwin Granger, J. W. Branch, Dora Foster, Mary Brown, Laura Lutz, M. B. Cole, R. Reavis, A. J. Trapp, T. P. Reid, Laura Graham.

Milford, 1875. Early teachers were Ed. Blake, Julia Lutz, Mary Carroll, Isham F. Tanner, M. Fannie Narron, George W. Couch.

Bowman, 1860. School was burned and rebuilt since the Civil War. Early teachers were Major Humphreys, Dr. William Dobson, Jacob Motsinger, Maggie LeMar, L. Rush, Mr. Jones, John W. Christy, William Sharp, James McCluney, George Amick, James Thomas.

At Eureka school on Mulkey creek, J. W. Branch, G. M. Shanton and Miss Fannie Narron were teachers.

A negro school was built in 1870, burned in 1874 and rebuilt in 1878, on Flagstaff creek.

Early Cemeteries.—The following early cemeteries were located in Simpson township: Oak Grove cemetery, which was established in 1855. John Roberts was the first to be interred here. Foster cemetery located on section 4. Thornton cemetery, an old family graveyard on the Taggart farm. There were other private burial grounds located in various sections of the township.

Early Churches.—There were few religious organizations closely following the early settlement of this section of the county. However, now and then a circuit rider would preach the gospel in private residences at long intervals. Some of these pioneer preachers were William P. C. Caldwell, Robert A. Foster, one of the early ministers of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South; William Duvall, a Baptist; John White and Amos Horn and Reverend Mr. Brooks. John Warder and Robert Morrow also preached here at an early day.

Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized March 30, 1855, by Rev. J. B. Morrow, and other pioneer ministers who preached here were J. H. Houx, Albert A. Moore, J. A. Prather and W. T. Gillam. The following were the first members of this organization here: George Hoffman, Mary Hoffman, Louisa Hoffman, Bedford Brown, Polly A. Brown, Rebecca Walker, Sarah Roberts, John Roberts, James G. Suddath, Elizabeth Suddath, Elizabeth Roach, Virginia Hargrave, B. F. Suddath, Caroline Therrington, Margaret Hanley, Nancy Whitsett, Elizabeth Hornbuckle, James S. Brown, John W. Brown and Sarah J. Brown.

The Methodist Episcopal church, South, was organized about 1855, with the following members: Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, John McCluney, Charity Atherton, Sarah Simpson, Mrs. S. Brown, Jacob L. Neff, Catherine Neff, John Atherton and Margaret Dobson. This place was in what was known as Columbus circuit as early as 1843, and was one of the preaching points of the circuit riders of that day. The following are some of the early circuit riders who preached here: Robert A. Blakey, W. M. Pitts, Josiah McCary, John Bond, L. P. Siceloff, J. P. Gibson, W. S. Woodard, E. W. Woodard, L. Phillips, L. H. Vandiber and L. W. Pierce.

Mount Herman Disciples church was organized in 1878 by C. A. Hedrick and the following year the building was dedicated by him. The first pastor here was C. A. Hedrick, who visited the place once a month for the first year. G. R. Hand, well known in the pioneer days as one of the ablest preachers of this section, then took charge.

The Baptists and Methodist Episcopal church also had small organizations here in the early days.

The Disciples organized a Sunday school in 1880. In 1870 a union Sunday school was organized in this township. G. W. Shanton, Robert Miller, Mr. Wriston, A. J. Sparks, and Martin Huston were superintendents.

Lynn School Sunday school was organized in 1876 by A. J. Sparks and conducted for two years, with fine results.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election.

Earlier justices are said to have been Frank McChurey, from 1865 to 1876; James Simpson, A. Kirkpatrick, E. A. Strickland, and M. E. Donaldson; 1878, T. F. McDonald, William F. Wriston; 1880, R. Stosberg; 1882, A. D. Blake, R. J. Pool; 1886, James Narron, R. J. Pool; 1890, William Lazenby, R. J. Pool; 1894, William Lazenby, J. H. Narron; 1896, William Lanham; 1898, B. L. Riley, Joe E. Johnson; 1902, B. L. Riley, Joe E. Johnson; 1904, William Lazenby; 1906, William Lazenby, T. J. Foster; 1908, James H. Cantrell, B. L. Riley; 1910, B. L. Riley, T. H. Myers; 1912, Ben F. Bell; 1914, J. H. Reggers, T. H. Myers.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1890-92—William H. H. Collins (Democrat), sheriff.

1890—James H. Parker (Democrat), representative.

1904-06—R. H. Wood (Democrat), county judge.

1916—R. F. Boone (Democrat), assessor.

Population.—The population of Simpson township, by United States Census, was:

1880	1890	1900	1910
978	1,055	1,127	1,106

Personal Property and Products.—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Simpson township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	21,057	Horses	459	486	657
Corn, bushels	100,816	Mules	154	213	395
Oats, bushels	3,476	Cattle	1,832	1,099	1,691
Tobacco, pounds	18,142	Sheep	630	47	211
Wool, pounds	1,328	Hogs	1,761	1,513	2,438
Hay, tons	276	Asses	none	7	11
Molasses, gallons	18,040				

	1896	1916
Notes and money	\$ 6,085	\$ 27,750
Other personalty	13,010	17,120
All personalty	57,895	124,355

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Simpson township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, eighteen in number, and aggregated \$963 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$940 furnished by the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Simpson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Mt. Zion; Christian, Valley City; Cumberland Presbyterian, Oak Grove; Methodist, Oak Grove; Union, Fair Oak; Mt. Olive (colored).

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Hoffman Branch.

Total number of organizations in township is seven.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MONTSERRAT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES
—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY MILL: GALLAHER'S MILL—EARLY SCHOOLS
—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND
PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat township, the last political subdivision of Johnson county to be organized, was created by county court order of August 6, 1890. The territory comprising this township was taken chiefly from the township of Washington and a small portion from the townships of Simpson and Grover.

Geography.—Area, about 41 square miles, or 26,240 acres. Geographically, Montserrat township is composed of the body of upland, lying between the two streams of Clear Fork and Bear creek, as both flow north toward Blackwater. According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the north third of this upland is smooth "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam), extending from Montserrat town north to Blackwater bottom. The south two-thirds are chiefly broken ridges of "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam), with strips and patches of Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil) and Oswego silt loam (gray soil).

Soil.—The township's soils in detail are:

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin; about $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 55 per cent. of the township; the largest proportion of this soil of any township in the county. It lies over the whole township, but chiefly in the south two-thirds.

Summit silt loam, upland; about $8\frac{1}{4}$ square miles or 20 per cent. It lies chiefly in the north third of the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles or 4 per cent. It lies chiefly in a quarter mile wide strip, running about one mile north from Bristle Ridge store (which is one-third of a mile west of the southeast corner of section 3, township 45, range 27), and in a slightly narrower strip running from one-half mile southeast of Montserrat town southwesterly about 3 miles.

Oswego silt loam, upland; about $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles or 3 per cent. It lies in an irregular strip about one-quarter mile wide running from one-quarter mile south of Bristle Ridge store, south about two miles.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom; about 6 square miles or 15 per cent. It lies chiefly along Clear Fork in the southeast and Bear creek in the northwest.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom; about three-quarters square mile or 2 per cent.; lies in a body one-half mile wide and about one mile long, north and south on west side of Clear Fork, running north from where public road crosses Clear Fork about one and a quarter miles northeast of Montserrat.

Miscellaneous, chiefly upland; 1 per cent. This is chiefly Boone gravelly loam (rough and gravelly) joining the east side of the Crawford silt loam strip by Montserrat and joining both sides of the Crawford strip by Bristle Ridge store. Aggregates about three-quarters square mile.

Of the foregoing the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county.

For further soil details see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

Early Settlements.—One of the first settlers in what is now Montserrat township was John Mayes. He was a Pennsylvanian, born in that state December 19, 1791, and in early life removed with his parents, to Virginia and later to Kentucky. He settled at what is now Montserrat town in 1835. No improvements had been made in this section of the country up to that time and even the county had not been organized. He remained here about three years, during which time this county was organized and the county seat located at Warrensburg. In 1838 he went to Warrensburg, where he operated a wool-carding machine for a time, and also conducted a hotel. In 1840 he returned to Montserrat township, where he spent the remainder of his life and died March 4, 1881. County Judge J. B. Mayes and A. S. Mayes, both deceased, were his sons, and Mayor William J. Mayes and President F. A. Mayes, of the Commercial Bank, are grandsons. He was one of the substantial citizens of that section of the county which now comprises Montserrat township and had much to do with the development of this part of the county.

William Gaut was also an early settler in the vicinity of Mont-

serrat. He became a large landowner and took a prominent part in early-day politics.

Early Churches.—Lea's chapel and Mary's chapel were the two earliest churches of this township. Lea's chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1840 at the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea and in 1861 this organization erected a building about a mile south of Montserrat near where Dr. J. A. Lea resided. The following were some of the pioneer preachers who served this congregation: Reverends W. M. Protsman, James Porter, William Brown, Sice-loff, T. Tolbert, W. H. Kelly, L. Pulliam, W. S. Woodard, W. M. Bewley, and M. Duren. The first members of this congregation were: May Hargraves, Robert H. and James E. Lea, W. H. DeArman, Margaret Robinson, Dr. J. L. Lea and Mrs. Harriet Lea.

Mary's Chapel, Cumberland Presbyterian church of Montserrat was organized November 5, 1859, by Reverend J. B. Morrow. The first church building which was erected shortly after the organization stood a few miles southwest of the village of Montserrat. The following ministers preached here in the pioneer days of this congregation: Reverends J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, R. S. Reed, W. Compton, D. M. K. Barnett, S. H. McElvaine, G. D. Gibbons, Levi Henshaw, David Hogan, J. R. Whitsett, and J. Cal. Littrell. The original members of this congregation were John Mayes, G. Hugh Robinson, J. T. Gillum and J. B. Mayes.

Early Cemeteries.—Lea's cemetery is located about a mile south of the village of Montserrat and Thomas J. Lea was buried here January 2, 1859, which was the first burial in this cemetery. This cemetery originally consisted of one acre which was set apart by order of court for burial purposes. It was donated for that purpose by Rev. H. R. Lea. Another burying ground is located on the southeast corner of section 10, Montserrat township and perhaps the first burying ground in the present borders of Montserrat township is located near the northwest corner of section 25 and was known as the Adams burying ground. This ground was used for burial purposes as early as 1844. Mayes' cemetery, located on section 23, was a private burial ground.

Early Mill—Gallaher's Mill.—One of the earliest mills in the county was Gallaher's mill on Clear Fork, in section 6, in this township. This mill was built by William Cheek in 1830 or 1831 and belonged successively to James A. Gallaher, Montville Huff and Colonel Morton Thomp-

son. There was a store, mill and gun shop here and it was a favorite resort of the pioneers. It was the voting place for Washington township before Knob Noster was built.

Early Schools.—After the days of the pioneer schools in the old log cabins, Montserrat school in the village of Montserrat was one of the early present schools. It was first erected in 1868. Among the pioneer teachers who taught here were John McKeehan Mrs. D. A. McCormick, J. P. Wallace, A. J. Sparks and John Bryne.

Justices.—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1890, W. H. Anderson, R. O. Hudson; 1892, F. B. Freeman; 1894, W. H. Anderson, L. J. Hosman; 1896, R. J. Walker; 1898, L. J. Hosman, E. B. Rogers; 1902, John O'Connor, John Murphy; 1904, Walter Hayes; 1906, Walter Hayes, John T. Dofflemyer; 1910, C. F. Scruggs, W. B. Skidmore; 1914, Robert Livergood, Robert Walker.

County Officers.—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since its organization in 1890, with dates of their election:

- 1890-92—Isaiah Hanna (Democrat), county judge.
- 1900-1902—P. D. Fitch (Democrat), county judge.
- 1900-1902—R. F. Gillum (Democrat), collector.
- 1906—Eura J. McCormack (Democrat), circuit clerk.
- 1914—Charles G. Goodnight (Democrat), recorder.
- 1916—Joseph F. McGuire (Democrat), surveyor.

Population.—The population of Montserrat township, by United States Census, was:

1900	1910
1,183	965

Personal Property and Products.—Live stock and personal property statistics for Montserrat township, as given by the Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1896	1916
Horses -----	576	489
Mules -----	218	306
Cattle -----	1,132	1,611
Sheep -----	127	535
Hogs -----	1,355	1,013
Asses -----	3	9

Money and notes-----	\$11,655	\$ 24,705
Other personalty -----	9,655	13,900
All personalty -----	59,930	101,885

County Road Improvements.—County road improvements made by Montserrat township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, fourteen in number, and aggregated \$779 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$777.50 furnished by the county.

Organizations.—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Montserrat township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

Churches—Baptist, Montserrat; Baptist, Pleasant Point; Baptist, New Bethel; Christian, Oak Hill; Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist South, Montserrat.

1917 War Organizations—Red Cross, Montserrat Branch.

Fraternal Organizations—Modern Woodmen, Montserrat.

Miscellaneous—Homemakers Club, Oak Grove; Homemakers Club, Sunnyside.

Total number of organizations in township is ten.

MONTSERRAT.

"Montserrat" was an old world name given to the town by James A. Gallaher when he laid it out. The township received the same name. Montserrat is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad about six miles east of Warrensburg. It is in section 13, township 46, range 25 and was laid out August 24, 1870, by John A. Gallaher. It is in the midst of a valuable coal field and coal has been mined in this vicinity for a number of years. Mines were first worked about 1863, the first mining being done in drifts along the Clear Fork creek. The first shafts were sunk in this vicinity in 1866 by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Coal Company and other companies and private individuals have operated here with varying degrees of success for the past fifty years. In the early history of the village of Montserrat, the following were among the first business men: W. H. Anderson, was a carpenter and justice of the peace; C. B. Baker kept a saloon, and was also postmaster; Thomas Boyd was a merchant and coal operator; John A. Gallaher was a coal operator; Dr. John W. Gallaher was a physician; Dr. J. L. Lea was also a physician; Lea & Gallaher kept a drug store; Lea & Mayes kept a grocery store; S. J. LaRue also kept a grocery store; H. B. McCracken was a drayman; and D. S. Williams kept a butcher

shop. J. C. Cooper (colored, an ex-Union soldier and a good man) was one of the pioneer blacksmiths. There seems to have been a surplus of saloons in the town in the early days. In addition to the postmaster, John Gibson, George James and George Penn kept saloons here at the same time.

Montserrat now has three churches, one negro church, white and negro schools, physician, good stores and blacksmith shop.

Its population in 1910 was 157.

CHAPTER XXIX.—POLITICAL.

POLITICAL TEMPERATURE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR—
CIVIL WAR—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—SPECIAL SERVICE—DEVELOPMENT.

The political temperature of Johnson county has passed through all degrees of intensity, varying from the heat of war-time days when men shot as they thought, politically, to the cool and conservative stage of voting for a candidate purely on account of his fitness for the office which he sought.

Before the Civil War.—When Johnson county was organized in 1834 two great national parties were Democrats and Whigs. The new county of Johnson was made up of a majority of Democrats. The Democratic and Whig parties continued to be the dominant contending political forces from the organization of the county until about 1855. At this time the Know-nothing party became quite a factor and in 1856 Thomas P. Akers of Lexington was elected to Congress from this district on the Know-nothing ticket, and practically the entire Democratic ticket of Johnson county was defeated by the Whigs.

Between 1856 and 1860 the constitutional Union party came into existence, but never attained any great organization in the county. During that period the opposition to the Democratic party in this county consisted of a fusion of the old Whig and Know-nothing parties. In the election of 1860, the National Democratic party was divided into the Douglas and the Breckenridge wings, and the Constitutional Union party carried the county. Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the Republican party, received two votes for President in Johnson county at this election.

Civil War.—When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, all former party lines were obliterated. Some men who had been staunch Democrats and pro-slavery men became strong Union men and others who had been Whigs, many of them from the North, took sides with the new Confederacy and became ardent supporters of the South. Even brothers differed on the great question which had finally forced itself

to an issue. The first election held after the election of Lincoln was for the purpose of electing delegates to a state constitutional convention to decide whether Missouri should secede from the Union. Johnson county elected delegates favoring the Union. This election was held in February, 1861.

But still matters were unsettled. After the capture of camp Jackson in May, 1861, many who had supported the cause of the Union and voted for the Union delegates in February, immediately became ardent supporters of the Confederacy, and after President Lincoln had delivered his inaugural address, many who had supported the Southern cause up to that time became enthusiastic in their support of the Union. What a man's politics had been in the past was no criterion as to what position he would take now. Democrats, old line Whigs and Know-nothings went side by side into both parties and both armies.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the Republican party was organized in this county. By an act of the Constitutional Convention in 1861 and 1862 Confederate sympathizers were prohibited from voting, and Union men were elected to all of the county offices. Still, there was a division between the Unionists and two parties were known as the radicals and the conservatives. Their chief contention was as to the manner in which the war was to be conducted. The radical element was practically made up of Republicans and the conservative element up of war Democrats, the name given to Democrats who favored the Union. The radicals or the Republicans, owing to the disfranchisement of the Southern sympathizers, were largely in a majority during the Civil War and for some time afterward, and as a matter of course, held political control over the county.

After the Civil War.—At the close of the war the revised constitution of Missouri, July 4, 1865, prohibited voting by those who could not take "the ironclad oath." This oath required the subscriber to "have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States."

Ministers, lawyers, and teachers could not follow their professions unless they had subscribed to a copy of the oath and filed it with the county clerk. It was also a condition precedent to holding office or serving on a jury.

Some of the most prominent professional men of the county were arrested and prosecuted under this law. One notable incident was the arrest of Reverend J. H. Houx. He was arrested "for preaching the

gospel." Mr. Houx was one of the prominent pioneer ministers of the county of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. He was arrested in September, 1866, and at the April term, 1867 the prosecuting attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and thus this case never came to trial. At the general election held in November, 1870, the liberal Republican movement for the abolition of the test oath carried in the county and in the state and by a proclamation of the governor all disfranchising constitutional restrictions were removed.

At the next general election held in Johnson county, in November, 1872, the entire Democratic ticket of the county was elected over the Republicans by majorities ranging from 16 to 300. Since then, with scattered exceptions, the Democrats have prevailed.

Special Service.—In the matter of individual service, the following interesting data is obtained from the official records.

The man who has seen the longest single service, the longest service altogether, and been elected the most times, is Lon Hank, of Holden, who has been councilman over twenty-five years continuously, and still is such. Other long terms have been, as county judges: William Trapp, 16 years and Uriel Murray, 13 years; as probate judge, W. L. Hornbuckle, 16 years; as justices of the peace, R. B. Wright of Centerview, 24 years, 1886 to 1910, John W. Brown of Warrensburg and J. W. Greenwood and W. W. Gaunt of Holden, each twenty years, and J. A. Black of Columbus, 16 years. Messrs. Greenwood and Black are still serving.

The man who seemed to have held the most different offices was George W. Houts, who was constable from 1846 to 1850, assessor from 1850 to 1854, sheriff from 1856 to 1860, representative from 1862 to 1866, and county clerk from 1866 to 1870. He was the father of O. L. Houts. Judge N. M. Bradley was city attorney, prosecuting attorney, state senator and circuit judge.

Development.—The chief changes that have occurred in the politics of the county have been the weakening of party ties and the growth of independent voting, especially in local elections, the decrease of personal considerations in voting and the increase of fitness for office, as a controlling factor in voting for men, and the increasing weight of moral questions in voting for measures and men. Elections are also steadily increasing in cleanness and absence of corruption, use of liquor, etc.

CHAPTER XXX.—MEDICINE.

WORK OF PHYSICIANS IN DEVELOPMENT OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CHANGES IN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICES SINCE 1834—NEW METHODS OF COMBATING DISEASES—EARLY PHYSICIANS—THE JOHNSON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—HOSPITALS—OSTEOPATHY.

The physicians of Johnson county have not only devoted themselves to their great profession, but they have taken an active part in the development of the county. There has hardly been a movement for the upbuilding or the betterment of the community in the past in which we do not find that a member of the medical profession has been identified with it in one way or another.

In the beginning we find them active in the establishment of the early highways, postoffices and roads. We find their influence in the establishment of the early schools, churches and lodges, and we find them elected to offices of trust and responsibility at various times in the history of the county.

Great have been the changes in medicine and surgery since 1834, when Johnson county was organized. The science has been revolutionized, and physicians have had to be students and thinkers to keep in touch with this wonderful advancement. The pioneer doctor generally rode on horseback to visit his patients, and his "calls" were, as a rule, a long distance away, as settlers were few and scattered over a wide scope of the then new country. The doctor carried his medicines and surgical instruments in the saddle bags. Many long night as well as day rides are credited to the pioneer doctor. In severe weather and on bad roads they often made long trips to administer to some poor suffering pioneer when they knew that remuneration was only a remote possibility.

These trips were made into the country where there were no roads. The doctor followed the "trail," and frequently the end of the "trail" was reached before the patient was. There was no such a thing as a "town or city practice." There were no towns or cities. Later, as the country became more thickly settled and roads better, the doctor

could drive a team and buggy, and as a rule his drives were not so long. Towns became more plentiful and many of them had their doctors. Yet, the method of travel was "tiresome from slowness" until the automobile was introduced, and it is a fact worthy of note that physicians were among the first class of men to give the "horseless carriage" a practical tryout. The perfection of the automobile has not only been a great step in advance for the medical profession as a matter of speed and convenience, but it is a godsend to suffering humanity when the aid of a physician is promptly needed in the more remote districts.

With the doctors it has been always live and learn. Where the lawyers are still following practices that have become a hindrance instead of a help to justice, the doctors have changed much of their practice as they have learned more from year to year. Some of the old remedies that were given most commonly, chiefly calomel and quinine, are still standard and well proved. In other matters the practice has been reversed. Today, the patient is kept well nourished in all kinds of cases, except certain ones involving the alimentary tract, and in most fevers cold drinks and ice are freely used. But in the early days one of the old sayings was to "feed a cold and starve a fever." Patients with fevers of all kinds were given the minimum of food, and usually nothing cooling.

Frequently the patients rebelled against such unnatural treatment, took matters into their own hands, and got well. Mr. John M. Crutchfield tells of an aunt with a fever one winter, whose situation was so serious that her doctor was to bring back two more physicians the next day. During the day she had her family bring her a lot of ice from outdoors, which she ate with much relish, and put some of it next to her. The next day she hid the ice from the doctors, and when they came she was so much improved that the two physicians called congratulated the family doctor on his treatment. She never told about the ice, but continued to use it and was soon well.

Undoubtedly the greatest advance has been in the discovery of the germs and the resulting weapons to combat them. Vaccination for smallpox had long ago been proved a sure preventive, but it stood alone. Today the various kinds of anti-toxins, vaccines, serums, antiseptics and aseptics have saved the lives of literally thousands of Johnson county people. This is specially true of diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and all

kinds of blood poisoning, and to a less degree of typhoid fever, pneumonia, and whooping cough. In all these matters Johnson county physicians are steadily going ahead.

W. B. Moody, one of the prominent early citizens of Warrensburg (father of Mel. P. Moody, editor of the "Johnson County Democrat") was very sick with typhoid pneumonia. Old Doctor Pinkston, the family physician, said he couldn't possibly live and asked Mrs. Moody to break the news to him. She would not, so the doctor himself told Mr. Moody his condition and that he had better prepare his affairs accordingly. Mr. Moody replied that he was not going to die. Dr. Pinkston said he was—he couldn't possibly get well and was sure to die. Mr. Moody insisted he was not and they had quite an argument. Presently the doctor left and Mr. Moody said as long as the doctor had given him up, he was going to have that pitcher of cool buttermilk out on the porch that the doctor wouldn't let him have. He proceeded to get up out of bed, get the buttermilk and drink it. He began to improve and finally recovered. Mr. Mel. Moody remembers Dr. Pinkston afterward telling it around as a great joke on himself that Mr. Moody, Sr. had not treated him right and damaged his reputation very seriously by getting well.

Early Physicians.—Perhaps the first physician to practice in Johnson county was Dr. J. M. Fulkerson. He located at Columbus in 1834. He was a Virginian, born in Lee county, March 15, 1811. Shortly after the War of 1812 the Fulkerson family removed to Tennessee. In 1829 they came to Missouri, settling in Ray county, near what was then the Cherokee Nation. Doctor Fulkerson attended medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831-32.

When Doctor Fulkerson located at Columbus he made his home with Nicholas Houx, and on January 5, 1836, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth C., daughter of Nicholas Houx. To this union were born six children, who lived to maturity.

Doctor Fulkerson accumulated considerable wealth during his time and when the Civil War broke out he was the owner of over three thousand acres of land and a number of slaves. He was active in early politics and was a recognized leader in the Democratic party until 1876, when he became a green-backer. He served one term in the state Legislature and three years as commissioner in bankruptcy. He served as surgeon in the Osage Indian War and in the Mormon War. He

practiced his profession until he reached quite an advanced age. He spent the last few years of his life at Warrensburg in retirement.

Dr. William Calhoun, one of the pioneers, practiced his profession for many years at Warrensburg. He was not only a successful physician but prominent in the early affairs of the county.

Doctor Calhoun was a native of Ireland. His parents died in their native land when the Doctor was quite young, and he came to America to live with an uncle, who was an extensive stock dealer and merchant. Doctor Calhoun was an exceptionally well-educated man, having received a university education before taking up the study of medicine. In 1837 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and was engaged in the hospital work for two years, and in 1839 he came to Missouri, locating at Warrensburg. He immediately engaged in the practice of medicine and was considered a very successful physician. He took an active part in politics. He was a member of the first city council of Warrensburg, after the town was incorporated in 1856. In 1844 he was elected state senator from the district composed of Lafayette and Johnson counties. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, serving two terms. He had an active career. He was widely known for his honesty, integrity and broad charity. The last few years of his life were spent in retirement from active professional work. He never married.

Dr. J. H. Warren was an early-day physician of the county. He was a native of Lee county, Virginia, born December 27, 1818, a son of Martin and Nancy (Hubbard) Warren, both natives of Virginia. The Warren family came to Missouri in 1819, when the doctor was about one year old. In 1832 they came to what is now Johnson county, settling on Clear Fork, where the father improved a farm, where he remained until his death in 1840. Doctor Warren's grandfather, Martin Warren, was one of the first settlers on the present site of Warrensburg, and the city took its name from him.

Dr. J. H. Warren was one of the pioneer teachers of Johnson county, following that vocation for three years. He then read medicine under Dr. William Calhoun, and later graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1848 he practiced in Cass county, Missouri, where he remained until the Civil War broke out. He then entered the Union army as surgeon of the Fifth Missouri State Militia, and served until 1863. He then engaged in the practice at Knob Noster.

Doctor Warren was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah,

daughter of John Warren, of Lafayette county. His second wife bore the maiden name of Sue Young. Doctor Warren was a capable physician and a highly respected citizen.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley practiced medicine at an early day in Grover township. He settled on section 1, township 47, in 1846. In 1848 he started a store in connection with his profession and this was the founding of the town of Dunksburg, which took its name from Doctor Dunkley.

Doctor Dunkley was a native of London, England, born February 26, 1809, and when a boy his parents immigrated to America, settling in Washington, D. C. Here he received both his preparatory and medical education. He went from Washington to Ohio, and in 1846 came to Johnson county. During the war he continued to practice medicine at Dunksburg, and was the only physician for a radius of several miles. He married a Miss Porter, of Tennessee, and they were the parents of three children. Dr. Dunkley was successful in a financial way and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until within a few years of his death.

Dr. J. L. Lee was a pioneer doctor. He came here in 1844 and practiced at Montserrat, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a native of Tennessee, born in 1829. His father, Rev. Robert H. Lee, was a native of North Carolina.

Doctor Lee married Miss Tandy, a daughter of Roger Tandy, of Virginia, and three children, who grew to maturity, were born to this union: Mary Jane, married Mr. Tandy; Mrs. W. J. Mayes, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and Mrs. John S. Mayes.

Doctor Lee was a member of the Methodist church and one of Johnson county's substantial citizens. He was a successful physician and followed his profession until he reached quite an advanced age.

Dr. C. L. Carter was the first physician to locate in the town of Holden. He was a native of Missouri, born in Ray county, March 1, 1832. He began his career as a teacher. In 1851 he settled in Cass county and later entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated with honors. He settled in Holden in 1858 and erected the first frame residence in that town. In 1862 he entered the army as a surgeon.

Doctor Carter was a successful physician and accumulated quite a comfortable fortune. He contributed a great many scientific articles to

the leading medical journals of his time, and shortly after the war wrote a treatise on pathology.

Dr. R. L. Bolton was the second physician to locate in Holden, coming there in 1860. He was a native of North Carolina, born in 1830. He was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical School at Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1831.

Doctor Bolton was united in marriage with Miss Bradley, a daughter of R. D. Bradley, a Johnson county pioneer.

Dr. I. P. Randall also practiced in Holden, about 1870, locating there after the Civil War. He was a native of Auburn, New York, and was reared in Ohio. He was educated in the old Willoughby Medical College, located near Cleveland, Ohio, and later he attended the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated.

Dr. W. H. Carpenter, a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, born July 8, 1821, began to practice in this county about 1852. He was one of the early physicians of Kingsville. He graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in the class of 1849.

Dr. L. C. Miller, a native of Callaway county, Missouri, born October 29, 1836, engaged in the practice at Knob Noster in 1876. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1857, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelby county prior to coming to this state.

Dr. Samuel Day, one of the early physicians of the county, was a native of Licking county, Ohio. He came to this county shortly after the war and engaged in the practice of his profession at Pittsville. In 1880 he located at Holden.

Dr. J. M. Ward, for a number of years engaged in the practice of his profession at Cornelia, was a native of New York, born near Utica March 21, 1829. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Clinton, New York, and Harvard University. After serving two years in the United States navy, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1856.

Doctor Ward practiced in partnership with Dr. James T. Hill for a time and later he was associated with Dr. Lee D. Ewing.

Dr. Lee D. Ewing was born at Lexington, Missouri, July 24, 1848, of Kentucky parents. His father, W. P. Ewing, was a Santa Fe trader.

Doctor Ewing enlisted in the Thirty-second Texas Volunteers in 1862 and served until the close of the war. Later he entered the St.

Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1870. In 1871 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Rose Hill. A year later he removed to Post Oak township and practiced there many years. He moved to Texas, where he is now living.

Dr. Edward Schreiner, a native of Georgia, was a pioneer physician of Johnson county. When Doctor Schreiner was a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in that city and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical Institute there. In 1842 he came to Johnson county and afterward went to Kentucky, where he took a course in the Kentucky Medical Institute. He married Emily Jane Houx, a member of one of Johnson county's pioneer families.

Doctor Schreiner was probably the first to undertake the organization of a medical association in Johnson county. However, his efforts in that direction were of no avail, as he perhaps was ahead of his time.

Dr. W. D. Pinkston settled in this county about 1850. He was a Southern sympathizer and when the Civil War broke out he left this section of the county. However, after the war was closed he returned and practiced for a time at Kingsville and later came to Warrensburg.

Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, a native of Rockingham county, North Carolina, born March 29, 1810, was also an early-day physician of Johnson county. He received his medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, and after receiving his degree from that institution returned to his native state. He practiced there until 1837, when he came to Missouri, locating in Henry county, and in 1840 came to Johnson county, locating on what was known as Bear creek. He practiced in this county until 1865, when he retired on account of his advanced age and was succeeded in his practice by his nephew, Dr. R. H. Howerton.

Doctor Wall became very well to do and at one time was the owner of over five thousand acres of land, most of which he divided among his children before his death.

Doctor Dobbins was one of the early physicians of the county.

Dr. C. W. Robinson and Dr. George Hunt practiced in Warrensburg after the war.

Doctor Dunbar was also among the early physicians here. His widow now lives in Kansas City at the age of ninety-eight years.

Dr. J. B. McGirk and Drs. Duncan and Morrison practiced in Chilhowee township at an early day.

Dr. A. W. Reese, a native of Indiana and a graduate of the Ken-

tucky School of Medicine, engaged in the practice in this county quite early. He came to Missouri in 1855 and engaged in the practice of his profession and in 1858 went to Saline county. When the Civil War broke out he was appointed surgeon of the Thirty-first Missouri Infantry. In the capacity of army surgeon, he came to Warrensburg in 1864 to take charge of the United States Military Hospital. At the expiration of his military service he engaged in the practice of his profession again.

Dr. John L. Gregg came to Johnson county, Missouri in 1857. He was the father of L. L. Gregg, of Jackson township. He died in 1896.

The foregoing includes all the early doctors of which information could be obtained, and it is hoped that the omissions may be few.

The Johnson County Medical Association.—The Johnson County Medical Association is affiliated with and a subordinate part of the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. It was organized in 1902, and is one of the live progressive medical societies of the state.

The first record of this organization is dated November 14, 1902, and is as follows: "Pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the physicians of Johnson county the following physicians met at the court house at Warrensburg, November 14, 1902, and formed a temporary organization of the physicians of the county by electing J. I. Anderson, chairman, and Dr. E. H. Gilbert, secretary. Physicians present were: Warrensburg, Dr. L. J. Schofield, J. I. Anderson, E. H. Gilbert, W. E. Johnson, T. L. Bradley, C. O. Ozias; L. C. Johnson, Centerview; W. H. Aber, Montserrat; H. L. George, Pittsville; R. C. Schooley, Robbins. A committee was appointed to notify all the physicians in Johnson county of the time and place of the next meeting.

The next meeting was held December 11, 1902. Dr. L. F. Murray of Holden was elected temporary chairman and Dr. E. H. Gilbert, temporary secretary.

The following physicians were present and became charter members of the organization: J. A. B. Adcock, James Anderson, T. L. Bradley, E. H. Gilbert, O. B. Hall, W. E. Johnson, L. J. Schofield, Z. Case, all of Warrensburg; L. F. Murray, W. G. Thompson, Holden; D. E. Shy, Knob Noster; C. O. Ozias, Kansas City; R. C. Schooley, Robbins; M. L. Fishback, Fayetteville; G. H. Kingoun, Centerview; W. H. Aber, Montserrat; J. R. Bozarth, Centerview.

The first officers were J. I. Anderson, president; L. F. Murray, vice-president; D. E. Shy, second vice-president; J. A. B. Adcock,

treasurer; E. H. Gilbert, secretary.

Members of the county organization now automatically become members of the state association and American Medical Association.

The present officers are Dr. S. A. Murray, president; Dr. James P. McCann, vice-president; Dr. O. B. Hall, secretary and treasurer. The following are the members in good standing January, 1918:

J. A. B. Adcock, James I. Anderson, John T. Anderson, J. W. Bolton, T. J. Draper, O. B. Hall, A. W. Harrison, W. E. Johnson, James P. McCann, Harry F. Parker, Wm. R. Patterson, John A. Powers, L. J. Schofield, all of Warrensburg; S. A. Murray, J. T. Simpson, Emory Thompson and W. G. Thompson, of Holden; Henry Park, J. E. Porter, D. E. Shy, of Knob Noster; B. E. Morrow, Columbus; C. O. Ozias, Kansas City; George Osborne, Lone Jack, and E. Y. Pare, Leeton.

There are excellent hospitals in Warrensburg and Holden. The one in Warrensburg was founded by Dr. H. F. Parker in 1910, has accommodations for ten patients at a time and has been much used and appreciated. The one in Holden is conducted by Dr. W. G. Thompson, and has been there for some years.

Osteopathy is represented by Drs. J. H. B. Hoefner and wife, and Forrest C. Allen, athletic director of the normal school, all of whom have been established in Warrensburg for some time.

CHAPTER XXXI.—BENCH AND BAR.

FIRST SESSION OF CIRCUIT COURT—FIRST RECORDS—FIRST CASE—FIRST ARREST—FIRST SESSIONS AT WARRENSBURG—JOHN F. RYLAND—RUSSELL HICKS—FIRST LAWYERS—FEW RESIDENT LAWYERS IN EARLY DAYS—LEGAL BUSINESS BEFORE CIVIL WAR—SAVING RECORDS DURING WAR—LEGAL BUSINESS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BAR IN ANTE-BELLUM PERIOD—GENERATIONS OF ATTORNEYS—PRACTICING ATTORNEYS OF JOHNSON COUNTY—COURT STENOGRAPHERS—LITIGATION SINCE 1865—"THE OLD COURT HOUSE" (By Mel. P. Moody)—THE TRUE STORY OF "OLD DRUM."

The first session of the Circuit Court held in Johnson county was convened in the residence of Nicholas Houx at Columbus on the 6th day of August, 1835. Johnson county was then in the Fifth Judicial District and John F. Ryland was the judge of this district and presided at this first court. J. H. Townsend was clerk.

The following is the first record: Joseph Cockrell, the first sheriff "returned unto the Court the names of the Grand Jury whereupon the following persons were sworn in to compose that body, viz: Robert Graham, Foreman; Wesley Pinkston; Elmer Douglass; William Davis; John Winser; Jester Cocke; William H. Tombs; Joseph H. Harrison; Nathaniel Lowery; Samuel Brown; Isaac Anderson; John McHarris; Levi Whitsett; Jake Harrison; Henry Colbern; John Eppes; John Grant; Caswell Davis; James Grant; James C. Strange; and Jesse Marr, eighteen good and lawful men, who after being duly sworn and after having received their charge from the Court, retired (under a tree) to consider of their presentments.

"The Grand Jury came into Court, having no bills to present, and nothing to offer to the court, were discharged.

"Henderson Young Esq. and Eldridge Barden, Esq. were upon motion, permitted to practice as Attorney's and Councillors in this Court. Ordered Court adjourned, Signed John F. Ryland, Judge."

The next session of the Circuit Court was held at the same place, December 10, 1835. The only change in the officers was that James

D. Warren was clerk. The grand jury at this time also reported no true bills.

The first case which appears on the record of Johnson county was that of Joel H. Greene vs. Moses Pinkston, which was argued at this term of court, in the form of a motion to dissolve an injunction which had been granted the plaintiff, restraining the defendants from removing certain negro slaves out of the jurisdiction of this court. After hearing the argument Judge Ryland dissolved the injunction and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

The first person arrested, there being no jail, was confined under a wagon box over night.

Two other sessions of the Circuit Court were held at the Nicholas Houx residence, at Columbus, on April 7, 1836, and the other (which was the last time that the Circuit Court convened in Columbus) was on December 8, 1836.

By this time Warrensburg had been formally selected as the county seat and the next court was held in Old Town, March 27, 1837 at the residence of Henry Colbern. The next session was at Y. E. W. Berry's and court continued to be held in various places until a court house was built. The court house was begun at Old Town in 1838, and completed in July, 1842. A brick building for clerk's office was built in 1862.

When the court house was moved to New Town, a frame building which stood where the present court house does was donated to the county by the citizens of Warrensburg. This building was also inadequate and it was necessary to rent offices for the various county officials. The frame court house was destroyed by fire in 1895, and in 1896 the present court house was built at a cost of \$50,000. The old court house still stands in Old Town in good condition and is now used as the private residence of W. O. Davis.

As above stated, John F. Ryland was the first judge of the circuit court of the judicial district to which Johnson county belonged. He served until 1849. (For the judges and court officers see chapter on Organization and Officers.)

One of the famous early judges was Russell Hicks. In 1859, he was presiding at the trial of a murder case in Saline county which was at that time a part of this judicial district. While the trial was proceeding, a mob gathered, overpowered the officers and took the prisoner

out and hanged him. This action on the part of the mob so incensed the judge that he immediately resigned from the bench and returned to private practice. He said that he would not humiliate himself by trying to serve as judge for people who had so little regard for law and order.

The first lawyers to locate permanently in Johnson county were Major Nathaniel B. Holden and Thomas Wyatt. Holden did not follow the practice of law very much, owing to the fact that his private affairs became so extensive that he had little time to devote to other people's troubles. He owned a large portion of the land upon which the city of Warrensburg now stands and was also an extensive land owner throughout Johnson and other western Missouri counties. C. O. Silliman was a well known lawyer here before the war but left during the war. He was a partner of F. M. Cockrell. Major M. C. Goodlett was also an able ante-bellum attorney, who went to Tennessee during the war and died there.

For a number of years after the organization of Johnson county there were few resident lawyers here, much of the legal business being attended to by attorneys from adjoining counties. Among the attorneys who resided outside of the county and of whom it might be said were regular attendants of the circuit court in this county, were Russell Hicks, John F. Ryland, Samuel S. Sawyer, William Crissman, John F. Phillips, George G. Vest, Henry Wallace, W. C. Napton and many others. Of these only Judge Phillips survives.

The legal business of Johnson county did not develop much prior to the Civil War. The country had been struggling with pioneer conditions, there was little criminal practice and business interests had not become extensive or important enough to justify much civil business.

One interesting incident of the war was the saving of the county records. From December, 1861 until July 20, 1865, the Johnson county records were concealed in a thick growth of underbrush about nine miles west of Warrensburg.

When the Civil War broke out Colonel James McCowan was recorder and circuit clerk of Johnson county. He entered the Confederate army under General Sterling Price and was in camp near the Osage river when it occurred to him that as county recorder and circuit clerk he was the responsible custodian of the records of those

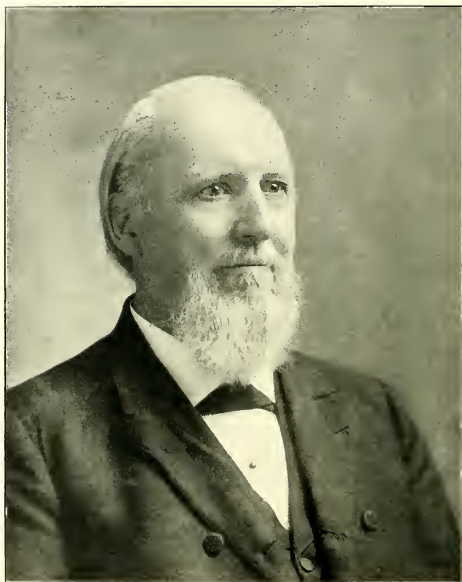
offices and he determined to take steps to preserve them. Accordingly he sent A. M. Perry, who was deputy circuit clerk under McCowan and was also in Price's army, to Warrensburg. Perry came to Warrensburg and with a few trusted friends met at the court house about midnight, loaded the records in a wagon and got away from the court house undiscovered. They took them to the home of "Aunt Polly" Hill. With her son, she concealed them in a thicket close to her house.

Here they remained until after the war. The few people who knew where these records were kept it a secret. There were many wild rumors as to the fate of the records during that time.

When peace was restored Aunt Polly went to the home of Moses G. Mullins, a man in whom she placed great confidence, and told him she had accidentally discovered what she believed to be the long lost county records. Mr. Mullins hurried to Warrensburg and reported his information to Circuit Clerk Captain M. U. Foster, who sent for the records and on July 20, 1865, they were in their proper place at the county seat.

Immediately following the war there was a great deal of legal business in the county. The war had broken up the country and for four years had left affairs in an unsettled state. The estates of southern men, who had gone South during the war, were sold under execution for debts, bogus or otherwise. The purchasers held the legal title and the owners upon their return at the close of the war brought suit for the restitution of their property. There was also much immigration and new business. The collection business of the lawyers was quite remunerative then. This was an active period in the practice of law and Johnson county lawyers had all they could do. The terms of the circuit court, which previously had been held only twice a year, were changed to every four months, a court of common pleas was established and to relieve both the circuit and common pleas courts a criminal court was established.

The local bar was strong in numbers and ability during this period. The following attorneys practiced here during that period: J. M. Shepherd; A. W. Rogers; G. N. Elliott; Wells H. Blodgett; T. T. Crittenden; F. M. Cockrell; C. E. Moorman; William P. Asbury; Roderick Baldwin; John W. Brown; A. M. Greer; A. B. Jetmore; Edmond A. Nickerson; Aikman Welch; A. R. Conklin and several others from Knob Noster and Holden.



SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

Then came a younger generation, Oliver Lee Houts; John M. Crutchfield, who were students in the office of Crittenden and Cockrell; A. B. Logan. Samuel P. Sparks; G. W. Harrison; Garrett Land; W. H. Brinker; W. W. Woods; R. M. Robertson; John J. Cockrell; and James W. Suddath.

Of the first generation, Messrs. Nickerson, Greer, Brown and Blodgett, and of their successors, Messrs. Crutchfield, Harrison and Robertson are still living.

Aikman Welch was a native Missourian and came to Warrensburg a few years prior to the Civil War. He was one of the ablest advocates ever at the Warrensburg bar. In 1861 he was elected as a Union man to the constitutional convention of Missouri, defeating N. W. Perry, the secession candidate. He served as attorney general of Missouri in 1862 and 1863. He died in Jefferson City, Missouri in 1864.

James M. Shepherd was born in Virginia in 1822 and came to Johnson county in 1845. He taught subscription schools up to 1859 and was once county superintendent. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced until his death June 20, 1896. He was an active Union Democrat and afterward Republican. He had a general practice and was specially good as a trial lawyer.

A. R. Conklin came from New York about 1866. He had been judge advocate in the Union army and began to practice here in Warrensburg. He became judge of the court of common pleas and moved about 1875 to California.

F. M. Cockrell was born October 1, 1834 in the county. He began practicing law with C. O. Silliman about 1855, served throughout the war in the Confederate army, becoming brigadier general, and resumed his practice after the war in partnership with T. T. Crittenden, who had been a colonel in the Union army.

Thomas T. Crittenden was a nephew of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky. In 1862 he became lieutenant colonel in the Union army and served until 1865. In 1865, he came to Warrensburg and opened a law office there, and in 1866 became law partner of General F. M. Cockrell. He became Governor of Missouri, then removed to Kansas City, where he died a few years ago.

Colonel Wells H. Blodgett was born in Illinois in 1839. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, was admitted to the bar in

Chicago and came to Warrensburg from there, in 1865. He became a law partner of Colonel G. N. Elliott and practiced until 1873, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. He became general attorney of the Wabash railroad in 1875. He resigned his position on the Wabash in 1917 and opened a law office in St. Louis, and is now living and practicing law there.

George N. Elliott was a native of Ohio and served in the Union army and at the close of the war came to Warrensburg. He served as judge of the common pleas court. He removed many years ago to Topeka, Kansas, practiced law there and died there.

A. B. Jetmore came to Warrensburg after the Civil War from Indiana and after the removal of Colonel Blodgett to St. Louis became a law partner of Colonel G. N. Elliott. He then removed to Kansas, and became attorney general of that state. He died in Kansas several years ago.

W. P. Asbury came to Warrensburg from Lafayette county, Missouri, after the Civil War. He was a merchant and served a term as justice of the peace. He died in Warrensburg several years ago.

C. E. Moorman came shortly after the war and practiced here about ten years and removed to New Mexico. He was in the abstract business with W. C. Rowland and gave most of his attention to real estate.

Captain Albert B. Logan was born in Ohio, served in the Union army throughout the Civil War in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. This regiment had two colonels, one, Rutherford B. Hayes, who became President of the United States, another, Stanley Matthews, who became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its major was William McKinley, who was President of the United States. Captain Logan married a daughter of George Cress, in Ohio studied law and was admitted to the bar there. He came to Warrensburg and practiced law until his death here, several years ago. He was also general attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railway under Colonel Blodgett in 1876 and 1877.

Colonel Andrew W. Rogers came to Warrensburg from Bloomington, Illinois at the close of the Civil War. He was a college graduate and a native of Ohio. He was a colonel in the Union army, a good lawyer and a man of high character. He died some years ago in Warrensburg.

W. H. Brinker began practicing here in the seventies, was energetic and able and had considerable practice. He removed to New Mexico in the eighties and became United States district attorney there.

W. W. Wood was born in the county, began practicing about 1870, became prosecuting attorney and circuit judge and then moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where he now is.

Garrett Land was a native of Illinois, came to Warrensburg with his father, Captain Nathan Land, and practiced law here several years. He was never married and died in Warrensburg some years ago.

Samuel P. Sparks was born in Johnson county, Missouri, was a graduate of McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, and was a classmate of Garrett Land. He was admitted to the bar in Warrensburg and began practice here. He served as county clerk and state senator. He died in Warrensburg over twenty years ago. He was a skilful and energetic lawyer.

Oliver Lee Houts was born in Johnson county and he was a graduate of the State University Law School. He practiced in Warrensburg all his life. He was twice married, the first wife being Miss Effie Hale, a daughter of H. C. Hale, of Warrensburg, and the second Miss Fanita Baldwin, a daughter of Major Roderick Baldwin, who is now living in Warrensburg. He was a very successful lawyer and one of the leaders of this bar.

John J. Cockrell was born in this county in 1855, was admitted to the bar and succeeded his father, F. M. Cockrell, in partnership with Colonel T. T. Crittenden until the latter was elected Governor, when he and J. W. Suddath became partners. He was said to have been a lawyer of unusual ability. He moved to New Mexico in 1885 and died in 1892.

James W. Suddath was born May 12, 1857, in Jackson county, graduated from the State Normal School here, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and became a partner with John J. Cockrell, his first cousin, on his mother's side. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney, was a Presidential elector in 1892, and for many years was one of the most active and effective Democratic campaign speakers. For several years before his death he had the largest practice of any one at this bar and was one of the best all around lawyers in the state. He died in 1917.

G. W. Harrison came here in the seventies from a farm south of

Knob Noster. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and has been living here ever since.

R. M. Robertson came here from Hickory county and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was active in Republican politics and was one of the few Republicans elected to office in the county. He was city attorney ten years, then prosecuting attorney and representative and is still practicing.

J. M. Crutchfield was born in Missouri, admitted to the bar in 1884, after having been several years a school teacher. He read law in office of Crittenden and Cockrell. He was energetic and had an active practice. He has been practicing law ever since and is still active.

John W. Brown came soon after the war and was early prominent in Republican politics. He was county attorney in 1870 and later became postmaster. Subsequently he became justice of the peace, serving as such twenty years. Lawyers of all parties regarded him as one of the best justices ever in the county. He is still living.

E. A. Nickerson came here in 1866 and was one of the prominent and best educated lawyers of his day. He handled no collection business and limited himself to selected cases. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1875, which framed our present constitution. He is still living and of active intelligence and ability.

Captain A. M. Greer served the Union throughout the Civil War in Illinois troops, enlisted as private and successively was promoted until he commanded a company for the last year and a half. He came to Knob Noster in 1869, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1872 and has been in active practice ever since. He has also helped many soldiers in pension cases. Of late years he has given most of his time to probate business, has the largest practice of this kind of any lawyer here and in it has also given to many widows and orphans much needed help of which the world knew nothing.

The next generation of lawyers now practicing in the county are: Warrensburg, Max D. Aber, Nick M. Bradley, S. J. Caudle, W. L. Chaney, W. C. McDonald, J. R. Rothwell, William E. Suddath, all of Warrensburg; Holden, A. Musser, L. B. Sturgis; Knob Noster, E. C. Littlefield.

The complete list of court stenographers in the order of their service is: W. A. Morrow, Miss Eda Vernaz, Alf Fidler, M. D. Aber,

J. D. Dunlop, R. E. Jones, Charles Sadler and Charles W. Fulkerson.

Since the Civil War there has been in general a steady decrease in litigation. This has been due to matters becoming more settled, to the people learning the law, and to the generally prevalent and excellent quality of the bar of the county to settle matters without suit, as far as possible. The following table shows the average number of cases on the docket for one term during the years given. The increase in "quiet title" cases is not on account of contests but chiefly to increased technical requirements by title examiners, which can be met only by these suits.

Average number of cases at a term:

Year	Quiet Title	Divorce	Other Court Cases	Civil Jury Cases	Total Civil Cases	Crimi- nal Cases	Total All Cases
1867					191	126	317
1877	4	21			247	47	294
1887	1	12			179	25	204
1897	1	13	37	40	91	18	109
1907	6	16	32	39	93	40	133
1917	15	16	37	23	91	18	109

"THE OLD COURT HOUSE."

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

The old Court House, its glory gone,
Yields not to gloom, nor swift decay,
Courageously it still holds on,
And renders service every day.

Content it stands upon its hill,
By court deserted yet not by man,
Beneath its roof it shelters still,
The home, where order first began.

Once in its walls was heard the tongue,
Of eloquent impassioned plea,
Here tears were shed and hearts were wrung
By olden judges' stern decree.

Strange, that of these wondrous pleas,
And decisions of judicial sense,
All have perished with their fees,
Save the story of a dog's defense.

In the old court house in Warrensburg Senator George G. Vest delivered his famous eulogy of the dog. A bronze tablet upon its walls commemorates this event.

THE TRUE STORY OF "OLD DRUM."

(By Walter L. Chaney.)

[An account of Missouri's most famous "dog case" and of Senator Vest's world-famous tribute to the canine fidelity presented for the first time, from original court records.]

During the autumn of 1869, five miles southwest of Kingsville, lived Leonidas Hornsby, and a mile south of him lived his neighbor, Charles Burden. At this time there was still wild game. Men kept hounds for the chase. Charles Burden kept a pack. Wolves had multiplied, there were still some deer in western Missouri, the raccoon was plentiful, and foxes and other wild animals were still to be found. The hunters learned by the baying of the dogs and the direction and manner of the chase what sort of game was being followed. Some of the dogs were better than others at telling the story to their hunter owners; some dogs "never lied;" some dogs sometimes failed and other dogs could never be depended upon.

There was one dog in Charles Burden's pack that "never lied." He was supposed to be about five years old; in color he was black and tan, with black body, tan legs and muzzle. This mighty hunter was named "Old Drum." His owner believed he had some bloodhound in him. He would trail a man and was good for wolves, "varmints," and the like. Charles Burden regarded him as the best deer dog he had ever owned. He said that money would not buy "Drum."

Burden was a hunter and had crossed the plains many times. He was a strong character, six feet tall, with blue eyes and light hair, with a magnificent physique, and an iron constitution. He was ready to fight for his own, either dog or man. Burden lived in a two-room log house with a shed on the north side, down in the second bottom of Big creek.

Lon Hornsby had gathered sheep and cattle, hogs and horses, and was doing his best to farm. Hornsby was a small, wiry man with flaming red hair, and, as they say, "he was set in his way." During the summer and fall of '69 Hornsby had lost more than one hundred sheep, killed by prowling dogs. In an unadvised moment, he made a vow that he would kill the first dog that he found on his place. Hornsby did not believe that all dogs were bad, for he had sometimes hunted with his neighbors' dogs, and had repeatedly hunted with "Old Drum." But he had made the vow, and in his way of seeing things he would keep it.

On the morning of October 28, 1869, Charles Burden took his way north and east, passed Leonidas Hornsby's house to Kingsville, attended to his business there and came home. Shortly after his return, "Old Drum" started on a trail, off up the creek, in a northeast direction. Burden and his brother-in-law and Frank Hornsby sat around the house smoking until about eight o'clock, when they heard the report of a gun, from the direction of Lon Hornsby's. No more shots were heard. But Burden was fearful that they had killed one of his dogs. He went out to listen but could hear nothing. He blew his hunting horn for the dogs, and all came up but "Old Drum." Again and again called the old horn, but "Old Drum" did not answer, nor did he come. No more would "Old Drum" answer Burden's hunting horn.

On this autumn day Lon Hornsby and Dick Ferguson had been hunting. After they returned home about eight o'clock someone said that a dog was in the yard. Lon Hornsby told Dick to get the gun and shoot the dog. He went and got the gun. Dick stepped out doors; there was no moon; a dark dog was in the shadow of a tree some thirty steps away. There was a report of the gun fire, and then the yelping and howling of a dog mortally wounded. He ran southwest and jumped over the style-block. The crying of the wounded dog grew weaker and fainter until it died away, and then the silence of a dark night brooded over the land.

Next morning Charles Burden began the search for his dog. When he came to the home of Lon Hornsby, Hornsby said that Dick had shot a dog; that he thought it was Davenport's dog. Dick showed Burden where the dog was when he shot him, Burden looked for traces of blood and found none. They then came back and Burden said to

Hornsby, "I'll go and see; it may be my dog. If it ain't it's all right; if it is, it's all wrong, and I'll have satisfaction at the cost of my life."

On this morning of October 29, "Old Drum" was found just a few feet above the ford on Big creek, below Haymaker's Mill, dead, lying with his head in the water, his feet toward the dam, lying on his left side, filled with shot of different sizes, but no shot had passed through his body. Apparently "Old Drum" had been carried or dragged to this place; for there was mud on his underside; his hair was "ruffled up," and there were sorrel hairs, thought to be horse hairs, under him. Lon Hornsby owned a sorrel mule. The whole neighborhood seemed to have been alive around Haymaker's Mill that night of October 28. There were campers at the ford, two large families moving; then two families lived within about a thousand yards of the ford; these people had heard nothing.

Burden decided that the law should vindicate him and avenge "Old Drum." Shortly he went to Kingsville and employed an attorney to bring suit. Suit was filed before Justice of the Peace Monroe, of Madison township, and the case was set for trial November 25. Thomas S. Jones was attorney for Burden and Nation & Allen for Hornsby, and with a cloud of witnesses in attendance, the case went to trial. The jury failed to agree, were discharged by the justice, and the case was set for trial on the justice's next "law day," December 23. Many threats were made and much bitterness was shown by the partisans at this first trial, but all went off without anyone being wounded or crippled.

In January the case went to trial, and after a heated session, was given to the jury, who found in favor of Burden in the sum of twenty-five dollars. Hornsby appealed to the Johnson County Court of Common Pleas, where it was set down for trial in March, 1870. The whole neighborhood, at least the men, moved upon Warrensburg en-masse. New lawyers had been retained by both the appellant and appellee, Crittenden & Cockrell for Hornsby, and Elliott & Blodgett for Burden. At this trial Hornsby received a verdict in his favor.

Burden still sought satisfaction and after his first trial he retained more legal talent, securing Phillips & Vest from Sedalia. A motion for a new trial was filed, alleging error and setting up that the plaintiff, Burden, had discovered new evidence. The motion was sustained and a new trial granted.

So in October in the old court house in Old Town this case went

to trial for the fourth time, with the counsel table crowded with attorneys on both sides, and the Burden and Hornsby clans out in full force. Burden and his friends proved the facts already stated. Hornsby by himself and his witnesses showed the shooting of a dog, but denied it was "Old Drum" that was shot. He and Dick Ferguson claimed they had gone down to "Old Drum's" body and taken out lead bullets, and that the dog shot at Hornsby's was with a gun loaded with grains of corn. There was evidence that "Old Drum" was shot close to the mill where he was found and other evidence that no shot had been fired near the mill.

After all the evidence was in, the argument was made by the attorneys. What all these lawyers said is not remembered. But one speech made to the jury is preserved to all posterity, because of its universality of application to all dogs and their masters. It will forever be a monument to "Old Drum."

George G. Vest made the closing argument for his client and old Drum. Here is old Drum's monument and Senator Vest's plea:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us; those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. Gentlemen of the Jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fierce if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come from encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wing and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its

journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of its company to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in his embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

In a few moments the jury returned a verdict for Burden.

The end was not yet. Hornsby's attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Missouri. This court, however, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, affirmed that Dick Ferguson, by the direction and command of Lon Hornsby, killed old Drum, and gave Charles Burden satisfaction. The case brought a lightening of the purses of the litigants; a feast of fees for the attorneys; an enduring tribute to the fidelity and faith of the dog, and more particularly, undying fame for the memory of old Drum, "the dog that never lied."

[The report of this case, Charles Burden vs. Leonidas Hornsby, is in 50 Mo. 238.]

Out of this list of nine attorneys in this case, more than half achieved some measure of fame.

"Dave" Nation, one of the first attorneys, did not attain any degree of fame, outside of his own village, yet fame was his in a vicarious sort, for he was the husband of Carrie Nation, the woman with the hatchet. Allen was familiarly known as Captain Allen and was a maker of business, a breeder of lawsuits. The firm of Nation & Allen kept things moving, where they went along in the town of Holden. Jones lived in Kingsville, practiced law there and bore the name of "Buffalo Jones," from his drinking of what was known as "buffalo bitters."

Of the six attorneys whose names appear in the report of the case in the Supreme Court, all attained distinction. Elliott became judge of the court of common pleas in Johnson county. T. T. Crittenden became Governor of Missouri. Francis M. Cockrell was thirty years a United States Senator from Missouri, and afterwards a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. John F. Phillips was made a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and then judge of the United States District Court for the western district of Mis-

souri. George G. Vest was United States Senator from Missouri for many years and died while a member of that body. Wells Blodgett was a state senator in Missouri, afterward became vice-president and general solicitor for the Wabash railroad.

Charles Burden died a few years ago in Holden; Hornsby is dead. Of the nine lawyers, only Blodgett is living. In the bottom lands along Big creek and Lost creek, where Old Drum gave tongue as he led the baying pack, there now echo the rumble and roar of running trains, the shriek of whistles and the bang of bells of locomotives of four great railroads. In the autumn the frost king still makes a riot of color along the creeks in what little woodland still stands, the blue haze of the Indian summers hangs over the fertile fields of a prosperous people, and the fidelity of the faithful dog to his thoughtless master is the same. But old Drum lives only as a memory.

CHAPTER XXXII.—BANKS AND BANKING.

IN EARLY DAYS—EARLY WARRENSBURG BANKS—EARLY KNOB NOSTER BANKS—EARLY HOLDEN BANKS—BANKS TODAY—BANK OF HOLDEN—BANK OF KNOB NOSTER—FARMERS & COMMERCIAL BANK—CITIZENS BANK—BANK OF KINGSVILLE—BANK OF CENTERVIEW—PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK—BANK OF LATOUR—BANK OF LEETON—COMMERCIAL BANK—CHILHOWEE BANK—BANK OF MAGNOLIA—FARMERS BANK OF CHILHOWEE—AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY—PEOPLES STATE BANK—FARMERS BANK OF LEETON—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—SUMMARY.

In the early days there were no banks in Johnson county. The pioneers invariably carried what money they had on their person and all transactions in the early days were carried on by the payment of currency, or by barter and trade.

Early Warrensburg Banks.—In July, 1858, the Union Bank of Missouri organized a branch bank at Warrensburg. This was the first bank in Johnson county. The officers were, W. H. Colbern, president; W. H. Anderson, cashier, and S. P. Williams, bookkeeper. The bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000 and it did a large volume of business from the start. At that time there was active business going on in the county and much speculation in land. The bank loaned considerable money on real estate, receiving usually not less than twelve per cent. interest per annum.

When the Civil War came on it in a measure paralyzed the business of this section and not only made the banking business uncertain but the threatened invasion of either the Union or Confederate army, or both of them, created a condition which made unsafe even the money in the vaults of the bank. In June, 1861, indications were that one of the two armies would soon invade Warrensburg, and the officers of the bank decided that the safe thing to do was to hide the bank's money. They accordingly arranged with a man named John Parr, who lived two and one-half miles south of Warrensburg, to bury the money under his hearthstone. At midnight Dr. William Calhoun, W. T. Logan, W. S. Hume and W. H. Anderson took the money, which amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars, to Parr's residence. He had made

preparations for hiding the treasure, by sending away his slaves and his children so that no one but himself and wife and the parties who brought the money out would know of its hiding place. The money was placed in five strong wooden boxes, each containing fifteen thousand dollars, and placed under the hearthstone, where it remained from June until October. In the meantime the Confederate army under General Sterling Price, and the Federals, under Colonel Dare, of Illinois, had passed through Warrensburg and taken all the money that they could find. In October the cashier of the Union Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, of which the Warrensburg institution was a branch, went to John Parr's place with the local officers of the bank and got their money and took it to St. Louis. After this money was hidden, the branch bank was suspended at Warrensburg, but the Union Bank of Missouri at St. Louis settled with the customers of the Warrensburg bank.

W. H. and G. W. Colbern carried on a small private banking business in Warrensburg during the sixties. In 1869 Cruce & Colbern engaged in the private banking business in Warrensburg with a capital stock of about twenty thousand dollars. This partnership was the forerunner of the Johnson County Savings Bank which was organized in 1872, of which George W. Colbern was president and W. H. Anderson, cashier. The bank was organized with a capital of about fifty thousand dollars. It closed in July, 1893; was reopened for about a year, and again finally closed. F. G. Lunbeck and L. S. Hickman were appointed receivers for it and wound up its business.

In 1866, shortly after the close of the Civil War, the A. W. Ridings & Co. Bank was organized, with a capital stock of \$31,000. A. W. Ridings was president and James Ward, cashier. In 1869 this bank was reorganized, becoming a national bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It failed in 1878. Its creditors were paid, and the stockholders were the only losers.

The Warrensburg Savings Bank was established July 28, 1871, with a capital stock of \$55,000. This bank suspended business in 1879, liquidating all claims and paying all depositors.

Early Knob Noster Banks. (By J. M. Kendrick.)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Kendrick is one of the oldest and most experienced bankers in the county, and can speak authoritatively.]

The Knob Noster Savings Bank was the first bank organized in

Knob Noster. I do not find the first records, but it was organized in 1868. The first record I find is February 2, 1869. It was organized by Curtis Field, Samuel Workman, A. L. Churchill, W. H. Wells, Benton P. Taylor, Peter Sullivan, John N. Owsley, L. C. Littlefield, William Thornton, W. A. Wortham, Thomas F. Melvin and others. This bank ran until September 8, 1871, when the First National Bank of Knob Noster was organized with the following stockholders: Curtis Field, Ransom Wells, L. C. Littlefield, W. A. Wortham, W. H. Wells, A. L. Churchill, Thomas F. Melvin, Julia A. Fisker, G. H. Perkins and A. Case. Capital stock, \$50,000. The first board of directors was Curtis Field, president; A. Case, vice-president; Thomas F. Melvin, cashier; Ransom Wells, L. C. Littlefield, W. A. Wortham, W. H. Wells, A. L. Churchill, and G. H. Perkins. The board met every day and passed on notes offered for discount. Curtis Field continued as president and Thomas F. Melvin, as cashier during the life of the First National Bank. On May 29, 1875, it was voted that the First National Bank go into liquidation and the Bank of Knob Noster was organized in its place under state laws May 29, 1875.

Deposits in the early history of the bank were small, there were many days in which only a half dozen checks would pass over the counter and now it is not unusual for 300 to pass over the counters. In its early history the board met every day to pass on discounts. Later a discount board consisting of three members was appointed to pass on discounts. Now the board meets once a month to pass on them.

Early Holden Banks.—The early Holden banks are still in existence, and are described hereafter.

Banks Today.—There are now seventeen substantial banks in Johnson county. Two are national banks and the others state banks. The following is a sketch of each one arranged in order of establishment.

Bank of Holden.—The Bank of Holden is the oldest of the present Johnson county banks. It was organized May 13, 1872, under charter No. 69, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 August 1, 1878. The first officers of the bank were: Lewis Chaney, president, and I. M. Smith, cashier and secretary, and W. A. Campbell, T. J. Allison, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope and Charles Bluhm, directors. The capital stock was reduced to \$50,000 again June 1, 1900. The present officers of this bank are: H. R. McCutcheon, president; W. F. McCutcheon, cashier, and the board of directors consists of H. R.

McCutcheon, W. F. McCutcheon, B. Plessner, J. M. DeMasters, O. R. Rogers, C. C. Little, M. R. Snyder, W. B. Wallace and J. H. Zehr. This bank has passed safely through all the periods of financial stress for almost half a century.

Bank of Knob Noster.—The second bank in the county is the Bank of Knob Noster. The following is a complete sketch and is written by J. M. Kendrick: The first board of directors for the Bank of Knob Noster was, Curtis Field, T. F. Melvin, Gordon Hardey, Ransom Wells, C. B. Littlefield, Samuel Workman and A. C. Case. Curtis Field was made president and T. F. Melvin, cashier. Capital stock, \$50,000. The board of directors met twice a week. T. F. Melvin continued as cashier until July, 1876, when C. B. Littlefield was elected cashier, which he held for thirty years, until July, 1906, when J. M. Kendrick was elected cashier and has continued as such. From 1867 to 1917 the bank has had three cashiers. C. B. Littlefield is the only one living of the first board of directors. Judge J. G. Senior has been continuously director in the bank for forty years. The first bank and its successors have had a number of presidents since its organization in 1867: Curtis Field, Gordon Hardey, John N. Kimzey, George O. Talpey, Samuel G. Kelly, John G. Senior, W. S. Shoemaker, W. D. Carpenter, John T. Lay and B. F. Summers. The capital stock was originally \$50,000, was reduced to \$30,000, then increased to \$40,000, and then decreased to \$30,000, the present capital stock. The first board of directors consisted of seven members, has varied a number of times, has been thirteen, then reduced to nine, and then increased to eleven, the present number. It went through the panics of 1873, 1893 and 1907 all right. It has paid interest on time deposits, from its organization, in the early years paying six per cent. and reducing the rate with the trend of the times. The present board of directors, B. F. Summers, W. R. Clark, W. D. Carpenter, J. H. Rothwell, James Hogan, P. G. Utley, C. W. Weidman, W. L. Charles, J. B. Wampler, J. G. Senior and J. M. Kendrick. B. F. Summers, president; J. G. Senior, vice-president; J. M. Kendrick, cashier; F. B. Shepherd, assistant cashier; L. P. Lay, bookkeeper.

Farmers & Commercial Bank.—The Farmers & Commercial Bank of Holden, the third Johnson county bank, was organized March 17, 1881, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The first officers were: W. M. Steele, president; George S. Young, vice-president, and Z. T. Miller, cashier. The original stockholders were: W. M. Steele, G. S. Young,

Z. T. Miller, D. C. Quick, J. S. Johnson, Richard M. Simpson, H. D. Smithson, J. C. Creighton and S. H. Farrar. This bank now has a capital stock paid in of \$30,000, with a surplus fund of \$30,000 and undivided profits of \$20,000. So strong was the personality and control of William Steele, the deceased chief organizer of this bank and for a long time Holden's first citizen, that for years it has been much better known as "Bill Steele's Bank" than by its real name. One of his definite policies was always to keep on hand an unusually large amount of cash. Even in the 1907 panic, it is said the bank always paid its depositors cash on their checks if requested. The following are the present officers of the bank: I. G. Farnsworth, president; R. L. Jackson, vice-president; W. W. Morhart, cashier; F. R. Huber, assistant cashier. The directors are Messrs. Jackson, Farnsworth and Morhart and E. K. Steele, son of William Steele, the founder, Mr. C. Bell, John A. Doak, S. A. Murray, R. L. Miller and Sam C. Day.

Citizens Bank.—The Citizens Bank, the oldest bank in Warrensburg, was organized October 18, 1888, with a capital stock of \$25,000, under charter No. 524. The first officers were: J. T. Cheatham, president; Marcus Youngs, vice-president; O. S. Wadell, cashier; J. T. Cheatham, Dr. C. W. Robinson, W. H. Hartman, J. A. Stewart, O. S. Wadell, Marcus Youngs, J. D. Eads, and E. N. Johnson, directors. On March 22, 1911, the capital stock was increased by a cash dividend of \$75,000, making the capital stock \$100,000, the present capital stock. The bank has a surplus of \$25,000 and undivided profits of \$23,000. It has paid \$78,000 in cash dividends since its organization. The present officials are: Marcus Youngs, president; T. E. Cheatham, vice-president; W. H. Cheatham, second vice-president; J. V. Murray, cashier; A. Lee Smiser, assistant cashier; J. A. Stewart, G. A. Lobban, T. E. Cheatham, W. H. Cheatham, W. D. Faulkner, J. V. Murray, and Marcus Youngs, directors. Of the original directors of the bank three have died: J. T. Cheatham, W. B. Drummond, and O. S. Wadell.

Bank of Kingsville.—The Bank of Kingsville, Kingsville, Missouri, was organized June 18, 1890. The officers are: W. W. Messick, president; R. T. Fryer, vice-president; Joseph Greaves, cashier, and the directors are: W. W. Messick, R. T. Fryer, S. P. Gibson, W. B. Wallace and S. W. Jones. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000, and surplus, \$20,000.

Bank of Centerview.—The Bank of Centerview, Missouri, was

organized in 1891, under charter No. 796, dated October 8, 1891. The following are the officers: C. H. Houx, president; J. R. Bozarth, vice-president; R. C. Hull, cashier, and John DeLaney, G. W. Eppright, S. O. Ball, J. S. Graham, C. H. Houx, J. R. Bozarth and R. C. Hull directors. The paid-in capital stock is \$15,000, with a surplus of \$15,000.

Peoples National Bank.—The Peoples National Bank is a result of the Peoples Savings Bank. This was opened as a private bank in a drug store by E. N. Johnson, sole owner, in 1890, with a capital of \$5,000. As owner, E. N. Johnson continued the bank until the 20th of July, 1892, at which time a charter was taken as a state bank, with capital of \$15,500. On March 16, 1897, the capital stock was increased to \$25,000, a dividend of \$9,500 being declared and stock issued therefor. On August 10, 1897, the Peoples Savings Bank purchased the Bank of Warrensburg, consolidating the business of the two banks and liquidating the bank of Warrensburg. In 1900 J. D. Eads was elected cashier, holding it for some time. November 28, 1898, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000 and a national charter taken out. In 1907 the Peoples National Bank declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent., increasing the capital stock to \$75,000, the present capital stock. The surplus is \$15,000; undivided profits, \$20,000. The present officers are: E. N. Johnson, president; L. J. Schofield, vice-president; J. D. Eads, cashier; other directors are, E. F. Tracy, C. H. Dutcher, W. O. Redford, G. A. Gilbert.

Bank of Latour.—The Bank of Latour, Latour, Missouri, was chartered June 1, 1895; charter number 931. The officers of this bank are: Jesse Elliott, president; Taylor Deatley, vice-president; C. A. Dovenspike, cashier; and A. L. Feedback, assistant cashier. The directors are: Jesse Elliott, Taylor Deatley, C. L. Deatley, A. L. Feedback, J. E. Stitt, J. H. Feebee, N. R. Dovenspike and C. A. Dovenspike. In 1917 the paid-up capital was \$11,000. Surplus and profits, \$9,780.

Bank of Leeton.—The Bank of Leeton was organized in 1896 and chartered September 14 of that year, under charter number 966. The officers are: H. E. Fewel, president; A. B. Venable, vice-president; C. D. Johnson, cashier; J. T. Kennedy, assistant cashier. The directors are: H. E. Fewel, A. B. Venable, C. D. Johnson, E. E. Wall, Rolla Stacy, C. M. Greer, J. J. Lee, J. R. Grinstead and J. T. Kennedy. The paid-up capital of the Bank of Leeton is \$12,500; surplus and profits, \$32,000.

Commercial Bank.—The Commercial Bank of Warrensburg was

organized in 1897, under charter No. 992. The following were the first officers of this institution: Dr. W. L. Hedges, president; A. S. Mayes, vice-president; F. L. Mayes, cashier, and the first directors were: Dr. W. L. Hedges, A. S. Mayes, F. L. Mayes, Isaac Markward, George W. Houts, James H. Parker and J. D. Eads. The capital stock was \$25,000, which was later increased to \$50,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. The present officers are F. L. Mayes, president; W. L. Hedges, vice-president; W. S. Clark, second vice-president; H. F. Berkley, cashier; A. H. Gilkeson, assistant cashier, and the directors are: F. L. Mayes, W. L. Hedges, W. S. Clark, H. F. Berkley, James H. Parker, George W. Houts and W. J. Mayes. Messrs. Parker, Hedges, Houts and F. L. Mayes have been members of the board of directors since the organization of the bank.

Chilhowee Bank.—The Chilhowee Bank, Chilhowee, Missouri, was chartered June 29, 1901, under charter number 1086, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: William P. Hunt, president; William Sweeney, vice-president; R. E. Sweeney, cashier; H. R. Butcher, assistant cashier, and the directors are: Lewis Corson, William P. Hunt, S. Ella Hunt, E. S. James, Charles H. McElwee, William Sweeney and R. E. Sweeney. In 1917 the surplus fund was \$11,400.

Bank of Magnolia.—The Bank of Magnolia, Magnolia, Missouri, was chartered January 18, 1905, under charter No. 1327. The officers are: George D. Graham, president; F. P. Parrott, vice-president; G. V. Raker, cashier, and J. C. McDougal, assistant cashier. The directors are: R. T. McDougal, John Witteman, J. C. McDougal, George B. Graham, J. C. Raker, G. V. Raker and F. P. Parrott. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000, and the surplus is \$2,000.

Farmers Bank of Chilhowee.—The Farmers Bank of Chilhowee was organized in 1907. Its charter number is 1565, dated October 10, 1907. The officers of this institution in 1917 were: F. M. Gray, president; C. H. Gaines, vice-president; William English, cashier, and the directors are: F. M. Gray, C. H. Gaines, W. R. Carr, D. L. Day, S. W. Paul, G. L. Park and William English. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000. Surplus and profits, \$9,500.

American Trust Company.—The American Trust Company is the outgrowth of the consolidation of the Johnson County Trust Company with the American Bank. The Johnson County Trust Company was organized in 1908 and the American Bank in 1905 and in 1913 the two

became the American Trust Company. The capital stock of the American Trust Company is \$50,000, with a surplus fund of \$25,000. The deposits on March 5, 1917, amounted to \$240,000. The present officers of the bank are: C. A. Harrison, president; George W. Lemmon, vice-president; C. L. Gillilan, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Crissey, general manager; R. L. Campbell, P. D. Fitch, C. A. Shepard, T. H. Doolin, T. B. Montgomery, C. J. Rucker, Nick M. Bradley, and William Shockey, directors.

Peoples State Bank.—The Peoples State Bank of Knob Noster is authorized under charter number 1767, and was chartered February 25, 1911. The following are the officers: R. M. Jenks, president; O. N. Whitsel, vice-president; Frank Jenks, cashier.

Farmers Bank of Leeton.—The Farmers Bank of Leeton was chartered May 12, 1911, under charter No. 1773. The officers are: A. C. Todd, president; W. T. Baker, first vice-president; Guilford Morris, second vice-president; J. O. Reynolds, secretary and cashier; Henley Stacy, assistant cashier. The directors are G. L. Hall, L. C. Abbingtion, J. W. Shoemaker, A. C. Todd, W. F. Reynolds, J. H. Boone, S. R. Miller, W. T. Baker, Moses Nehr, F. G. Cooper, William Hinton, Guilford Morris, W. T. DesCombes, Henley Stacy and J. O. Reynolds. The paid-up capital stock of this bank is \$20,000; surplus and profits, \$7,510.

First National Bank.—The First National Bank of Holden is the baby bank of the county. It was organized under the national banking laws in 1913, with a capital stock of \$30,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. The first officers were I. G. Farnsworth, president; C. C. Tevis, vice-president; and J. H. Tevis, cashier. These, with R. L. Whitsett, Samuel Raber, Samuel Sankey and R. F. Tevis were the first directors. There were about thirty-three stockholders, and \$25,000 deposits the first day. The present officers are: C. C. Tevis, president; R. L. Whitsett, vice-president; A. A. Searle, cashier, and William S. Farnsworth, assistant cashier. The directors are: S. R. Sankey, R. L. Whitsett, R. F. Tevis, W. S. Farnsworth, S. R. Raber, C. C. Tevis and A. A. Searle.

The following is a complete statement of all the Johnson county banks for March, 1918.

Summary.—The distinguishing features of the banking business in early times and today are as follow:

- (1) When banks were established in the county little business was

done through them at first, the number of checks given was very small and the work of bank officers was very light. Today, business done through checks has increased enormously and the banks' work correspondingly.

(2) Many more loans were made on personal endorsements in early times than today. Neighbors and friends endorsed each other's notes, often when not financially justified in doing so. This practice has almost entirely ceased now, and most bank loans are made on the worth or credit of the borrower himself. There has been a great increase in loans on chattel mortgages or live stock (cattle, horses and mules). Missouri has an excellent chattel mortgage law, and these loans are a great aid to agriculture.

(3) Money was scarce, and interest rates were always ten per cent. or more, as the law allowed. Today, interest rates are chiefly six to eight per cent.

(4) Interest on time deposits was never paid generally until recent times. Some banks paid such interest early and some started and then abandoned it. Now all the banks pay such interest, usually three per cent. There were no savings accounts at all in the early days. Today these have been increasing, are of great value to those that keep them. Savings accounts today total many hundred dollars.

(5) Losses to the banks on bad loans are much less today than ever before. This is due to the fact that the bank officers are better trained and more capable men, and to the efficient system of bank inspection that has been established chiefly in the past twenty-five to thirty years. This requires good banking and prevents bad.

(6) The sources of income to the bank have been always about the same—namely, interest on loans. The Johnson county banks have practically always furnished exchange to their customers without charge.

(7) The best characteristic feature of the banks today is their increasing interest and leadership in things for the general good of the community. They have become liberal contributors to and helpers in movements for better farming, good roads, agricultural fairs and meetings, etc. And their work in the great World War going on is very important and increasing monthly.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—JOHNSON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT JOURNALISM IN JOHNSON COUNTY—"STANDARD-HERALD," 1865—"STAR JOURNAL", 1865—"HOLDEN ENTERPRISE", 1867—"KNOB NOSTER GEM", 1878—"CHILHOWEE BLADE", 1894—"LEETON TIMES", 1897—"HOLDEN PROGRESS", 1903—"NORMAL STUDENT", 1911—"JOHNSON COUNTY DEMOCRAT", 1913—JOHNSON COUNTY NEWSPAPER FILES—OLD PAPERS.

[Editor's Note: Mel P. Moody, though still distinctly one of the "younger set" of Warrensburg, is one of the oldest newspaper men of Johnson county. He has been connected with the printing business all his life and has a viewpoint that is live and discriminating. In the following article, Mr. Moody has modestly not given the newspapers of the county credit for what they are doing today. For city, town, village and farm—in the material, intellectual and spiritual betterment of our people—generously and in every way they can, these newspapers are, day by day, doing a work that no other agency is doing, or can do.]

The history of the newspaper is largely the history of modern civilization and freedom, as no other factor has filled a more important role in human progress. As soon as the race emerged from savagery, tribe and community sought communication. At first came the rude pictures upon the rocks, finally growing into an alphabet and then came the printing press and knowledge began to run to and fro upon the earth.

The influence of the early American papers was even greater than today, though they were few in number. Their editors were looked up to and weight was given to their opinions, while now the people take them as the ideas only of ordinary men, and indeed some go so far as to doubt the integrity of newspaper men and inquire how much they get for such and such an editorial.

The old-time country paper was but little different from those of today, but their similarity of make-up was because of entirely different reasons. Then news was difficult to get. There were no telegraph lines and it took a long time for information to travel over the country,

consequently the contents of the papers consisted of country gossip, agricultural advice, stories and the profound impressions of the editors usually very forcibly expressed.

Today the country paper is about the same, excepting that the tone of the editor is more polite, having been tempered by libel law. It is now too much news facility that devotes the country paper to local gossip. The great metropolitan dailies are sown broadcast over the land, making the state, national and foreign news of the country weekly, "old stuff."

The first attempt at a paper in Johnson county was the "Warrensburg Clipper," edited by William Stephenson, known as "Uncle Billy." It was written by hand, five or six copies, and posted in the show windows of the prominent stores. Uncle Billy depended upon advertising to pay him for his labor and in that day the unregenerate ancestors of modern non-advertisers flourished. So Uncle Billy, like the poor editor of today, had some difficulty in making ends meet. One firm, Pinkston & Calhoun, druggists, were so particularly averse to inserting a 25-cent weekly ad., that Uncle Billy in disgust decided to give them a free advertisement. He drew a picture of their store with the sign, Pinkston & Calhoun, Druggists, very prominent. In front of the store stood a man bended doubled with his hands upon his stomach, unloading all that he had eaten for a month. The legend from his mouth was, "Damn your stuff." We do not know whether this converted the firm or not, but we note that in a paper of 1858 they were liberal advertisers.

The two important papers prior to the Civil War were the "Western Missourian," edited by Marsh Foster, and the "Signal," we do not know by whom edited, but C. A. Middleton, one of our citizens still living, was connected with it—and by the way, he is now the oldest printer in the state. It was in this office that we first got smeared with printer's ink and paid the penalty by being licked at home.

As we have hinted above, the language of ante-bellum editors would hardly be acceptable in a prayer meeting. Here is a mild sample clipped from a paper of 1857. It seems that the editor failed to appreciate the sentiments of a communication signed "Knob Noster," and pays his respects as follow: "We have applied for the author of 'Knob Noster' but it is not forthcoming, but we know him by his ear-marks and we know him not only to be a dirty Black Republican of the Fremont stripe,

at heart, but a black-hearted scoundrel and liar, a traitor to the institutions of the state that gave him birth and a pest to the community that now gives him bread. He lives in Warrensburg." For this frank opinion the editor was a few days later compelled to take a pistol away from "Knob Noster" and throw him down stairs. In those days there were not so many decorous libel suits, but gun-play was one of the popular amusements.

With the breaking out of the war the newspaper business stopped short. If it had been a gun-powder proposition before it was now a dynamite venture. There are now nine papers published in Johnson county, affording every facility for starting a controversy, expressing any variety of political opinion or placing advertising before the public. We have the "Star-Journal," "Standard-Herald," "Holden Progress," "Holden Enterprise," "Knob Noster Gem," "Chilhowee Blade," "Leeton Times," "Normal Student," and the "Johnson County Democrat." In order of their foundation, they are as follow:

"Standard-Herald," 1865.—The first paper published after the war was the "Warrensburg Standard," now the "Standard-Herald." The "Warrensburg Standard" was started in 1865 by N. B. Klaine and S. K. Hall. In 1880 Hall sold his interest to Roderick Baldwin and in 1877 Klaine sold to George A. Richards, later Richards sold to Van Matre. After the death of Major Baldwin, his son, Mark Baldwin, succeeded him until he sold his interest to J. M. Shepherd, who bought out Van Matre. Shepherd sold to C. M. Jaqua, the present editor and proprietor. The hyphenated name came from the absorption of the "Daily Herald," published by Will Carr. The paper is the only torch-bearer of the Republican party in Johnson county, and is ably edited.

"Star-Journal," 1865.—The "Star-Journal" is the largest paper in the county and has a plant worthy of a metropolis. It is a combination of the "Star" and the "Journal-Democrat," which was a consolidation of two of the oldest papers in the county, the "Journal," established in 1865 by J. D. Eads, father of J. D. Eads, a popular Warrensburg banker, and the "Democrat," founded by Julian & Conklin in 1871. The "Star-Journal" is owned by a stock company, the largest stockholders being Wallace Crossley, now lieutenant governor of Missouri, and W. C. Kapp, a veteran newspaper man who has editorial charge. A daily edition and a semi-weekly edition are issued.

"Holden Enterprise," 1867.—The "Holden Enterprise" was established in August, 1867, and since that time has had several changes in its ownership. It is at present conducted and edited by Richard H. Tatlow. It is Democratic in politics and is well supported by the western section of the county. Judge Tatlow was former county judge and has conducted the paper now for a long time.

"Knob Noster Gem," 1878.—The "Knob Noster Gem" was established by Harris and McFarland in 1878. Shortly afterward, Will D. Carr and J. P. Johnston took charge, and in 1879 Johnston sold his interest to E. B. Farley, and a few months later Carr became sole proprietor. In February, 1889, Carr sold to E. D. Crawford, and in November of same year Crawford sold back again to Carr and brother. The Carrs afterward sold out to George J. Taylor, who conducted it for sixteen years. It was then sold to a company and conducted by O. A. Palmer, then sold to Houston Harte, and now belongs to E. T. Hodges. It is independent in politics. The press upon which the "Gem" was first printed was the one carried by General Fremont in his famous Rocky Mountain tour.

"Chilhowee Blade," 1894.—The "Chilhowee Blade" was established as the "Chilhowee News" by Tol McGrew, twenty-three years ago. Afterward it was conducted by a company of Chilhowee citizens, then sold to Stuart Lewis, and is now owned and conducted by Don H. Wimmer as an independent paper.

"Leeton Times," 1897.—The "Leeton Times" is a well-edited, newsy paper published in the growing town of Leeton, in southern Johnson county, and was established in 1897. J. R. Bradley is editor and publisher and he puts his personality into his publication.

"Holden Progress," 1903.—The "Holden Progress," published at Holden, Missouri, is true to its name and is a progressive, aggressive journal edited by a live wire. The paper is fourteen years old and has been owned by its present editor, C. L. Hobart, for twelve years, in which time the prestige of the paper has increased and its circulation grown rapidly. The plant has been improved until it is first class in every particular. The paper is independent in politics.

"Normal Student," 1911.—The "Normal Student" is a school paper and was started in 1911.

"Johnson County Democrat," 1913.—The "Johnson County Democrat" was established in 1913 by Mel. P. Moody, the writer of this sketch.

It is a great paper, but the editor has some difficulty in convincing the people of this fact so apparent to himself.

Newspaper Files.—Johnson county newspaper files running back over fifty years may be consulted at Columbia, Missouri. The State Historical Association there has the following:

"Warrensburg Journal," 1865 to 1876; "Johnson County Weekly Democrat," 1871 to 1876, name changed December 18, 1874, to "Warrensburg Democrat" December 25, 1874, to April 14, 1876. "Journal-Democrat," and "Star-Journal," 1876 to present time.

The writer has before him two interesting publications belonging to Mrs. Joseph Dixon.

Old Papers.—One is "James K. Duffield's Land Bulletin," published in November, 1867. (Mr. Duffield was Mrs. Dixon's father.) It lists 212 farms and 40 town properties for sale, at prices of \$5 to \$50 an acre for farms and \$150 to \$5,500 for town properties. It gives a short sketch of Missouri and its advantages, tells about Johnson county and its resources and conditions. It emphasizes the fact that peaceful conditions exist, and states that "people are as safe in person and property as they would be in Ohio or Illinois. * * * The Sabbath is duly observed and divine worship is held in every part of the county. * * * Warrensburg is certainly as quiet and orderly as towns in New York or Pennsylvania; and society, with regard to culture and refinement, compares favorably with that of Eastern towns." (Mr. Duffield's solicitude that the seeker for a peaceful and prosperous home in our county should realize its good character as a law-abiding community, is somewhat explained by the fact that in the nine months immediately preceding nine men had been hanged or shot by a vigilance committee in order to bring about this happy and peaceful condition. The last one was hanged two months before the "Bulletin" appeared. The results of these ministrations by the committee to the spiritual needs of the community fully justified Mr. Duffield's statements. At that time the most exemplary lives were being led by those whose previous reputations had been even slightly doubtful.)

The "Bulletin" also contains an advertisement of the "Warrensburg and Clinton State Line," which states that it "connects with stages at Clinton for Osceola, Ft. Scott and other points south and west. Also at Warrensburg the Lexington for other points north," and that "This line has just been refitted with new four-horse coaches. The most

careful drivers and the best horses. Office under Ming's Hotel near the depot. No. 1 Holden street." (This was the first house north of the railroad on the east side.)

Mrs. Dixon also owns a copy of the "Daily Standard" of March 25, 1886. In it appear the following advertisements, all of well-known Warrensburg people of today:

"Spiess and Beardslee, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries."

"Stewart and Cheatham, Groceries and Provisions." (John T. Cheatham and Joseph A. Stewart.)

"Mother Hubbard, Trimmed with Hamburg Insertion and Edging, and Clusters of Fine Tucks. 95 cents. Well worth \$1.25. J. A. Christopher & Co." ("Co." was Charles A. Shepard, who came here with Mr. Christopher in 1875, and is still in business.)

"Crissey and Stevenson, Abstracts of Title."

"Fred F. Miller, Druggist and Apothecary."

"Buckwheat flour and rye flour at Magnolia Mills."

"W. L. Hickman and Co., Groceries."

"Griggs and Cress, Resident Dentists."

"Jacob Heberling. Special Attention Paid to the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes."

CHAPTER XXXIV.—AGRICULTURE.

CLIMATE—WEATHER—METHODS OF SOIL CULTIVATION DETERMINED BY EARLY CONDITIONS—ADAPTATION TO NEW CONDITIONS—RELATION OF STOCK RAISING TO GRAIN PRODUCTION—CORN—WHEAT—OATS—RYE—HAY—ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER—SORGHUM—TOBACCO—FRUIT—NUTS—IRISH POTATOES, STRAWBERRIES, ONIONS, TOMATOES—LIVE STOCK—CREAMERIES—HORSES AND MULES—HOGS—SHEEP—POULTRY—PREVAILING SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE—DAMS AND TILE DRAINS—AVERAGE SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS—FARM LABOR—GENERAL PROSPERITY—CO-OPERATION—DATA ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN 1910—EXPORTS—HORTICULTURE.

Climate.—Johnson county has the typical "continental" climate of the central part of the country, normal moderate temperatures at the different seasons, broken by excessive periods of heat, cold, drouth and rainfall lasting from a day to a whole season. The following are authoritative accounts from the Agricultural Department's Survey of 1914 and by George Collins, in charge of the United States weather station:

"Climate. (Department of Agriculture Survey.) The winters are mild and short, and periods of extremely cold weather usually are of only a few days' duration. The falls are characterized by long periods of warm open weather, which often continues to the middle of December.

"The mean annual rainfall, although less than the rainfall in the eastern part of the state, is sufficient for the successful production of corn and other crops if the soil moisture is properly conserved. The average rainfall within the growing season is about twice as heavy as in the other months of the year. Droughts of four to six weeks' duration sometimes occur in summer.

"Fruit is sometimes injured by late spring frosts. Such frosts are especially injurious to peaches. Frequently there are periods of wet weather in the spring which delay the planting and cultivation of crops, particularly on the soils where drainage is deficient. The climate as a whole, however, is well suited to general farming."

Weather. (By George Collins.).

(Note.—Mr. Collins has been for many years in charge of the

United States Weather Station at Warrensburg and has all the records.)

Weather. Johnson county is located in that section of the state classified by the weather bureau as the southwest plain, and has an average elevation of 880 feet above sea level. The first recorded weather records were made in 1868, fifty years ago, and this is one of the oldest established stations in Missouri. There were some breaks in the records however, until 1878, when the station was regularly established and continuous records have been kept from that date to the present time.

This forty year period serves to give a reliable general average of the conditions in the county as to mean temperature, maximum and minimum readings, average monthly rainfall, dates of earliest killing frost in fall and latest in spring, with average dates for both, number of days in each month with .01 or more precipitation with the yearly average.

The driest summer on record was that of 1901, which was also one of the warmest. The highest temperature recorded that year was 110 on July 26. Other years in which there was a marked deficiency of rainfall were 1886-87, 1897 and 1917. The average yearly rainfall covering the entire period of observation is 36.50, while in 1886 but 20.66 inches fell and in 1887 only 26.68. In 1901 there was 24.20, and in 1917, 28.42. On the other hand 1904 was the wettest on record, the annual rainfall being 61.12 inches, while in 1915, 56.43 fell and in 1908, 53.09. The greatest continuous rainfall recorded was on May 26, 1915, when 7 inches fell from 1:00 P. M. to 2 A. M. of the 27th.

The monthly average rainfall for the period of fifty years follows:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1.79	2.03	2.51	3.01	4.75	5.14
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4.23	3.64	3.17	2.47	1.93	1.85

The average number of days in each month having .01 or more precipitation for the same period:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
6	6	7	8	10	8
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
8	7	7	6	6	6

Annual average 8.2.

The annual mean temperature is 54.7 and the highest maximum 110 on July 26, 1901 while the minimum is —26 degrees recorded on February 14, 1889, and again on February 20, 1905. The coldest winters were those of 1899 and 1905. In 1899 the thermometer recorded zero or below for a period of 26 days, and in 1905 for 19 days. The warmest summer was that of 1901 when a maximum of 100 or higher was recorded for 32 days.

The monthly average follows:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
28.0	30.3	42.7	55.9	65.2	73.9
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
78.5	76.6	69.6	57.9	43.9	33.9

The highest temperatures recorded by month are as follow:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
77	76	91	92	92	103
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
110	104	100	94	79	68

While the lowest by months are:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
—20	—26	2	17	28	45
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
51	43	30	26	9	—14

The coldest summer on record is that of 1915, when low records were made for June, July and August.

The earliest killing frost in the fall was on September 29, 1898, and the latest spring May 4, 1909. The average date of killing frost in fall is October 17, and in spring April 18, giving an average growing season of 182 days.

For many years the agriculture of Johnson County was directly determined by pioneer conditions, even long after these conditions had disappeared. Soil waste and continued cropping without rotation or rest were common. Originally land was the cheapest and easiest thing to get, of all the needs for a crop. Machinery, labor, fences were all relatively scarce and land abundant. And when these conditions ceased to exist and land became dear, the methods of cultivation that had been established when land was cheap, continued, naturally, to prevail for some time.

Since about 1895, however, there has been a general and systematic development and adaptation to new conditions until today, Johnson County is agriculturally one of the distinctly progressive counties.

An authoritative and accurate account of our agriculture is given by the Department of Agriculture in its Soil Survey of 1914. This has been summarized and brought down to date by the editor and is now given.

"The extensive range lands of the county made the raising of live stock profitable from the beginning. In later years the feeding of hogs and cattle for market was undertaken and developed rapidly into a profitable industry. This combination of the live-stock industry and grain production is the prevailing type of agriculture in the county at the present time, differing from the earlier form only in that it includes the production of a greater variety of grain and hay crops and more systematic methods of handling the stock. With the exception of wheat, practically all the crops grown in the county are fed to stock.

Corn is the most important crop. The 1910 census reports a total of 133,995 acres in corn in 1909, with a production of 3,957,990 bushels. In 1912, according to the Missouri Crop Review, published by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the total area in corn was 136,861 acres, with a total production of 5,200,718 bushels. The acreage in corn has increased in recent years, owing partly to the extensive reclamation of bottom lands along Blackwater River and other streams. Of the white varieties of corn the Boone County White and Johnson County White have been found by the State experiment station to do best in this locality, while of the yellow varieties Reids Yellow Dent and Leaming are preferred. The Boone County White and Leaming are large-growing varieties and seem to be best adapted to the bottom lands.

Next to corn, wheat is the most important crop. In 1909, according to the census, a total of 27,808 acres was sowed to wheat, producing 365,063 bushels. In 1912 the Missouri Crop Review reports 27,245 acres, with a production of 463,165 bushels. In 1913 a total of 508,351 bushels was reported from 29,943 acres. The wheat is of good milling quality.

Oats were grown on 20,397 acres, with a production of 466,699

bushels, in 1909, according to the census. The area in oats in 1912 is reported by the Missouri Crop Review as 15,298 acres, with a production of 566,026 bushels. The profits from this crop vary widely. In some years it is an almost complete failure, largely on account of injury from rust. Smut is also injurious at times. Through the introduction of hardier varieties, better yields are now obtained. The crop is used largely for home feed. It is important as a nurse crop. The Texas Red Rustproof and Kherson varieties do best.

Rye was grown in 1909 on 241 acres, with a production of 2,422 bushels. Kafir and milo were grown on 551 acres, producing 12,206 bushels. Little barley is grown in the county.

The production of hay is an important industry. According to the census, 63,592 tons were produced on 56,657 acres in 1909. Of this quantity 24,018 tons were timothy and 32,214 tons timothy and clover mixed. Timothy is extensively grown on all the soils of the county. It does especially well on the Summit silt loam. According to the census, red clover was grown on 4,652 acres in 1909, with a production of 5,320 tons of hay. In addition there were 28,910 acres of mixed clover and timothy. In the last few years the production of cowpeas has received considerable attention. This crop is grown to a greater or less extent in all parts of the county and produces good yields. Many farmers drill the seed with the corn and use the vines either for ensilage with the corn or for pasturage or hay. On Blackwater bottom cowpeas planted in hills with the corn have been harvested for hay after the corn was cut up and yielded 1 3-4 tons of hay per acre.

The 1910 census reports 352 acres in alfalfa, with a production of 970 tons of hay. The acreage has increased considerably since that time. This crop can be grown successfully on a wide range of soils, provided they are well drained, well supplied with plant food, and in good tilth. Liming is frequently necessary. The alfalfa is grown mainly on the alluvial soils, where it does particularly well.

Increasing attention is being given to the production of sweet clover. This crop supplies a cheap and efficient means of increasing the organic-matter and nitrogen content of the soils. It is also valuable in preventing washing and gullyng on hillsides, as it has a very deep root system, which penetrates the heavy subsoils.

According to the census, sorghum was grown on 802 acres, with

a production of 3,627 tons, in 1909. Tobacco was grown on 10 acres, producing 5,340 pounds.

Little fruit is grown on a commercial scale, although there are some successful commercial orchards. The local demand for fruit is largely supplied within the county. There are good markets for fruit, but the climatic conditions are not particularly favorable to its successful production on a large scale, the frequent occurrence of late spring frosts following warm periods being very damaging, particularly to peaches. Formerly little systematic care was given to the small orchards, and insect pests and fungous diseases are quite prevalent. According to the census, 100,223 bushels of apples and 10,198 bushels of peaches and nectarines were produced in 1909. The value of all fruits and nuts produced in that year is given as \$80,969. In 1917 a number of orchards were systematically sprayed, with highly profitable results.

Irish potatoes were grown on 1,150 acres, producing 109,000 bushels, and sweet potatoes and yams on 35 acres, producing 4,073 bushels, in 1909. Strawberries, onions, tomatoes, and other truck crops are grown in small patches and do well.

The annual value of live stock sold or slaughtered and live-stock products sold is reported in the 1910 census as \$3,418,250. The census reports a total of 21,437 cattle, 5,902 horses and mules, 89,852 hogs, and 12,552 sheep and goats sold or slaughtered. Besides the large number of cattle raised each year, many feeders are shipped in and fattened for market. The quality of the cattle is generally good. There are many herds of purebred beef cattle, Herefords and Shorthorns predominating.

Creameries have been established at Holden and Warrensburg and the marketing of dairy products receives considerable attention. There are some dairy herds in the county in which the Jersey breed predominates, as well as several purebred Jersey herds. The greater part of the milk, however, is produced from grade beef cows. The excellent bluegrass pastures, the abundance of fresh water, the absence of danger from disease, the low cost of providing buildings and feed, and good markets favor the development of the dairy industry. To-day dairying is increasing rapidly. Since 1915, 25 to 30 dairymen have begun to ship "A" grade milk to Kansas City from Warrensburg.

Practically all the farmers have a few horses and mules for sale each year. The mules are of good size and command high prices. The

horses are not so good as the mules, although purebred stallions are being introduced and the grade is being materially improved.

Hog raising is a very important branch of the live-stock industry. Large numbers of hogs are kept in conjunction with beef cattle. Many purebred hogs are kept and the stock as a whole is of good quality. Poland China, Duroc Jersey, and Chester White are the most important breeds. The development of hog raising has been seriously retarded by the prevalence of cholera and much attention is now given to inoculation and other measures for combating this disease.

There are several flocks of sheep in the county and they are increasing rapidly. Recent price increases (1918) have been remarkable. At a public sale March 1, 1918, 25 ewes averaged over \$31.00 each.

Poultry is kept on all the farms and constitutes an important source of income. Large flocks of turkeys and some ducks and geese are kept. There is a good local demand for poultry products, and much attention is given to the improvement of poultry breeds.

According to the census of 1910, only 65 per cent. of the farms in the county are operated by owners. Recent studies by the Department of Farm Management of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in four townships in the western part of the county show that owners of farms grow less grain and devote more land to pasture and hay production than part owner and tenants. The tenant devotes 50 per cent. more land to corn than the owner and nearly twice as much land to wheat and oats. The yield of corn is about 15 per cent. lower on the tenant farms than on farms operated by the owners, with a smaller difference in the wheat yield, and the yield of oats is about one-third lower. In general the farm owner derives one-fourth of his income from the sale of crops and three-fourths from live stock, while the returns to the tenant from the two are about equal. The owners buy back in the form of feed about one-half the quantity of the crops sold, while the tenants buy back about one-sixth. The prevailing system of land tenure is not such as tends to bring about a general improvement in the productiveness of the soils. Rents range from \$3 to \$8 an acre, depending on the location and productiveness of the land. When land is worked on shares the owner usually receives one-third to one-half of the crops.

With the formation of gullies the prevention of erosion becomes more difficult. A method employed with considerable success in this

county consists of building a dam of earth or stone across the gully in the lower part of the field to hold the surface run-off. A pipe passes through the dam and connects with an upright pipe on the upper side to conduct the water away after it reaches the height of the vertical pipe. The sediment is checked by the dam and soon fills the depression. Sometimes several dams are constructed along the course of a single gully. A tile drain is usually so placed as to dispose of the water left standing below the upright pipe.

The average size of the farms is reported by the census of 1910 as 132.6 acres and 87 per cent. of the land in farms is reported as improved. Land values range from \$10 to \$150 an acre, depending mainly on location. Over a large part of the county land sells for \$60 to \$70 an acre.

Farm labor is difficult to obtain. Monthly wages range from \$25 to \$40, with board and lodging. Day laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. Labor-saving machinery is in general use.

A condition of general prosperity prevails throughout the county. The organization of rural districts for the purposes of cooperative buying and selling and the promotion of agricultural enterprises, such as cooperative live-stock breeding and the prevention of live-stock diseases, is receiving attention in different parts of the county. One of the first rural high school in the state was established in Johnson county. A county farm adviser is employed to study the agricultural conditions of the county with a view to their improvement. The general tendency is toward a more permanent and scientific system of agriculture."

The United States Government collected a great deal of interesting and valuable data on agricultural conditions in 1910. This information for Johnson county has been compiled in the following tables:

Johnson County Agriculture, U. S. Census, 1910.

Population	26,297	Number of Farms Classified by	
Population, 1900	27,843	Size.	
Number of all farms	3,685	Under 3 acres	1
Number of all farms in 1900	3,869	3 to 9 acres	90
		10 to 19 acres	109
Color and Nativity of Farmers.		20 to 49 acres	551
Native white	3,470	50 to 99 acres	995
Foreign born white	128	100 to 174 acres	1,093
Negro	87	175 to 259 acres	473

260 to 499 acres -----	312
500 to 999 acres -----	52
1,000 acres and over -----	9

Land and Farm Area.

Acres

Approximate land area ---	531,840
Land in farms -----	488,623
Land in farms in 1900 ---	488,131
Improved land in farms ---	425,151
Improved land in farms in 1900 -----	411,544
Woodland in farms -----	52,899
Other unimproved land in farms -----	10,573
Per cent. of land area in farms -----	91.9
Per cent. of land area im- proved -----	87.0
Average acres per farm ---	132.6
Average improved acres per farm -----	115.4

Value of Farm Property.

All farm property ----	\$32,624,413
All farm property in 1910 -----	15,372,688
Per cent. increase 1900-1910	112.2
Land -----	\$22,801,934
Land in 1900 -----	10,431,130
Buildings -----	4,101,345
Buildings in 1900 ----	2,158,150
Implements and ma- chinery -----	757,818
Implements and ma- chinery in 1900 ----	415,610
Domestic animals, poul- try and bees -----	4,963,316

Domestic animals, poul- try and bees in 1900--	2,367,798
---	-----------

Per Cent. of Value of All Farm Property.

Land -----	69.9
Buildings -----	12.6
Implements and machinery --	2.3
Domestic animals, poultry and bees -----	15.2

Average Values.

All property per farm -----	\$8,853
Land and buildings per farm--	7,301
Land per acre -----	46.67
Land per acre in 1900 -----	21.37

Farms Operated by Owners.

Number of farms -----	2,395
Number of farms in 1900 ----	2,443
Per cent. of all farms-----	65.0
Per cent. of all farms in 1910--	63.1
Land in farms -----	325,784
Improved land in farms ---	284,031
Value of land and build- ings -----	\$18,265,457

Degree of Ownership.

Farms consisting of owned land only -----	1,650
Farms consisting of owned and hired land -----	745

Color and Nativity of Owners.

Native white -----	2,247
Foreign born white -----	109
Negro -----	39

Farms Operated by Tenants.

Number of farms -----	1,250
Number of farms in 1900 ----	1,409

Per cent. of all farms.....	33.9
Per cent. of all farms in 1900....	36.4
Land in farms	152,315
Improved land in farms ..	132,479
Value of land and build- ings	\$8,049,946

Form of Tenancy.

Share tenants	590
Share cash tenants	415
Cash tenants	233
Tenure not specified	12

Color and Nativity of Tenants.

Native white	1,190
Foreign born white	19
Negro	41

Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms	40
Number of farms in 1900	17
Land in farms	10,524
Improved land in farms	8641
Value of land and build- ings	\$587,876

Mortgage Debt Reports.

For all farms operated by owners.	
Number free from mortgage debt	1,178
Number with mortgage debt ..	1,201
Number with no mortgage report	16
For farms consisting of owned land only.	

Number reporting debt and amount	764
Value of their land and buildings	\$5,271,113
Amount of mortgage debt	1,480,641
Per cent. of value of land and buildings	28.1
[No mortgage reports for farms operated by tenants and man- agers.]	

Selected Farm Expenses.

Labor:	
Farms reporting	1,746
Cash expended	\$180,128
Rent and board furnished ..	48,626
Fertilizer:	
Farms reporting	23
Amount expended	\$643
Feed:	
Farms reporting	1,698
Amount expended	\$328,320
Receipts from sale of feed- able crops	\$367,037

Value of All Crops.

Total	\$3,376,512
Cereals	2,559,778
Other grains and seeds ..	18,882
Hay and forage	469,737
Vegetables	154,923
Fruit and nuts	80,969
All other crops	92,223

Selected Crops.

Cereals	Acres	Bushels
Totals	183,097	4,805,573
Corn	133,995	3,957,990

Oats -----	20,397	466,669
Wheat -----	27,808	365,063
Emmer and spelt -----	85	1,023
Barley -----	10	100
Rye -----	241	2,422
Kaffir corn and milo maize -----	551	12,206

Other Grains and Seeds.

Dry Peas -----	5	35
Flaxseed -----	223	1,486

Hay and Forage.

	Acres	Tons
Total -----	59,367	68,974
All tame or cultivated grasses -----	56,657	63,592
Timothy alone -----	22,022	24,018
Timothy and clover mixed -----	28,910	32,214
Clover alone -----	4,652	5,320
Alfalfa -----	352	970
Millet or Hungarian grass -----	611	933
Other tame or cultivated grasses -----	110	137
Wild, salt or prairie grasses -----	681	1,074
Grains cut green -----	298	374
Coarse forage -----	1,731	3,934

Special Crops.

	Acres	Bushels
Potatoes -----	1,150	109,000
Sweet potatoes and yams -----	35	4,073
All other vegetables -----	1,404	
Tobacco -----	10	5,340 lbs.
Cane, sorghum -----	802	3,627 tons
Syrup (made) -----		29,370 gals.

Fruits and Nuts.

	Trees	Bushels
Orchard Fruits -----		
Total -----	184,206	112,888
Apples -----	120,603	100,223

Peaches and nectarines -----	44,184	10,198
Pears -----	5,720	1,009
Plums and Prunes -----	7,855	798
Cherries -----	5,542	637
	Vines	Pounds
Grapes -----	25,623	277,298

Small Fruits.

	Acres	Quarts
Total -----	106	132,096
Strawberries -----	34	51,017
Blackberries and dewberries -----	58	71,854
Nuts -----	118 trees	3,375 pounds

Domestic Animals.

Farms reporting domestic ani-	Value -----	\$804,043
mals -----3,637	Asses and burros:	
Value of domestic ani-	Number -----	297
mals -----\$4,726,393	Value -----	\$80,443
	Swine:	
Cattle:	Total number -----	82,215
Total number -----40,629	Mature hogs -----	48,384
Dairy cows -----11,817	Spring pigs -----	33,831
Other cows -----5,382	Value -----	\$605,871
Yearling heifers -----4,629	Sheep:	
Calves -----4,709	Total number -----	29,202
Yearling steers and bulls -- 5,017	Ram, ewes and wethers--	17,281
Other steels and bulls -----9,075	Spring lambs -----	11,921
Value -----	Value -----	\$130,260
\$1,199,964	Goats:	
Horses :	Number -----	889
Total number -----17,883	Value -----	\$3,093
Mature horses -----15,492	Poultry and Bees:	
Yearling colts -----1,685	Number of poultry of all	
Spring colts -----706	kinds -----	369,917
Value -----	Value -----	\$226,261
\$1,904,120	Number of colonies of bees	3,994
Mules:	Value -----	\$ 10,662
Total number -----6,506	Number and Value of Do-	
Mature mules -----4,625	mestic Animals Not on	
Yearling colts -----1,463	Farms:	
Spring colts -----418		

Inclosures reporting domestic animals -----	931	Poultry Products:	
Value of domestic animals_	\$166,584	Poultry raised, number_	505,658
Cattle:		Poultry sold, number_	170,412
Total number -----	778	Eggs produced, dozens_	1,606,120
Value -----	\$ 16,053	Eggs sold, dozens_	1,153,700
Number of dairy cows_	578	Value of poultry and eggs produced -----	\$535,783
Horses:		Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs_	\$315,684
Total number -----	1,087	Honey and Wax:	
Value -----	\$111,609	Honey produced, pounds_	21,076
Number of mature horses_	1,040	Wax produced, pounds_	883
Mules, Asses and Burros:		Value of honey and wax_	\$4,133
Total number -----	90	Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair:	
Value -----	\$ 15,410	Wool, fleeces shorn, number -----	14,592
Number of mature mules_	53	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, number_	214
Swine:		Value of wool and mohair produced -----	\$26,563
Total number -----	881	Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered:	
Value -----	\$7,815	Calves sold or slaughtered, number -----	2,777
Sheep and Goats:		Other cattle sold or slaughtered, number_	18,660
Total number -----	6	Horses, mules, asses and burros sold, number_	5,902
Value -----	\$18	Swine sold or slaughtered, number -----	89,852
Dairy Products:		Sheep and goats sold or slaughtered, number_	12,552
Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products_	10,908	Receipts from sale of animals -----	\$2,459,619
Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced_		Value of animals slaughtered -----	\$ 216,699
Milk produced, gallons_	2,554,535		
Milk sold, gallons_	22,109		
Cream sold, gallons_	18,837		
Butter fat sold, pounds_	162,849		
Butter produced, pounds_	543,489		
Butter sold, pounds_	188,481		
Cheese produced, pounds_	330		
Value of dairy products including home use of milk and cream_	\$179,586		
Receipts from sale of dairy products -----	\$102,584		

Exports of agricultural products from the county have steadily increased in value. But a much larger proportion of such shipments are in live stock now and much less in grain than formerly. (The live-stock business is such that frequently grain for feed is shipped into the county.) The following are the shipments for the year 1917 through the Warrensburg railway station alone, as compiled by T. J. Bunn, cashier Missouri Pacific Railway Company freight office, in a report to the United States Government:

From January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, 119 cars of cattle, the total weight of which was 2,861,000 pounds, were shipped; 121 cars of horses and mules, weight 2,891,000 pounds; 63 cars of hogs, weight 1,742,000 pounds; 12 cars of sheep, 610,000 pounds; 26 cars of walnut logs, total weight 1,300,000 pounds; 48 cars of junk, weight 2,880,000 pounds; 3 cars of eggs, equaling 1,218 cases or 64,554 pounds; one car of wool, weight 36,000 pounds; 26 cars of hay, aggregating 572,000 pounds; 32 cars of flour, or 1,881,600 pounds; 12 cars of corn, 480,000 pounds, and 3 cars of dressed poultry, 66,000 pounds.

These shipments did not include those in less than carload lots.

Horticulture.—(By Prof. C. H. Dutcher.)

One of the earliest agricultural products of this county was the Huntsman's Favorite apple. This is a standard variety of today. The following interesting account of its origin was given by Judge Harvey Harrison to Mr. W. E. Crissey, in 1889:

"About 1831-32 or '33, John Huntsman entered eighty acres of land west of where Fayetteville now is in this county. He and George McMahan and Joseph Hobson went to John Ingram's place about ten miles north of Lexington and bought each of them one hundred seedling apple trees and set them out on their farms. In John Huntsman's, farm or orchard, there was the Huntsman's Favorite. This was the tree at the north end of the orchard near the barn.

"Ingram's nursery was in a pawpaw patch, or thicket, and my theory is that this particular young tree grew on the root of a pawpaw tree and mixed and gave it the choice flavor of the Huntsman's Favorite apple."

Samuel Workman, of Washington township, had an early orchard. As late as 1840, the young trees were destroyed by the deer. Another early orchard was put out by the father of A. H. Gilkeson in 1839. This was located just west of Warrensburg. By 1840 he had a good neigh-

borhood orchard, using only apple sprouts cut from the roots of the trees.

The earliest commercial orchard in the county was that of Mr. Mock, who is shown by the records to have had an orchard here in 1850. This and the Park orchard in Clay county were the earliest two in western Missouri. From them and their successors went wagon loads of young trees to all eastern Kansas and Arkansas.

Mr. Gilkeson, Sr., got young trees from Mock and set them out in 1855, and part of these trees were in good condition as late as 1894.

A. H. Gilkeson set out his first orchard just at the east edge of Warrensburg, in 1873, beginning with ten acres, and increasing to seventy-three acres.

Some of the early varieties of apples were: Maiden Blush, Missouri Pippin, Limber Twig, Willow Twig, June Apple, Geniton, Large Romanite, Rambo, Pekin, Russet, and the Greening. The Ben Davis came in later but since then has always remained a leading variety on account of its looks and keeping qualities. (This apple has had twenty-three different names in different states before the present name was fixed.)

Early orchard yields were uniformly greater. This was due to the absence of orchard enemies. With the increase of all fruits has come an increase in all of its enemies, until now spraying is absolutely necessary.

The chief essentials of successful production today are continuous cultivation, insect fighting, and thinning. Successful marketing has not yet been solved.

The chief obstacle in this county to successful growing is changeable weather. (See chapter on climate.—Editor.)

The fruits best adapted to this county are apples and cherries. The best paying varieties are the Ben Davis, Gano, York, Imperial, and Jonathan apples, and Richmond cherry. There is no strictly commercial orchard in the county. There are many good home orchards, and the product of these is increasing. Spraying and insect control has come into the county generally only in the last year through the efforts of County Agent Gougler. The results are most apparent and from now on yields will be much better.

CHAPTER XXXV.—LIVE STOCK.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVE STOCK INTERESTS—REGISTERED LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—NUMBER OF BREEDERS AND POULTRYMEN—MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION—SHORTHORNS—HEREFORDS—POLAND CHINAS—BREEDING IN JOHNSON COUNTY—MULES—JACKS.

The live stock interests of the county have become very large and also every year more varied. Their condition is best shown by the Live Stock Breeders' Association and an account of this follows. The largest interests in importance and distinction are Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Poland China hogs and mules and jacks and special short articles on these follow. Horses are numerous and valuable and include some fine saddle and draft animals, but they are not specially distinctive, as compared to other communities and periods.

Registered Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Was organized in August, 1916, by F. A. Gougler, county agent, with 86 charter members. The first meeting was at the county agent's office and the first officers were: President, George L. Russell; vice-president, Erskine McClean; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Gougler.

The chief objects are the extension of good live stock breeding and the marketing to best advantage of the stock of the members. Each member's stock for sale is listed with the secretary and car lots are thus readily made up. Five carloads of cattle have so far been shipped through the work of the association. A complete directory and also large posters with names and addresses of all breeders are distributed throughout the community and result in many local sales. The association directory lists the following number of breeders of stock and poultry:

	Cattle.	Angus -----	5
Shorthorn -----	31	Dairy (all Jersey) -----	6
Hereford -----	22	Red Polled -----	1

Hogs.		White Plymouth Rocks -----	1
Poland China -----	17	S. C. White Leghorns -----	3
Duroc -----	5	R. C. White Leghorns -----	1
Hampshire -----	2	S. C. Brown Leghorns -----	2
O. I. C. -----	2	S. C. Rhode Island Reds -----	3
Berkshire -----	2	R. C. Rhode Island Reds -----	1
Jacks.		Buff Orpingtons -----	4
Jacks -----	2	White Orpingtons -----	2
Sheep.		White Wyandottes -----	2
Shropshire -----	2	Golden Wyandottes -----	1
Hampshire -----	1	Silver Laced Wyandottes -----	1
Cotswold -----	1	Black Langshans -----	2
Horses.		Turkeys.	
Percheron -----	2	Bronze -----	3
Denmark -----	1	White Holland -----	1
Saddle and combination -----	1	Bourled Red -----	1
Light -----	1	Ducks.	
Chickens.		Pekin -----	1
Barred Plymouth Rocks -----	8	Geese.	
Buff Plymouth Rocks -----	1	White Chinese -----	1

The present membership of the association is 82. The present officers (for 1918) are: President, F. A. McWethy, Holden; vice-president, Erskine R. McClean, Warrensburg; secretary, F. A. Gougler, Warrensburg; treasurer, A. Lee Snitzer, Warrensburg.

Directors.

Herefords.		Dairy Cattle.	
W. B. Wallace -----	Holden	William Sisk -----	Kingsville
D. E. Powell -----	Windsor	M. L. Golladay -----	Holden
Aberdeen Angus.		Duroc Jersey Hogs.	
C. T. Burris -----	Centerview	George Russell -----	Chilhowee
J. B. Wampler -----	Knob Noster	N. J. Bush -----	Warrensburg
Shorthorns.		Poland China Hogs.	
T. E. Rice -----	Pittsville	G. M. Curnutt -----	Montserrat
Elmer Atkins -----	Warrensburg	J. H. Fitzgerald -----	Kingsville

Sheep.

Chris. Funk ----- Holden
 Ernest Lee ----- Columbus

Theo. Funk ----- Warrensburg

Poultry.

Light Horses.
 W. C. Shepherd ----- Chilhowee
 A. Lee Smeiser ----- Warrensburg

J. N. Hutchinson ----- Kingsville
 Mrs. John Triminger ----- Holden

Jacks.

Draft Horses.
 James Shoemaker ----- Chilhowee

Dr. T. L. Bradley --- Warrensburg
 J. C. Wilkinson ----- Bates City

Shorthorn Cattle.

The largest number of cattle in Johnson county of any one kind are Shorthorns. The registered breeders listed for 1918 in the Breeders' Association's directory number thirty-one. Three of these keep the Polled Durhams. Several owners keep fifty head or more of registered animals. The oldest herd is probably the McClean herd.

In 1868 William McClean, father of Erskine McClean, brought to Johnson county "Cherokee," a red bull, registered, number 6536, and "Highland Belle," a pure-bred red cow and became one of the first successful breeders in the county. From 1868 until his death in 1902, he also bought other animals. He sold all his stock at private sale, and though in the early seventies prices were very low, he kept up his herd. To-day his son, Erskine McClean, and son-in-law, J. B. Elliott, have succeeded him.

L. L. Gregg and F. A. McWethy each have considerable herds. Mr. Gregg in 1888 began and has continued ever since with Scotch Cruikshank bulls. He first kept reds and now has roans. He has had as many as ninety head, and now has forty to fifty.

F. A. McWethy, of Holden, advertises fifty head in his herd with representatives of "Orange Blossom" and other good families and headed by a son of "Choice of All." Others may have even larger herds, but these illustrate the condition and development of the Shorthorn cattle in the county to-day. Sale prices average about \$75 to \$300 and have kept steady for many years.

The Shorthorn breeders are satisfied they have the best all-around beef and milk animals adapted to more farms and farmers than any other breed.

Herefords.

(By W. B. Wallace, Holden, Missouri.)

The Herefords here in Johnson county are raised and bred by cattle men—men who have been in the cattle business from their youth to the present time and who have therefore had time to satisfy themselves as to what in their judgment was the best beef cattle to breed.

The number of registered Herefords in Johnson county is about 1,500 head. Among the more extensive breeders are W. B. Wallace, Millard Hobbs, R. L. Whitsett, and J. E. Terrell, of Holden, Missouri., Levi McMurphy of Warrensburg, and the Lee Brothers, of Columbus.

Originally developed to meet the demand for a medium for converting the luxuriant grasses and abundance of forage of the west of England into high class beef, the Hereford is recognized today, as it was a century ago as the premier grazing animal, attaining a higher finish and producing a better quality of beef, on grass alone, than any other beef animal.

Seventy-five per cent. of the top sales made at the market centers the past year have been cattle showing a preponderance of Hereford blood. This applies to drylot baby beeves, grainfed medium and heavy beeves and grass beeves.

The demand for bulls from the great cattle-growing sections of the Northwest, West and Southwest, where registered Hereford bulls are used on most of the herds affords a ready market for the surplus of the Hereford breeding herds in this community. The demand for breeding females is in excess of the supply.

Several car loads of registered Herefords have been shipped from Johnson county to Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and Texas and several smaller shipments to other states. Some cars averaged as high as \$400.00 per head, while some individual animals have been sold for much higher prices.

Poland China Hogs; Origin in Johnson County.

(By J. A. Slifer.)

I think I brought the first to the county in September, 1867, from Champaign county, Ohio. They were known as the "Magee" hog, the "Polands," the "Big China" and other names and they were white and black spotted, white predominating with occasionally one of a sandy

complexion. Later when the "Ohio," the first Poland China record, was founded they adopted the name "Poland China" and color black with white points as preferable. A part of those I brought were for John Rowland, of Chilhowee township. We sold some of the offspring for breeders but raised them principally for the market as many of the old settlers declared they would not give fifteen dollars for any pig they ever saw and this when our currency was inflated.

Breeding in Johnson County.

(By R. S. Fisher.)

Mr. Fisher is one of the largest and most successful breeders of these hogs in the county, and one of the best known in the state.

Henry Russell, one of Johnson county's pioneers, commenced breeding the Poland China northwest of Warrensburg. At that time there were but few farmers in the country that knew anything about pure-breds. As soon as people ascertained the great improvement the pure-breds made over the scrubs, they secured from Henry a few of his pigs and new herds started throughout the county. The most prominent were those of W. P. Gibson and W. W. Wallace, Kingsville; D. T. Boisseau, of Elm; C. T. Meyers, of Centerview; and R. S. Fisher, of Holden. The only survivor of the group that is still breeding the Poland China is R. S. Fisher, now of Denton, Missouri.

The Poland China has become so popular that today nearly every school district in Johnson county has a breeder of pure-breds. This hog is the most economical machine for converting the products of the farm into the highest quality of human food. While the highest possible development of the Poland China may not have been, and probably has not been reached, whatever further improvement is made must be made with a view to increasing its efficiency as the great general purpose utility hog.

In 1915, 1916 and 1917, an inquiry sent out to over a hundred breeders showed that the total average on one hundred Poland China sows was nine and three-quarters farrows to the litter.

While Johnson county can only boast of a very few \$1,000 hogs, yet they do exist in our county at the present time.

Johnson county is especially adapted to the raising of the Poland China, on account of it being a great clover county and hogs thrive as well on red clover, or better, than any other kind of grass.

Mules and Jacks.

The jack and mule business in Johnson county is one of its best known specialties in agriculture or live stock. For many years back, the county has had some good jacks, and the production of mules has been steadily increasing. About twenty to twenty-five years ago, special attention began to be paid to these two lines.

Mules.—John T. Cheatham, Alex. McElvaine, John W. Stone and A. J. Redford were the chief mule buyers at this time. They shipped chiefly to the South, with some to the East. Prices were forty dollars to seventy-five dollars for small cotton mules, and from seventy-five dollars to one hundred thirty-five dollars for sugar mules. An extra good span sold by Mr. McElvaine brought three hundred dollars. There were very few jacks in the county then and averaged fifteen to thirty miles apart.

The great impetus to the mule business was the Boer War. Mule men say that the demand for mules in this war at least doubled the price in this county. From that time on prices kept up or slowly increased until the present world war, when they increased since 1914 from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars a head. Cotton mules now sell for one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars. They have so much improved in quality that they now are in the same class with sugar mules, and the top ones bring the same prices.

Aside from the production of mules in Johnson county, it has developed remarkably as a mule market. Our buyers now buy in and ship from as far as southeast Kansas and northeast Oklahoma and over six to eight counties in Missouri. It is said that over ten times as many mules are handled here as were twenty years ago. Seven firms make it their main business and buy all the time.

In prize mules, Johnson county has an unusual record. At the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, Ed Kendrick, of Knob Noster, with two mules took a number of prizes, while Larkin H. Blackburn and Walter L. Jones showed fifteen mules and took forty-five prizes, including twelve first and fourteen second prizes, amounting to \$3,230 cash, and took as many prizes on mules as all the other contestants put together. (They showed fifteen mules, including two in every class.)

The highest known price paid for a span of mules was \$900 for a pair of Blackburn & Jones show mules. The highest price paid for

a span of regular work mules was \$775 for a pair of cotton mules bought March 21, 1918, by W. L. Jones and shipped to Atlanta, Georgia.

Jacks.—From the time of the first settlers in Johnson county, there have always been jacks in the county. Until comparatively recently, however, the number was very small, and averaged, it is said, fifteen to thirty miles apart.

About 1900, with the development of the mule business came the beginning of what is now one of Johnson county's best businesses. There are to-day good jacks all over the county, and one firm, Bradley Brothers, have a state and national reputation, keep on hand an average of forty jacks and fifty jennets and advertise that "we have more big black registered jacks and jennets than any firm in the United States we know of."

The markets for the jacks that are shipped from here are chiefly in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, and about one hundred are shipped out yearly. The prices are high for the good ones. Bradley Brothers' sale of March 4, 1918 disposed of twenty-four jacks for an average of \$651 a head. The highest priced jack ever sold in the county was at this sale for \$1,660, and the highest price for a yearling was \$1,250 at the same sale.

The demand is increasing for size with quality. A good jack fourteen and one-half hands high will bring \$400, fifteen hands \$800, and fifteen and one-half hands \$1,000 to \$1,200, if all of the same quality.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—SOILS.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS—AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS—SUMMIT SILT LOAM—SUMMIT SILTY CLAY LOAM—PETTIS SERIES—PETTIS SILT LOAM—CRAWFORD SERIES—CRAWFORD SILT LOAM—CRAWFORD STONY LOAM—BOONE SERIES—BOONE SILT LOAM—BOONE FINE SANDY LOAM—BOONE GRAVELLY LOAM—BATES SERIES—BATES SILT LOAM—OSWEGO SILT LOAM—CHEROKEE SILT LOAM—OSAGE SERIES—OSAGE SILT LOAM—OSAGE SILTY CLAY LOAM—OSAGE CLAY—CHARITON SILT LOAM—ROBERTSVILLE SILT LOAM.

General Geography.—Johnson county is situated in the residual prairie section of the Great Plains region. The county is roughly rectangular in outline and has a length from east to west of 33 miles and a width from north to south of 25 miles. Its area is 831 square miles, or 531,840 acres.

Johnson county comprises two physiographic divisions—the upland and the lowland. The upland comprises about nine-tenths of the area of the county. Topographically, it is rolling rather than level or undulating, although areas of considerable extent are comparatively level.

A central belt and the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county are somewhat smoother than the remainder. The central belt includes the immediate valley of Blackwater river and a lowland belt adjacent to it, especially the country lying northeast of Warrensburg. The lowland belt is developed on a bed of soft shales lying beneath a series of more resistant limestones which form the adjoining higher country to the south, the limestone outcropping along the southern border of the lowland at the top of a low but well-defined escarpment. The southwestern smooth area is likewise developed on a bed of soft shales, which is higher than that forming the central belt. It lies in front of an escarpment which barely enters the western part of the county, and which constitutes the eastern boundary of a high plateau in Jackson and Cass counties. The smooth area in the southeastern part of the county extends over a series of limestone beds. It is a low plateau, over somewhat resistant limestone, which has not yet been dissected.

The soils of Johnson county are classed in two general groups, upland soils and lowland soils.

The upland soils are of residual origin and are derived from the immediately underlying rocks, which belong to the Pennsylvania division of the Carboniferous and consist of alternating strata of limestone, shale, and sandstone. Geologically the county is made up of the Cherokee shales and sandstones, the Henrietta limestones and shales, the Pleasanton shales, the Bethany Falls limestone, and the Warrensburg sandstone.

The Cherokee shale lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county and in the Blackwater lowland belt and consists chiefly of shale and sandstone. The shale of this formation gives rise to the Oswego and Cherokee soils.

The Henrietta limestone occurs in the southeastern part of the county west of the area of Cherokee shale. It forms conspicuous ledges in that vicinity. The limestone gives rise to the Crawford soils.

The Pleasanton shale is the surface formation in the western part of the county. The formation consists of about 175 feet of shale and sandstone, with one or two thin beds of limestone. The shale gives rise to the Summit soils. The Pettis silt loam is derived partly from the interbedded limestone and shale of this formation.

The Bethany Falls limestone occurs in the northwestern part of the county, forming a distinct but ragged escarpment along the streams. It gives rise to the Crawford and Pettis soils, the former being derived exclusively from limestone, while the latter contains considerable material derived from shale.

Sixteen soil types, representing 10 series, are mapped in Johnson county. The residual or upland soils comprise about 85 per cent. of the total area of the county and include the Summit, Pettis, Crawford, Boone, Bates, Oswego, and Cherokee series. The soil material in some places has a depth of 30 feet or more, the greatest thickness occurring where the softer shales underlie the surface. The Summit, Oswego, and Cherokee soils are residual largely from shale, which is calcareous in case of much of the Summit; the Crawford and Pettis soils are residual from limestone, with some shale material in the case of the Pettis; the Boone soils are residual from sandstone and shale, and the Bates soils from shale and interbedded sandstone and limestone.

The lowland or alluvial soils are grouped into three series, the

Osage (first-bottom) soils and the Chariton and Robertsville (second-bottom or terrace) soils. In subsequent chapters the different soil types are described in detail.

The following table gives the names and the actual and relative extent of the various soil types mapped in Johnson county:

Areas of Different Soils.

Soils.	Acres.	Per cent.
Summit silt loam -----	146,240	27.5
Boone silt loam -----	142,848	26.9
Osage silt loam -----	65,088	12.2
Bates silt loam -----	58,816	11.1
Oswego silt loam -----	35,328	6.6
Pettis silt loam -----	29,312	5.5
Crawford silt loam -----	23,680	4.4
Boone fine sandy loam-----	9,408	1.8
Chariton silt loam -----	5,312	1.0
Osage silty clay loam-----	4,672	0.9
Summit silty clay loam-----	3,648	.7
Cherokee silt loam-----	1,920	.4
Osage clay -----	1,792	.3
Robertsville silt loam-----	1,728	.3
Boone gravelly loam-----	1,152	.2
Crawford stony loam-----	896	.2
<hr/>		
Total -----	531,840	---

Following are brief descriptions of Summit series:

These soils are residual in origin and are derived from shales and limestones. The drainage is good and the topography smooth to undulating. In Johnson county two types of this series are recognized, the silt loam and the silty clay loam.

Summit Silt Loam.—The surface soil of the Summit silt loam, where typically developed, consists of a black silt loam to a depth of 15 inches, below which it grades into a silty clay loam of a somewhat lighter color. The subsoil, beginning at a depth of 24 to 26 inches, is a heavy clay of dark-drab color. The line of demarcation between the surface and subsurface soil is rather indistinct, but the gradation into the clay subsoil is usually sharp.

To the south of Holden a heavy to impervious subsoil is encountered in this type below about 25 inches.

Small eroded areas of the Summit silt loam occur in a few places in the northwestern part of the county. They are locally spoken of as "deer licks," and support little or no vegetation.

This is the most important and most extensively developed soil type in the county, covering an area of 228.5 square miles. It occurs mainly in the vicinity of Kingsville and in the northern half of the county.

In general the Summit silt loam occupies the smoother areas of the county. It occurs on the tops of ridges and on lower level stretches surrounded by escarpments of limestone outcrop. It is generally sufficiently rolling to have good surface drainage, although the character of the subsoil does not permit a maximum absorption of water. It is locally referred to as "black limestone land," probably because of the frequent outcrops of thin limestone beds along streams.

Practically all the type is under cultivation. It was originally prairie and was very rich in organic matter when first cultivated, owing to the heavy growth of prairie grasses that had covered it.

Owing to the plastic character of the subsoil, this type is rather cold and wet in the spring, and on this account the seeding of crops is frequently delayed. While most of the type is in fair physical condition, continuous cropping without adequate provision for the maintenance of the organic matter has brought about a condition of poor tilth and a decrease in crop yields on many farms.

Summit Silty Clay Loam.—In its typical development the surface soil of the Summit silty clay loam is a dark-gray to blackish silty clay loam, black when wet. This grades at about 15 to 18 inches into a drab to grayish-brown clay. In many places the type occurs in narrow strips at the foot of elevations, sometimes extending considerable distances up the slopes. Usually such areas are poorly drained, and the soil approaches a clay loam in texture, frequently being referred to as "gumbo" land.

Pettis Series.—The soils of the Pettis series are brown to dark brown in color. These soils are residual from shales and the topography is smooth to undulating. One type, the Pettis silt loam, is recognized in Johnson county.

Pettis Silt Loam.—The Pettis silt loam typically is a very dark brown to black, mellow silt loam to a depth of about 18 inches, below which it grades into a slightly heavier silt loam of dark reddish brown color. At 25 inches the subsoil is a brown silt loam to silty clay loam, which continues to a depth of 36 inches, becoming slightly heavier in the lower part of the three-foot section. It occupies the level tops of ridges, the topography being more rolling than that of the Summit silt loam. This type differs from the Summit silt loam in having a much more friable subsoil and a lighter color. The type is spoken of locally as "mulatto land." It is considered one of the most productive soils in the county. Its deep, porous nature makes it especially drought resistant, and it is easily maintained in a condition of good tilth.

Crawford Series.—The Crawford series comprises residual limestone soils of the prairie regions. They are derived from limestones, often with more or less material from shales. In this county only two members of the series are recognized, the Crawford silt loam and stony loam.

Crawford Silt Loam.—The Crawford silt loam consists of a red or reddish-brown to brown silt loam, underlain at depths of 12 to 18 inches by a reddish-brown silty clay loam. At a depth of about 27 inches the subsoil grades into a red, crumbly clay, which extends to a depth of 36 inches or more. In places along slopes bedrock is encountered within the three-foot section.

This soil is found in practically all parts of the county, but there are no extensive single areas. It occurs on the tops of ridges underlain by limestones.

Crawford Stony Loam.—The surface soil of the Crawford stony loam is a dark reddish brown loam, usually extending to a depth of about six inches. The subsoil is a reddish-brown to red clay extending to a depth of 36 inches or more or to the underlying limestone.

The Crawford stony loam occurs along steep slopes and along the outcrop of the Bethany Falls limestone in the western part of the county and that of the Henrietta limestone through the eastern part of the county.

Most of the type is unfit for cultivation, but much of it supports a good growth of bluegrass and makes good pasture land.

Boone Series.—The soils of this series are of residual origin, being derived from sandstones and shales, principally of Carboniferous age.

The topography is rolling to steeply sloping. The Boone soils are closely associated with the Bates, but differ from them in containing less organic matter and in being consequently lighter in color. In this county three types of this series are mapped—the Boone silt loam, fine sandy loam, and gravelly loam.

Boone Silt Loam.—The Boone silt loam consists of a grayish-brown silt loam, underlain at a depth of 5 or 6 inches by a layer of gray silt loam. At 15 to 18 inches a yellow-gray to grayish-brown silty clay loam is encountered, and this grades at about 25 inches into a friable clay. This soil is quite variable in texture, especially where it grades into the fine sandy loam.

The Boone silt loam has a wide distribution, occurring along all the streams of the county. It is extensively developed from the vicinity of Warrensburg to Knob Noster and Henrietta. The topography is rolling to hilly along some of the streams, notably along Clear creek.

All of this type was originally covered with a forest growth. It is estimated that about 85 per cent. of the type is in cultivation, the remainder being in forest and pasture.

While the type is of lower agricultural value than the soils of the Summit, Pettis, and Crawford series, it can easily be improved. It is naturally low in organic matter and is greatly benefited by the plowing under of stable manure or leguminous crops, such as clover, soy beans, and cowpeas, and by applications of ground limestone.

Boone Fine Sandy Loam.—Typically the Boone fine sandy loam is a yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown fine sandy loam, underlain at about 18 inches by a loam stratum, below which the soil usually is a yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, becoming slightly heavier with depth and having a reddish shade in places.

This soil has its most extensive development in a belt about three miles wide extending from Fayetteville to Post Oak. It occurs along the slopes of streams running through the Warrensburg sandstone area.

Most of this soil is in cultivation. It is deficient in organic matter, and less productive than the heavier soils. It is warm and porous, however, and with liberal applications of manure, or with crop rotations including leguminous crops, produces good yields of small fruits and fair yields of corn and wheat.

Boone Gravelly Loam.—The surface soil of the Boone gravelly loam is a yellowish-gray silt loam to silty clay loam, carrying about 10

to 20 per cent. of gravel derived from shales. It is underlaid by a clay loam to clay, generally of a grayish to mottled yellow and gray color.

This type occurs principally in the section to the south of Montserrat, occupying steep slopes along the creeks and ravines. It supports a good growth of grass. Little of the type can be cultivated, on account of its rough topography. It is of practically no agricultural importance.

Bates Series.—The soils of the Bates series are dark gray. The series is of residual origin, and is derived from sandstone and shale with interbedded limestones. The soils of this series are distinguished from those of the associated Oswego series by their pervious subsoils and from the Boone series by the darker color of the surface soils. In Johnson county the series is represented by a single type, the Bates silt loam.

Bates Silt Loam.—The Bates silt loam is typically a dark grayish brown to black silt loam, grading at about 15 inches into a brown to grayish-brown silty clay loam mottled with yellow. The subsoil below about 25 inches is a brown to yellow-brown silty clay loam or clay loam, with yellow and red spots in the lower part of the 3-foot section.

The type has its most extensive distribution in the vicinity of Leeton and Chilhowee. Its topography, except along the slopes of creeks, is smooth to rolling. It is one of the most productive in the county when properly managed. The subsoil is such that the type is especially drought resistant, and the material is sufficiently porous to permit an extensive root development. Excepting the Pettis and Crawford silt loams, this type has the best physical structure of any residual soil in the county. Its organic-matter content on many farms is rather low, however, owing to the continuous production of grain crops without adequate provision for the supplying of manure to the land.

Oswego Silt Loam.—The soil of the Oswego silt loam is a dark-gray to grayish-brown silt loam, which becomes somewhat lighter in color at a depth of about 10 inches. At about 15 inches a chocolate-brown to drab-colored, heavy silty clay loam is encountered, and at 18 to 27 inches the subsoil is a brownish to drab, impervious, heavy clay which becomes mottled yellow, gray, and brown in color. When dry the surface soil is light gray. The soil is very deficient in organic matter and of low moisture-holding capacity.

The Oswego silt loam has an extensive distribution in the extreme southeastern part of the county. The topography varies from flat to gently undulating. Subdrainage is generally deficient, owing to the impervious character of the subsoil, which in places approaches the structure of hardpan, and crops suffer from drought. Much of the type is locally called "hardpan land."

Cherokee Silt Loam.—The Cherokee silt loam is light brown to brown in color with gray subsurface material. The subsoil, beginning abruptly at 12 to 20 inches, is a heavy, plastic clay. Below 24 to 30 inches the material is often lighter in both color and texture and more friable in structure.

The Cherokee silt loam is inextensive, occurring in the southeastern part of the county along Muddy creek and other small streams south-east of Knob Noster. The topography is smooth. The soil is poorly drained, owing to its subsoil structure and its topographic position. Most of it is in pasture. Its agricultural value is rather low.

Osage Series.—The Osage series consist of dark-gray to almost black soils composed of alluvial wash from the sandstone and shale soils of the prairie regions. Three types, the Osage silt loam, silty clay loam, and clay, are recognized in Johnson county.

Osage Silt Loam.—The Osage silt loam is variable in color and texture. Predominantly, it is a dark-gray to brownish-black, mellow silt loam to a depth of about 16 inches, below which the color is lighter gray to grayish drab. At about 20 inches the material is a silty clay loam, which grades below into a drab clay.

Along many small streams of the county this type has a surface layer of colluvial material from the Boone silt loam.

Along Blackwater creek, particularly north of Warrensburg, the soil below 12 inches is much heavier than usual, being a heavy silt loam. The subsoil of such areas usually is a drab-colored, tenacious clay to clay loam in the lower part of the three-foot section.

The material of the Osage silt loam consists of alluvium derived from the residual soils of the uplands. In areas of the Crawford and Boone soils the border of the bottom is usually marked by a sharp escarpment, whereas in areas of the Summit soils the rise from the valley to the upland is usually gradual.

The Osage silt loam occupies stream bottoms varying in width from a few rods to a mile or more. The topography is smooth.

This soil is much more easily maintained in a productive condition than the upland types because of the deposition of material rich in plant food by the occasional overflows. The porous nature of the soil and subsoil favors good drainage and the soil is ready for cultivation soon after overflows. It is a better drained soil than either the Osage silty clay loam or clay.

The agricultural value of this type, as well as that of the other first-bottom soils, has been greatly enhanced in recent years by the construction of an extensive system of drainage ditches.

Osage Silty Clay Loam.—The surface soil of the Osage silty clay loam is a dark-gray to almost black silty clay loam, underlain at 18 to 20 inches by a drab to black clay loam, which changes into a drab, heavy, plastic clay in the lower part of the three-foot section. Brown and gray mottlings sometimes appear in the lower subsoil.

The type occurs in close association with the Osage silt loam. It is a first-bottom soil derived from the upland soils of the Summit, Bates, Oswego, Crawford, Pettis, and Boone series. It has its most extensive distribution along Big creek in the southwestern part of the county, although other important areas are found along Blackwater creek and other streams.

The type is generally best developed near the outer margin of the bottoms. Although its position is lower than that of the silt loam, the difference in elevation is not marked by terraces; the slope to the silt loam is almost imperceptible.

The type is subject to overflow from the streams along which it occurs. It is not so well drained as the silt loam, and on account of its heavier texture is not so easily worked. It is greatly benefited by fall plowing and the incorporation of large quantities of organic matter.

Osage Clay.—The Osage clay consists of a black, heavy, plastic clay or clay loam, grading at about 12 inches into a bluish-black to drab-colored plastic clay, which continues throughout the three-foot section. It has been formed by deposition from overflows and backwater, the currents of which carry only the clay and finer silt particles.

This type is inextensive and occupies depressed areas in the bottoms of Big creek and Blackwater creek, which usually occur away from the channels of the streams at the foot of the upland.

Chariton Silt Loam.—Typically, the Chariton silt loam is a dark-gray to black silt loam, underlain at about 12 inches by a grayish-brown

silt loam to silty clay loam, which grades at a depth of about 18 inches into a dark-grayish or brownish-drab mottled with brown, compact silty clay loam or clay.

The Chariton silt loam is a terrace or second-bottom soil occurring along the various creeks of the county, and occupying former flood plains of the streams. The largest area of the type occurs along Blackwater creek, in the extreme northeastern part of the county. Many smaller areas occur in other sections. The topography is flat. The type has an elevation generally of 15 to 20 feet above the level of the first bottom, and only a small part of it is subject to overflow. In some places, however, the difference in elevation is not over 5 or 6 feet as shown at the margin of the terrace.

This soil is very productive, and more drought resistant than the upland types. With proper management, including the frequent working of the surface soil in order to conserve the moisture, this type is easily maintained in a high state of productiveness.

Robertsville Silt Loam.—The soil of the Robertsville silt loam is an ashy-gray silt loam, grading at a depth of about 15 inches into a grayish-brown, compact silty clay loam. At about 25 inches a brownish, heavy, plastic clay, containing mottlings of gray and yellow, is encountered.

This is a terrace or second-bottom soil occurring along the creeks of the county. It usually occupies a lower level than the Chariton soils. Parts of it are subject to occasional overflow. It is derived from wash from the upland soils and, like the associated Chariton series, represents abandoned flood plains.

The topography is flat, except where there are slight undulations that represent old stream or overflow channels. Most of the type is poorly drained, and the establishment of artificial drainage is difficult.

The Summit and Pettis soils, derived from shale and limestone, represent the black prairie soils. They include the best land in the county, are very productive, and are suited to all the staple crops, of which corn, wheat, and grass are the most important.

The Crawford soils comprise the red limestone land, and are characterized by their reddish color and mellow structure. They are naturally productive, and well adapted to wheat, clover, and fruit.

Shale and sandstone give rise to the Boone and Bates series. These

soils are used for the production of staple crops, but require careful farming in order to produce large yields.

The Oswego and Cherokee soils, derived from shale, are characterized by light-colored surface soils and compact subsoils. They are somewhat inferior agriculturally to the black prairie soils.

The lowland or alluvial soils are composed of alluvium from the uplands. They are grouped in three series, the Osage (first-bottom) soils and the Chariton and Robertsville (second-bottom) soils. The first-bottom soils are generally subject to overflow, but comprise some of the most productive land in the county. They are used largely for corn and grass. The second-bottom soils of the Chariton series are characteristically black as distinguished from the gray second-bottom soils included in the Robertsville series. The black soils are above ordinary high water and are highly productive. The gray soils are mostly above overflow. It requires more careful methods of management to maintain them in a productive state.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN—BAPTIST—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—BRETHREN—THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—PRESBYTERIAN—METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH—CATHOLIC—MISCELLANEOUS—GERMAN LUTHERAN—NEGRO.

CHRISTIAN.

There are twelve churches in Johnson county, with about 2,122 members. There are thirteen Sunday Schools, with 1,230 members.

Mount Zion Christian church was organized May 31, 1840. The charter members were: Charles Thornton, George Thornton, Grandison Thornton, Mary Thornton, M. G. Thornton, Theodocia Thornton, Nancy L. Thornton, James W. Jones, Margaret Jones, Larkin Hocker, Eliza Jane Hocker, A. W. Huff, Lucy B. Fuqua, Ann Eastham, Sarah Eastham, Nancy Vigus, Elizabeth Tebbs, and two colored men—Charles Thornton's Andrew and James W. Jones' Joseph. In 1845, there were upward of one hundred communicants. About 1850, the church building became unsuitable for use and this congregation and the Baptist worshipped in a house, partly log and partly frame, until 1858, when the Mount Zion church building was erected. Some of the early ministers were: Thomas Mulkey, Thomas McBride, Duke Young, Elder Price, Allen Wright, Thomas Hancock, James Randall, C. A. Hedrick, B. C. Stephens, and Samuel McDaniel. Since 1881 the ministers are as follow: J. B. Wright, J. C. Reynolds, Adam Wright, J. H. Crutcher, Phil Stark, "Old Brother Stark," C. W. West, W. M. Thomas, W. S. Trader, L. B. Coggins, Rev. Heins, J. W. Fewel, R. M. Shelton, A. E. Hervey, and R. E. Alexander. The present membership is 155. There has been a Sunday School in connection with the church since 1881, the attendance averaging sixty members.

The Christian church at Fayetteville was organized about 1842. A frame building was erected in 1846. The following is a list of the pastors: Hiram Bledsoe, James Randall, D. M. Grandfield, G. W. Longan, William Jarrett, G. R. Hand, William Roe, C. A. Hedrick, and Samuel McDaniel. The church was reorganized probably in 1876 with

the following charter members: William Trapp, John Trapp, Jesse Trapp, M. Trapp, Thomas Collins, Elijah Young, John Seigfield, Hiram Kelso, William Jones, William Lemmon, Samuel Guinslead, Noah Dyer. The present membership is fifty. The superintendent of the Sunday School is Elmer Pollock. There are thirty members.

Warrensburg Christian church. (By Mrs. Virginia Gilkeson Hedges). The organization of the Christian church in Warrensburg was effected in 1855. This congregation built a large brick church structure in 1859. During the Civil War the members were scattered. A. H. Gilkeson and J. P. Henshaw were among the few remaining together, who, with others, who moved here after the war, met at the home of A. H. Gilkeson, January 11, 1866, and reorganized. A. H. Gilkeson bought and donated a lot on the south side of Gay street. It was during the pastorate of J. A. Lord, that the building now owned and occupied was built. It was dedicated January 12, 1890. W. L. Hedges was chairman of the official board and of the soliciting committee and he, A. C. Griggs and A. H. Gilkeson led in the work of raising funds for the new building. The following pastors have served this church: David Nation, George W. Longan, John R. Reavis, J. M. Lennison, J. W. Monser, Joseph H. Foy, J. H. Hughes, John A. Brooks, J. A. Lord, S. M. McDaniel, A. W. Davis, J. J. Morgan, H. A. Denton, W. N. Briney, J. T. McGarvey, George B. Stewart, S. B. Moore, Charles A. Jackson. George E. Prewitt, the present pastor, has been serving since February 24, 1918. The present membership is nearly 700. The Bible School's enrollment is 400. Professor E. B. Brown is superintendent.

Holden Christian church. (By Mrs. Walter Wallace.) The First Christian church of Holden was organized February 9, 1869. The church building was erected in 1870 with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Hulse, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mize, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hulett, Mrs. Pruitt, Robert Pruitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilkerson, Mrs. W. F. Flynn, Mrs. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hulse, and Misses Mattie and Sallie Hulse. The ministers have been: G. W. Longan, Elder Smart, James Randall, J. A. Lord, A. F. Smith, F. E. Meigs, Elder Mitchell, S. G. Clay, D. C. Peters, J. W. Boulton, H. F. Burns, S. H. Givelor, R. H. Murphy, George E. Dew, F. H. DeVol, Dean W. H. Llamon, H. L. Davenport, G. S. Birkhead. B. D. Gillispie began his work with this church in January,

1917. There are 280 members of the church.

Knob Noster Christian church. (By W. C. Knaus.) The Christian church was organized at Knob Noster in 1866 by Elder James A. Randall. The first church building was erected in 1870, in spite of embarrassing difficulties. The charter members were: Dr. J. H. Warren, Sarah Warren, George Courtney, Sarah Courtney, Polly A. Carpenter, Colonel R. Wells, Lucinda McAdoo, Sarah Wells, Margaret Oglesby, Mrs. M. Southey, Margaret Carpenter, Sophia Knaus, W. C. Knaus, W. D. Carpenter, and Adam Carpenter. The ministers have been: J. H. Randall, O. Spencer, C. A. Hedrick, Robert Dorsey, Charles Laycock, J. H. Vance, John Claypool, A. Stirling. The present pastor, in 1918, is J. M. Harris. Sunday School was organized in 1881 with Mr. Schultz as superintendent. A. M. Craig is now superintendent and the enrollment is 160. The church membership is 307. The church at Knob Noster experienced many bitter and trying trials in the early days and it was with much difficulty a church building was at last obtained. A brick structure, erected at a cost of \$15,000, has supplanted the old frame house and the church is now in a most prosperous condition.

Prairie View Christian church was organized in 1872 and a church building was built very soon afterward and the original building is still occupied by this congregation. The chief organizers were: Marion Todd, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Reavis, Mr. and Mrs. William Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Dr. Ward, and his son, James. The first minister was Reverend Marion Todd and the first services were held at Reavis school house. After Reverend Todd, the ministers were: George W. Longan, Ben Stephens, Blaylock, Burnett, Birge, Meigs, Reid, Creager, Garrett, Fought, Smith, Ford, Trundle, Coffee, Gilbert Park, G. W. Phillips, A. Stirling, J. W. Fewel, Allen Bridges, A. Stirling, C. W. West, R. Wilson, R. M. McCormick, Coggins, C. W. West, Kinney, R. M. McCormick,—the last named being the present pastor, in 1918. The first Sunday School was held in 1884 and 1885. The present enrollment is forty-two and the church membership is fifty-eight.

Cedar Grove Christian church. (By N. T. Collins.) The Christian church at Cedar Grove was organized in 1874. The organizers were: Reverend N. M. Hendrickson, Noah T. Collins, and H. T. Anderson. The charter members were: Noah T. Collins, H. T. Anderson, Mrs. Martha Dalhouse, Mrs. Rebecca Buchanan, Warren Ander-

son, Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews, and Mrs. Nancy Myers. The ministers have been: Reverend Meigs, Reverend Dawson, Reverend Jarrett, E. Wilkes, J. E. DeJarnett, W. W. Blaylock, Robert Howell, Alonzo Stirling, Ollie Davis, J. I. Orrison, Ed. Wilkes, L. B. Coggins, J. E. DeJarnett, L. B. Coggins, Charley West, and Egan Herndon, the last named having been pastor from 1912 until the present time, in 1918, and is still serving this congregation. The present church structure was erected in 1883 and dedicated in June, 1884. There are now 107 members of this church.

Valley City (formerly Mount Hermon) Christian church was organized in 1878 by C. A. Hedrick. Some of the first members were: George Marshall and family, W. S. Foster and family, Mr. and Mrs. Isham, F. Tammer, A. J. Bozarth and family, and William Foster (the last named a colored man). The ministers since 1901 have been: C. W. West, Alva Blaylock, A. Stirling, J. H. Shelton. The present pastor is C. W. West and the church membership is now 150. Some of the Sunday School superintendents have been: G. W. Shanton, Robert Willes, Mr. Wriston, and Martin Houston. The present Sunday school superintendent is Everett Davis and the enrollment at the time of this writing is seventy-five.

Quick City Christian church. (By M. Quick.) The Christian church at Quick City was organized about 1887 at Pleasant Ridge by Reverend Morrison. The chief organizers were: Reverend Morrison, P. G. Sanders, J. C. Solomon, M. Quick, F. N. Anderson, John Graves, and J. W. Fort. The charter members were: J. C. Solomon, Mrs. J. C. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Graves, Mrs. Susan Ham and daughter, Sallie Ham, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hodges, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Underwood. The first meeting was held at Pleasant Ridge school house. A church building was built in 1891 on land donated by Mr. Quick and the Railroad Town Lot Company. The ministers since the erection of the church building have been: W. S. Trader, Elder Webb, A. C. Layman, Stacy Phillips, W. C. West, Alonzo Stirling, Elder Hood, Elder Pfost, T. Crutcher, I. J. Kinney, and the present pastor, E. W. Gillum. Sunday School was organized at Pleasant Ridge school house and in recent years has been held at the Baptist church. Since January 1, 1918, church services are held twice monthly.

Leeton Christian church was organized in April, 1907. Elder J.

H. Allen was chosen pastor. There were twenty-three charter members: J. H. Walters, Mrs. J. H. Walters, A. S. Lowry, Mrs. Cassie Lowry, Mrs. Viola M. Jones, Estill R. Jones, Mrs. Maggie Mohler, Miss Florence Lowry, James Christian, Mrs. Emily Christian, J. M. Lowry, Mrs. Rebecca Lowry, Miss Myrtle Wyatt, Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, Mrs. Will Harris, Mrs. Annie Taylor, Mrs. Addie Epperson, Mrs. Marie Stacy, Mrs. Etta Stacy, Mrs. Annie Boone, Mrs. Lillie Cox, Mrs. Lula Wash, and Mrs. Ella Todd. The church building was built in 1910 and dedicated in the fall of 1913. The present church membership is eighty-five. The Christian Endeavor Society has a total membership of thirty and the Bible School has sixty members.

Oak Hill Christian church was organized November 21, 1910. The following were charter members: Mrs. Serena Brown, Mrs. Anna Brown, Roy and Oscar Brant, Frank Coleman, Chas. Crowley, Mrs. Emma Clear, Mrs. Myrtle Clear, C. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Hunter, Wm. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Judd and daughter, Mrs. A. L. Hosman Mrs. Martha McCurdy and son, Budd, Mrs. Nettie Rogers, Mrs. Mary Shumate, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Skidmore, Alice and Eliza Thompson, Miles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Zumbrun and daughter, Elva. The site of the church structure was donated by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dawson. The following ministers have served this congregation: Elders C. W. West, A. L. Hosman, I. J. Kinney, and R. E. Alexander. Elder Donald is now officiating. A building was erected at a cost of \$2,000 and dedicated in June, 1911. The church membership is fifty.

BAPTIST.

There are twenty-three Baptist churches in Johnson county, with a membership of 2,729 and eighteen Sunday Schools, with a membership of 1,072.

High Point Baptist church. (By Mrs. Lorena Cooper.) The Baptist church was organized at High Point in 1832 by Elders Simpson and John T. Rickets. The original members were: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. John Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Owsley, Ann White, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Rickets. The early ministers were: Elders Simpson, John T. Rickets, W. P. C. Caldwell, B. F. Goodwin, A. Horn, A. M. Cockrell, and T. J. Nevelle. The following is a list of pastors from 1881 until 1918:

Reverend R. H. Harris, J. S. Denton, A. D. Cooper, "Tommie" Smith, C. F. Whitlock, J. S. Denton, G. W. Duncan, S. M. Petty, George Barton, D. W. Williams, Walter Davenport, A. K. Lewis, and T. G. Hendricks. T. G. Hendricks has been pastor of High Point Baptist church since February, 1918. As far back as 1881, there was a Sunday school organized, with Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee, superintendent. The following is a partial list of superintendents of the Sunday School: W. F. Cooper, R. P. Perry, O. Hall, Robert Douglass, Chas. Miller, P. J. Bollinger, W. L. Perry, and S. L. Miller. Mr. Miller is the present superintendent. The church membership is 233. The members of the Sunday School are active in mission and benevolent works.

Liberty Baptist church. (By Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gott.) The Baptist church at Liberty was organized May, 1836, with ten members, as follow: Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton, Joshua Adams and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Tarleton Oglesby, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Walker, Richard Huntsman and wife, Susan Collins and Ann Blevins. The pastors of this church have been: Joseph White, A. Horn, David Johnson, William Kelly, Henry Farmer, Reverend Gentry, P. C. Caldwell, Jonathan Gott (father of W. L. Gott), Amos Horn, Edward Roth, R. H. Harris, A. Barton, each of whom served this congregation during the years following organization until 1878. The following is a list of pastors from 1878 until January, 1918: J. A. Carmichael, A. M. Cockrell, A. Barton, J. M. Jones, J. T. Osborne, James Carmichael, William Tipton, C. F. Whitlock, R. P. Harris, J. T. Osborne, Edward James, John Odom, T. M. Estes, S. C. Williamson, T. C. Brammer, J. K. Harris. The old church building was a "double-loghouse." During the Civil War, this fell down and in March, 1865, the members of the church again met to discuss business matters. In 1878, the present church structure was erected. The church membership is now 101. The first Sunday School was organized in 1872. Cleo Pollock is the present superintendent. W. L. Gott has been and is now instructor of the Bible Class and with the exception of five years, during which time W. A. Griffin was the teacher, has taught the class since 1872.

Vitae Springs Baptist church was organized in 1836 and is one of the oldest churches in the county. Most of the original members have either died or moved away but the church organization still includes twenty-one members.

Providence Baptist church. (By J. J. Davis.) This church was organized in April, 1846, by Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell. The charter members were: Samuel and Anna Evans, Benjamin and Malinda Childres, Wm. B. and Sina Compton, Lewis and Sarah McComb, and Andrew J. Bell. The pastors, who have served this congregation are: Brothers Tompkins, J. Osborne, Tate, Chas. Miller, Elemer, G. L. Newkirk. The first Sunday School was held in 1877 and the present enrollment is sixty-five members. The church membership is 150 and Rev. G. L. Newkirk is pastor.

Knob Noster First Baptist church was organized in Old Town in 1856. The following were charter members: W. A. Wortham, J. C. Corum, Ellen B. Corum, Jas. R. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, John A. Pigg, Sr., Ellen Z. Littlefield, G. C. Reese, Mary V. Reese, and Sarah A. Wyatt. The church was reorganized in 1867. The following have served as pastor since 1886: S. M. Victor, F. M. Wadley, Wm. Tipton, B. L. Mitchell, Edward James, J. S. Denton, J. W. Beville, C. F. D. Arnold, H. C. Barton, W. G. Patterson, Thomas Potter, S. M. Victor, T. P. Stafford, Raymond H. Palmer. Reverend Palmer became pastor in April, 1916, and is officiating at the time of this writing in 1918. During the last twenty-nine years, there have been four Sunday school superintendents: C. Cobb, J. C. Winkler, L. E. Meador and S. W. Wenger. The average attendance at Sunday School is forty-four and the church membership is ninety-eight.

Bear Creek Baptist church was organized June, 1857, by Reverend Wm. Owsley, Sally Owsley, and Anthony Owsley. A small organization still flourishes, consisting of fourteen members. They have a Sunday School, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. Reverend H. C. Rice is pastor at the time of this writing in 1918.

Kingsville Baptist church was organized in 1860 with the following original members: George Minton, Gross Gesterton, F. G. George, Andrew and Sarah Worth, Rufus Wise, John, Marinda, and Lucretia Wooton, Rosanna M. Johnson, J. Hunt, Martha Hunt, and Mary Byersly. The members were scattered during the Civil War, but in August, 1866, the church was reorganized. Reverend George Minton was the first pastor. Other early ministers were: M. Brown, Jas. Gabriel, Reverend Longfellow, J. G. Marr, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, and J. L. Carmichael. The present pastor is Reverend J. A. Bryson. The

church membership is 177. The superintendent of the Sunday School is W. W. Messick and the average attendance is thirty.

Elm Springs Baptist church. (By Mollie E. Pitts Shafer.) This church was organized in July, 1860, by Elders Adams and George Minton, with fifteen members, namely: David and Lydia Hunter, Isabelle Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin, Jane Martin, James Martin, John and Jane Winfrey, Wm. F. Snow and wife, George and Eunice Colbert, Nicholas Williams, and Mary Cox. The first church building was erected in the spring of 1869. The present structure on the same site was built in 1896. The pastors who have served this church are: George Minton, Henry Farmer, Isaac Crow, J. W. Williams, Isaac Newman, J. B. Jackson, Frank West, J. B. Jackson, J. T. Osborne, F. P. Davidson, L. E. Marvin, W. F. Wisdom, Walter Davenport, and J. A. Bryson. Reverend Bryson is the present pastor. The church membership is 150.

Honey Creek Baptist church was organized during the Civil War by Brothers Ross, D. B. Wilson, John Kelly and G. A. Estes, who were among the charter members. At the close of the war, they disbanded and moved to Columbus. The church was reorganized in 1878, with the following and the original charter members: W. M. Utt, J. B. Jackson, David Sanders, B. S. West, and H. Adams. These members built the present Honey Creek church building in 1881. The pastor now is Roy Porter and the church membership is twelve.

The First Baptist church of Warrensburg was organized August 17, 1867. Among the charter members were: W. B. Moody, James D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Emerson, J. H. Denton, Juliette Denton, Millard Hyatt, Mordecai M. Gladdish, Samuel Y. Harris, and Malinda Harris, W. H. Yarborough, John M. Claunch, Mary H. Heath, Clara M. Crutchfield, Marie H. Wilkerson, Mary O'Dair, and Mrs. Mary S. Claunch. The pastors since organization have been: Reverends Jerry Farmer, W. P. C. Caldwell, George Minton, J. H. Denton, A. P. Williams, Pool, Callop, Manion, Dean, Cole, J. E. Welch, S. D. Fulton, M. L. Bibb, L. M. Berry, W. R. Painter, H. A. Slaughter, B. G. Maynard, F. Y. Campbell, George Hale, J. O. Staples, C. C. Cunningham, and Rev. Hampton, the present pastor. The officers of the First Baptist church are at the time of this writing: Dr. Rev. Hampton, pastor; Jesse Culp, superintendent of the Sunday School; Tom Cheatham, treasurer; and Miss Bessie Chaney, secretary. The church membership is 707 and the Sunday School has an average attendance of 224.

Enon Baptist church of Pittsville. (By Mrs. T. E. Rice.) This church was organized July 25, 1868. There were then twenty-two members, nearly all Warfords and Crows. For a few months, services were held in Miller school house, but in March, 1869, the members of Enon Baptist church moved to a new church building located in Pittsville. The present church structure was erected in 1894 on the site of the old one. The following ministers have been pastors of this church: Abram Weaver, G. W. Smith, I. N. Newman, J. B. Jackson, Alex Barton, P. M. Best, J. M. Jones, A. T. Jones, Wm. Portwood, M. T. Johnson, J. L. Carmichael, J. S. Denton, W. T. Russell, F. P. Davidson, A. M. Cockrell, J. W. Cunningham, A. W. Urquhart, and Thomas Powell, the present pastor. The Sunday School was organized about 1870. T. E. Rice is now superintendent. The church membership is at the time of this writing 100.

Pleasant Point Baptist church. (By Mr. and Mrs. John Dillingham.) The Baptist church was organized at this place on August 31, 1869. The charter members were: Robert Ellis, Emma Ellis, Thomas McDaniel, Sallie McDaniel, Susan McDaniel, Elizabeth Harding, and E. H. Burchfield. The pastors, since 1894, are as follow: L. Hayworth, T. R. White, L. White, W. F. Wisdom, R. A. Brown, J. M. Tate, W. R. Yokely, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, V. H. Harrell, and George Dillingham, the present pastor. The church has now seventy-seven members and the Sunday School enrollment is forty.

First Baptist church of Holden. (By Reverend F. L. Alexander.) The Baptist church was organized at Holden on March 23, 1878. The charter members were as follow: C. N. Webster, R. B. Johnson, Mary S. Johnson, Mamie Johnson, T. H. Miller, Elizabeth E. Miller, T. J. Allison, Mecca Miller, Willis Teft, Sarah Teft, Jacob Parkhurst, Millard Parkhurst, Seth Cook, Mary Garnett, and Rebecca Lane. In 1879, the church members erected their first building, on the site of the present church building. The early structure was burned early in the year 1898, and the present edifice erected. The pastors, who have served this church, are: C. N. Wester, I. N. Inman, C. N. Wester, B. G. Maynard, W. H. Williams, F. M. Wadley, B. G. Maynard, Edward James, Samuel E. Ewing, Vinton C. Northup, W. T. Russell, J. W. Beville, T. L. Powell, R. T. Nevins, J. L. Harris, J. M. Daniel, C. W. Furgeson, George Borham and Ferd L. Alexander. Reverend Alexander is the present pastor. The church membership is 325. A. B. Coy is treasurer, G. W.

Estes is clerk, and C. L. Strange, T. H. Miller and W. W. Dishman are trustees.

Harmony Baptist church was organized in July, 1881, by Reverend A. M. Cockrell and a frame building was built in the same year. The first pastor was Reverend Cockrell. The charter members were: T. J. Caldwell, Martha Caldwell, L. Caldwell, Wm. A. Caldwell, Ida Caldwell, B. A. Holmes, Mary J. Wall, B. F. Holmes, Nannie R. Holmes, B. F. Wall, Eliza Wall, Cora F. Wall, James Greer, Martha Greer, Silas P. Greer, Jas. T. Greer, M. Greer, L. B. Dudley, Clarinda Dudley, Samuel Hibbs, Louisa Hibbs, Bettie Hibbs, Hannah Hibbs, J. T. Williams, Lizzie Williams, Ella Williams, Sciotha Wallace, Robert Wall, Adelia Holmes, B. F. Dudley and wife, and James Hering and wife. The pastors, who have served this congregation are: A. M. Cockrell, J. T. Neville, J. S. Denton, A. M. Cockrell, R. H. Harris, J. S. Denton, J. T. Cowan, H. D. Hughes, W. H. Scott, J. T. Cowan, J. B. Dotson, S. M. Mohler, S. M. Victor, J. S. Price, J. T. Osborne, G. N. Neafus, W. C. Ferguson, James Shacklette, C. J. Miller, H. C. Eleena, Leb Thomas, and J. A. Dewitt, the present pastor. The church membership in 1918 is eighty. The first Sunday School was held in 1882 and the present enrollment is fifty. Harvey Swearingen is superintendent. In 1891 Harmony church was moved from the original location to the present site one and a half miles southwest of it.

New Bethel Baptist church. (By Roy W. Porter.) On September 25, 1883, this church was organized by Reverend A. M. Cockrell, Wm. Gowin, Rebecca Gowin, Lewis Hosman, Mary J. Hosman, Winnie Hazelwood, Elisha Smith, Reverend John Adams, and Mary Lydel. The charter deacons were: Wm. Gowin and Lewis Hosman. The present Sunday School was organized in August, 1917, with Melvin Simons, superintendent. The pastors who have served are: Reverends A. M. Cockrell, R. A. Brown, J. W. Mohler, W. H. Scott, A. L. Manis, L. Hayworth, R. P. Harris, S. Mohler, R. P. Harris, R. A. Brown, Wisdom, R. P. Harris, J. T. Osborne, J. M. Tate, W. R. Yokley, D. B. Wilcox, Lee Lamb, R. H. Parker, L. R. Lamb, G. C. Brennaman, A. T. Wilkinson, and Roy W. Porter, the present pastor in 1918. There have been about 320 members in the New Bethel church since the organization.

Rose Hill Baptist church. (By Paul Hammontree.) The Baptist church was organized at Rose Hill in 1889. The church house was built in Rose Hill, then a country village. Reverend M. D. Eubank

was the first pastor of the church, succeeded by Reverends J. S. Price, M. L. Ingram, Pierce Ingram, and L. E. Marvin. The ministers who have served since 1910, are: W. J. Matherly, O. W. Stanbraugh, U. T. Cheek, and F. L. Alexander, the present pastor. In September, 1917, Brother Alexander held a meeting which resulted in nineteen additions to the church and the Sunday School was reorganized. Paul D. Hammontree has been superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years. The church membership is now sixty-six.

Mount Zion Baptist church. (By Mrs. J. R. Wheeldon.) This church was organized August 3, 1887, by Brothers Thomas L. Powell and Osborne. The charter members were: Wm. Graves, Ned Corder, and Polly Coffman. The following is a partial list of pastors who have served this congregation: Reverends Harris, T. L. Powell, W. J. Scott, W. F. Wisdom, A. L. Manis, H. D. Hader, J. M. Tate, John Odom, W. R. Yokley, C. C. Brennaman, H. V. Harrell, and R. W. Porter, the last named being the present pastor. The church membership is thirty-six.

Quick City Baptist church was organized October 10, 1892, by Reverend T. L. Powell with the following charter members: H. A. Smith, Nannie Smith, J. W. Stout, Addie Stout, Mary Stout, Annie Chitwood, W. A. Carter, C. A. Carter, F. P. Hargis, Annie Hargis, C. A. Brown, Mary Tannihill, C. L. Farnsworth, J. D. Brown, Sarah Satterwhite, Sallie Satterwhite, Nannie Stout, Ellen George, W. N. George, Lillie George, Henry Carter, Virginia Carter, Sister Chitwood, Fannie Brooks, Laura Brooks, Birdie Smith, S. A. Farnsworth, Curni Duck, Oliver Tannihill, and John Chambers. The old school house was for a long time used as a place of worship. In the fall of 1895, negotiations were begun for the purchase of the building at Old Index, which was purchased and moved to Quick City. The following is a list of pastors who have served this church: Reverends Dean, McGraw, Jenkins, B. B. Russell, Walter Davenport, McCoy, U. T. Cheek, the present pastor, in 1918. The enrollment of the church members is 193 and of the Sunday School forty-one. M. F. Ball is superintendent of the Sunday School.

Montserrat Baptist church was organized in 1895. The charter members were: J. F. Lawson, S. A. Lawson, J. W. Manis, E. Manis, James Evans, N. E. Comins, Annie McCart, and Belle Lewis. A Sunday school was organized in 1896 and the present enrollment is thirty.

Some of the pastors have been: J. R. White, A. S. Manis, Ernest Hosman, Reverend Burchfield, Harry Hader, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, Reverend Hodges, and the present pastor, R. W. Porter. The present membership is twenty-two.

Pleasant Valley Baptist church. (By Mrs. Katie Carder.) On October 24, 1896, the church at Pleasant Valley was organized at Hazel Mound school house by Reverends Thomas Brown, Wm. Faverty, W. T. Bowen, T. Morris, and J. Cox. There were eleven charter members, as follow: R. A. Brown M. Brown, Robbie Brown, Z. T. Kitterman, Mack Birnel, George Kitterman, Diltha Brown, Belle Kitterman, Alice Birnel, Nellie Kitterman, and Joseph Moore. Reverend R. A. Brown was the first minister and J. C. Moon, T. Bayless, and Z. T. Kitterman were the first ordained deacons. A church building was erected on ground donated by A. E. Boland. A Sunday School was organized, the present membership of which is seventy-five. Brother Fielden M. Carder is superintendent in 1918. The list of ministers of this congregation follows: R. A. Brown, W. F. Wisdom, J. M. Tate, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, J. M. Ramsey, J. T. Cowan, John Clark, and J. S. Price. The church membership is at present eighty-three.

Magnolia Baptist church. (By J. H. Baker.) The Baptist church was organized at Magnolia on February 5, 1898. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Raker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carmichael, Mrs. Chas. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Logan, Oliver C. Logan, Wylie Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Raker, Mrs. Sarah Raker, and Miss Mary Raker. Reverend S. C. Ewing was first moderator. During the past twenty years, the following ministers have served this church: Reverends Lowe, A. D. Cooper, Edward James, I. M. Victor, Earl Riney, Fields, Roy McGraw, Miller, O. W. Stanbraugh, Neafus, Briggs, Zeb Thomas, G. L. Newkirk, A. K. Lewis, the present pastor. The church officers in 1918 are as follow: A. K. Lewis, moderator; J. H. Raker, clerk; G. V. Raker, treasurer; T. D. Barbee, J. F. Raker, J. F. Mansfield, S. L. Wilson, T. F. Dunn, G. V. Raker, and J. H. Raker, deacons. The church membership is at present seventy-nine.

The Baptist church of Chilhowee. (By Mrs. W. L. Hunt.) The Baptist church was organized at Chilhowee November 28, 1898. The charter members were: Thomas Bayless, Lydia Bayless, F. K. Chipley, Mary S. Chipley, Samuel Greever, Nannie Greever, John Bayless, Or-

ville Bayless, Wm. Hancock, and Lizzie Hancock. A. M. Cockrell was the first minister. Other pastors have been: M. L. Ingram, G. N. Neafus, Reverend Bond, C. S. Tunnell, J. H. Clark, and J. K. Harris is the present minister in 1918. The church has a membership of seventy-eight. The first Sunday School was organized August 20, 1904, with A. L. Hosman as superintendent. The present enrollment is seventy and Brother Journey is superintendent. The first church building owned by the Baptists was moved from Blirstown and dedicated in 1907. This structure was remodeled and rededicated in 1913.

The First Baptist church of Leeton was organized in May, 1905. The chief organizers were: Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hobson, Mr. and Major M. E. Hocker, Mrs. H. E. Fewel, Dr. L. W. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wall and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Douglass. The first Sunday School was held in June, 1906, with Wm. Stewart, superintendent. The present enrollment is fifty-two and William Cox is superintendent. The church membership is 121 and Reverend R. H. Palmer is pastor. The ministers of this congregation have been: G. W. Duncan, J. M. Measus, J. D. Chapelle, Reverend Tunnell, Reverend Stigers, Herbert Satterfield, and G. L. Newkirk. A new church building was completed in 1905.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

There are eleven churches of this denomination in Johnson county, with a church membership of 1,003. There are ten Sunday Schools, with an enrollment of 1,029.

Houts' Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the home of George Wilson Houts. Mr. Houts came here in 1839 and was an active Methodist and after the division of the church into the Northern and Southern branches in 1844, he was one of the few in Johnson county to ally himself with the Northern branch. After the division, he formed a class at his home and a church organization was effected which has existed to this day. He was class leader, steward, and in other ways active in church work. The present stewards are: Wm. Campbell, George Orme, Robert Huffey, and O. J. Bush, the last named also superintendent of the Sunday school. The church has sixty-five members and the Sunday School has ninety. A new church building will be dedicated June 16, 1918, by Bishop Quayle, of Kansas City.

Warrensburg Methodist Episcopal church. (By Wm. E. Crissey,

Recording Steward from 1870 to present time, 1918.) On August 3, 1865, the church known as the Market Street Methodist Episcopal church, because of its location, was organized. Reverend T. H. Hagerty and J. Wesley Johnson were in charge and the latter preached his first sermon July 7, 1865, the organization being completed on the above given date. Thomas Kirkpatrick, G. W. Houts, G. N. Elliott, C. E. Moorman, S. M. Fitch were stewards, and James Gillilan, C. E. Moorman, G. N. Elliott, M. U. Foster, Robert A. Foster, G. Wilson Houts, Thomas W. Williams, and Wm. Hollandsworth were trustees. The Sunday School was organized the same day with Lewis Schmidlapp, superintendent. The following preachers have been in charge: J. W. Johnson, J. W. Newcomb, Henry Minard, F. S. Beggs, G. W. Durment, J. N. Pierce, W. K. Marshall, H. R. Miller, O. M. Stewart, S. R. Reese, P. McNutt, B. R. Wilburn, D. T. Mattison, L. A. Markham, W. T. Lewis, W. V. Hamil, B. F. Crissman, W. C. Coleman, G. F. Hunt, Perry E. Pierce, C. C. James, and the present pastor, J. C. Gilbreath.

Knob Noster Methodist Episcopal church was organized by Reverend C. E. Carpenter in 1865. A partial list of the charter members follows: Samuel Workman, Sarah Workman, Geo. W. Lutz, and Christina Lutz. Some of the ministers' names are given, namely: George McKee, W. W. Powell, J. R. Sasseen, Sanford Ing, T. S. Benefield, John H. Lea, Wm. DeMott, C. J. W. Jones, and Jas. S. Porter. The church building was built in 1870. The ministers since 1906 are: Reverends Boyd, Wagner, Still, Wright, Hull, Osment, Mason, Dail, and O. W. Freeman, the present pastor. In 1881, there were eighty-eight members of the Sunday School, of which John A. Collins was superintendent. The present Sunday School enrollment is 102 and J. J. Hughes is superintendent. The church membership is 107.

New Hope Methodist Episcopal church. (By Miss S. E. Adams.) A community organization, organized as a Methodist Episcopal church in June, 1866, existed here since 1852, and was known as "Bear Creek Meetin' House." The chief organizers were: Reverends W. K. Glass and G. H. Reed. The charter members were: Amos McDaniel, Diana McDaniel, Sarah and Frances McDaniel, John J. and Elizabeth Corbut, T. R. Adams, and John Bell. The first ministers were: W. K. Glass, G. H. Reed, N. H. Mitchell, J. K. Gardiner, Geo. W. Houts, H. Trelfall, J. C. Berry, Wm. McCready, J. W. Grant, Isaac Entwistle, A. Anderson, B. F. January, and J. H. Gillispie. The first Sunday School was held May, 1866, with Daniel Adams, as superintendent. The present

average attendance at Sunday School is thirty-five, and Z. L. Barnes is superintendent and John T. Dofflemyer, assistant superintendent. J. B. Wayman was a faithful superintendent of the Sunday School for probably eight years. In 1884, a church building was erected and named "New Hope" by Daniel Adams. Some of the pastors since the erection of the church structure are: J. H. Gillispie, James Pine, W. T. Pyles, Wm. Bennett, J. S. Porter, A. Finley, J. C. Brigham, A. M. Lehr, J. H. Hurly, Harmel, A. C. Boyd, Julius Wagener, J. C. Stille, Wright, C. C. Hull, J. M. Mason, and O. W. Freeman.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Holden. (By A. M. Dixon.) The Methodist church was organized at Holden in 1867 by Reverend George H. Reed, who formed a class of fifteen members. The charter members were namely: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Shultz, Wm. Cass, Mr. Harrison, A. Pettis, Wm. Coventry, Moses Franklin, Miss Mary Terrell, Miss Sallie Hank, Miss Frances Givens, J. P. Orr, Mrs. E. L. Beebe, and R. M. Burris. A Sunday School was organized by Mrs. Gardner. The church building was completed on July 31, 1869. The list of pastors, who have served this congregation, follows: George H. Reed, Mitchell, Gardner, A. N. Fields, N. Jewett, J. H. Lea, R. R. Pierce, J. K. Tuttle, W. M. Stephens, S. H. Martland, Patch, C. J. W. Jones, S. R. Reese, Job Ingram, E. J. Hunt, S. Warner, I. J. R. Linnbeck, H. M. Hockney, Albert Jump, Chas. McCord, J. J. Martin, J. W. Coontz, George A. Glenn, T. H. Cockrell, R. B. Templeton, W. L. Gray, W. S. Smith, J. C. Kirk, R. C. Luckie, and the present pastor, A. M. Dixon. The church membership is 240 and the Sunday School enrollment is 226.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chilhowee was organized in the old town of Chilhowee in 1869 with two members, Enoch Barnum and his wife, Hannah Barnum, by Reverend Henry Threlfall. Among the early pastors of this church were: Reverends G. W. Houts, J. Jones, J. H. Gillispie, J. S. Porter, A. Anderson, and B. F. January. The present pastor is Reverend Philip Schneider. The board of stewards is, namely: S. Y. Kern, J. Osborne, Mrs. John Holt, and Mr. Kern is trustee. The old Union church was erected in 1877 by John Latimer and Hathaway Johnson, carpenters, and in the process of erection was twice blown down. It has been supplanted by a remodeled structure dedicated by Finis King.

Wesley Chapel of Kingsville township was organized in 1870, with twenty-five charter members. In 1880 a frame building was erected. In 1881 Miss Long was superintendent of the Sunday School. Some of the ministers who have served this church, are: Reverends Harwood, Moore, Case, Stephens, Molesworth, Anderson, and Woolrey. The Sunday School superintendent is Basil West and the enrollment is from fifty to sixty. The church membership is thirty.

Kingsville Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1890. The charter members who are now living are: Mrs. Dobratz and Mrs. Belle Garrison. Reverend Molesworth was the first pastor. This church has thirty-eight members. The last minister was the late Reverend T. J. Benson.

Centerview Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1871 by Reverend S. F. Beggs. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Dunnivant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Denger, David Bowdel, Mrs. Hall, and George Griffith. Some of the ministers have been: Reverends Grant, Enthwhistle, G. W. Houts, Anderson, and Pogue. The present pastor is Reverend Beard. The Sunday School superintendent is Mr. Zoucha and the enrollment is seventy-five. The church membership is seventy-one.

Methodist Episcopal church in Leeton. (By Mr. and Mrs. James Boone.) This church was built in 1897. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. George Brannon, A. C. Yeck, Mrs. J. J. Lee, Mrs. J. T. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Tanyer and daughter, and others, of whom there is no record. The first pastor was Reverend Beatty. Other ministers, who have been pastors of this church, are: Reverends Finlay, Peter House, Laban, Anderson, G. B. Vanbuskirk, Mack Still, Caleb Kirk, McLean, Rector, Foster, Williams, Jas. Murdock, J. C. Dail, and Zed Wright, the present minister. The church membership is sixty.

First Methodist Episcopal church of Magnolia. (By J. C. Blocher, recording secretary.) The Methodist church was organized at Magnolia on January 24, 1908. The charter members were: James Morrison, Mrs. Madie Morrison, Mrs. Alice Slifer, Mrs. Hattie Parrott, Frank Parrott, Mrs. Zeralda F. Adcock, Miss Laura Pittser, Mrs. M. F. Kissinger, Miss Pansy Morrison, Miss Etta Sharp, and J. A. Adcock. Pastors have served this congregation, as follow: W. H. Leaf, Rowland Hill, Warren Fourpaw, M. F. Murphy, R. O. Williams, J. C. Kirk,

Thomas Martin, J. C. Lee, H. M. Shirk, Roy Nolte, Philip Schneider, who is the present pastor in 1918. The present membership of the church is fifty-three. The Sunday School superintendent for the past three years has been Clarence Yoder and the enrollment is fifty-six.

BRETHREN.

There are five congregations in Johnson county, having a membership of 372, and five Sunday Schools, having an enrollment of 356.

Mineral Creek Church of the Brethren. (By J. M. Mohler.) The Mineral Creek church (Dunkard) was organized January 25, 1869, by a body of ten members, namely: S. S. Mohler and wife, John Harshey and wife, Daniel Mohler and wife, Samuel Fulkerson and wife, and Ephraim Mohler and wife. John Harshey was chosen Elder in Charge, with S. S. Mohler, as assistant in the ministry. In 1871, arrangements were made for the building of a church building and the first meeting was held in the new house on December 24, 1871. The membership of this congregation has been between 150 and 200 for forty-one years. In 1911, a new church structure was erected. This church has now had six presiding elders: John Harshey, S. S. Mohler, Fred Culp, John M. Mohler, Jas. M. Mohler, D. L. Mohler. Jas. M. Mohler is elder in charge at the present time. Elder John M. Mohler has held membership in the church for forty-seven years and served in the ministry forty-four years. Daniel Neher, aged ninety-one years, has held membership and served the church as deacon continuously for nearly forty-nine years. The present church membership is 217. As early as the second year of the organization, a Sunday School was maintained and the total enrollment in all departments is 205.

Clearfork Congregation Church of the Brethren. (By D. L. Mohler.) This locality had been a mission for nearly thirty years before an independent congregation was organized. Regular preaching services were held at Mound school house by Elder S. S. and John M. Mohler, about 1880. Elder S. S. Mohler came about 1885. There have been no local ministers in the congregation. The ministry has been supplied from the church at Leeton. This congregation organized in June, 1906, and the meeting house was built at the same time. There were twenty charter members, as follow: Eliza Laughman, Thomas J. Williams, Emma J. Williams, John Sproat, Linnie Sproat, Leroy Slusher.

Mrs. Leroy Slusher, Wm. Phillips, Lucy Phillips, Susan Long, Mack Asberry, Mrs. Mack Asberry, Robert Cox, Mrs. Robert Cox, Mrs. Flora Howe, Mrs. Zetta Howe, Mary Laughman, Isaac Reynolds, and Daisy Reynolds. The church membership is at present thirty-three and the Sunday School enrollment is sixty-six.

Centerview Congregation Church of the Brethren. (By Chas. W. Repp.) This congregation was organized about 1870 by A. Creager, A. Stoner, and E. B. Repp. Other charter members were: Peter Kinzer, Thomas Allen, A. Hutchinson, J. Strawsburg, with their wives and the daughters of Joseph Royer. The present elder in charge is James Holloway. There are twenty-five members of the congregation and about the same number in the Sunday School. Aaron Rupert, P. Burgard, and C. W. Repp are the present trustees in 1918.

Warrensburg Congregation Church of the Brethren, South was organized August 3, 1880, by Elders A. Hutchinson and S. S. Mohler, with the following charter members: John Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Wm. Mohler, J. E. Lightner, Dr. and Mrs. Reese, Lucinda Bowman, Salina Lewis, Barbara Leary, Lizzie Newcomb, Mrs. S. L. Baile, Mrs. N. J. Roop, Anna Bowman, and Elizabeth D. Mohler. The first elder in charge was A. W. Reese, and others who have served this congregation, are: Abram Weaver, D. M. Mohler, John Leatherman, S. S. Mohler, J. W. Brooks, Levi Mohler, John E. Mohler, H. H. Mohler, Jesse D. Mohler. The first Sunday School was held in March, 1888, with John Brooks, superintendent. There are forty-nine members enrolled in the Sunday School and the church membership is forty-seven.

Clark Avenue Congregation Church of the Brethren was organized in 1914 with thirty-seven members, who at once began the building of a brick church house on Clark avenue. E. A. Markey was chosen pastor and the charter members were as follow: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Markey, Mr. and Mrs. Katherman, Mr. and Mrs. David Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Laughman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. James Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Maness, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cantrell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Miller, Zura Maxwell, Anna Miller, Lizzie Culp, Mary Anna Culp, Mary Hyder, Effie House, Anna Knaus, Mary Cox, Minnie Sheridan, John Plager, and John Holloway. The church has fifty members and a Sunday School attendance of forty-five.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Johnson county was for a number of years in the Independence Stake of this denomination. The increase of membership made it necessary to form a new Stake, known as the Holden Stake, with Holden as headquarters. The present officers of the Stake are: David J. Krahl, Holden, president; Frederick A. McWethy, Holden, counselor to president; a High Council composed of the following: Dr. Emery Thompson (present mayor of Holden), C. F. Scarcliff, Barnard P. Thompson, J. E. Johnson, E. E. Fender, and H. E. Mohler, of Holden; Wm. Hartnell, of Post Oak; Frederick A. Cool, of Warrensburg; Robert E. Burgess and Washington S. Macrae, of Knob Noster; Chas. A. Gaither, of Lexington; and a Bishopric composed of Chas. J. Hunt, of Independence and J. W. A. Bailey and Isaac M. Ross, of Holden.

Holden Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was established through the efforts of Henry Scarcliff and family. In the early seventies, there were six charter members: Elder Frank P. Scarcliff being the first pastor. Prominent among the pioneer members were the families of Henry Scarcliff and John Johnson. C. F. Scarcliff was pastor for eight years and he is still superintendent of the Sunday School and has been for many years. The present church building was erected in 1905. The following have served as pastors of this branch of the Church of Jesus Christ: Henry Resch, C. F. Scarcliff, A. L. Gurwell, A. H. Parsons, C. E. Hand, James Mohler, J. W. Layton. At the present time, in 1918, the local church work is in charge of the Stake Presidency, David J. Krahl and F. A. McWethy. For the accommodation of the aged members of the church, the church authorized the State Presidency and Bishopric to purchase the St. Cecelia Academy for a Home for the Aged. The building was at once repaired and fitted out to be used as a Home for the Aged Saints. There are eighty rooms in the building, which is strictly modern. A Sunday School was organized about 1890 with twenty-six members. The present enrollment is 210. The church membership is 482.

Warrensburg Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (By Elder F. A. Cool, Warrensburg, Missouri.) An organization known as the Pleasant View Branch was effected at the home of Elijah and Sarah

Baggs seven miles northwest of Warrensburg by Bishop Roderick May and Elder W. T. Bozarth on February 21, 1893, with Martin Cain as president and Charles H. Overton, secretary. The following were among the charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cain, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. B. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Baggs, and Chas. H. Overton. On December 8, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Abrahams associated themselves with the organization, and on July 5, 1896, Elder Abrahams was chosen presiding elder of the branch, which office he held until its consolidatoin with the Warrensburg Branch. The organization of a branch was made May 30, 1909, by Apostle I. N. White, President G. E. Harrington, and Bishop Roderick May. Elder Bailey was selected as presiding elder, Bessie Cargyle, clerk. At a meeting held in June of the same year a committee of five was selected to locate and purchase a site for the erection of a church building, which was dedicated May 7, 1916. Those who have served as presidents of the branch since its organization are: J. W. A. Bailey, J. T. Hackett, S. C. Andes, G. W. Hancock, and the present presiding officer, Elder Frederick A. Cool. Membership of the local organization is 158.

Knob Noster Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (By Elder W. S. Macrae.) The Knob Noster Branch was organized May 26, 1889. The first officers of the branch were Elder J. H. Wells, president, John Kaler, Gomer Wells, A. E. Weidman, Perry O. Wells acted as clerk. The charter members were John H. Wells, Jane Wells, Gomer R. Wells, Logan R. Wells, Perry O. Wells, Mary L. Wells, John Kaler, Aaron E. Weidman, Chas. Babbit, Minnie Babbit, Minnie Grier, Abijah C. Spake, William McMillian. A building was erected in 1890. The presidents of the branch since its organization are: J. H. Wells, A. E. Weidman, W. S. Macrae, J. E. Bozarth, J. F. Grimes, R. E. Burgess. W. S. Macrae is president at the present time, being under General Conference appointment. The membership of the branch at the present time is 259.

Post Oak Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. (By President James Duffey.) The Post Oak Branch of the church was organized November 1, 1901, by George H. Hulmes and W. H. Garrett, of the Independence Stake Presidency, and Elder S. J. Madden. In 1913 they erected a very neat church. The present membership is 128. The present officers are: John Miller, president; W. T. Beckett, Francis Smith,

James Duffey, and Elva Raveill, secretary. The following have occupied as presidents: S. J. Madden, Henry Houts, T. W. Raveill, Wm. Hartnell, James Duffey and John A. Miller.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

There are fifteen churches in Johnson county of this denomination, with 723 members and ten Sunday Schools, with 569 members. There are three Union Sunday Schools, with 316 members.

Columbus Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1830 by Reverend R. D. Morrow. The charter members were: Nicholas Houx, Rachel Houx, James B. Harris, A. Harris, and Isabelle Foster. The first service was held at the residence of Nicholas Houx, about 1829. The first Sunday School was held at Columbus in 1834. There are now twenty-six members of the church. Ministers who have served this church are: R. D. Morrow, James Houx, John Prather, Finis King, C. L. Coleman, A. VanAusdol, A. A. Moore.

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1834 by Reverend R. D. King. The ruling elders were John Foster and James B. Harris. One charter member is still living, Mrs. Adams. The church building was erected in 1836 and some of the ministers of this congregation have been: Reverends Compton, Thomas, Smith, Whitsett, Ridley, S. Finis King, Z. T. Orr, Matthews, W. Whitsett, J. H. Houx, G. W. Petty, and T. A. Bozarth. The present church membership is thirty-five and there are seventy-five Union Sunday School members. The present superintendent is Silas Shannon.

Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian church. (By Miss May Windsor, of Holden, Missouri.) This church was organized May 1, 1837, with the following charter members: Lazarus Masterson Elizabeth Masterson, Deborah Masterson, Samuel E. Rowden, Nancy Rowden, Wm. Bigham (Sr.), Lydia Bigham, Jane Bigham, James Givens, Martin Forgeson, Mary Ann Forgeson, Robert M. White, Jane White, Jane Brooks, Elizabeth Bigham, Samuel K. White. In 1843, the name of "New Hope Congregation" was changed to "Rock Spring." In August, 1848, the church members obtained the present tract of land and a stone church building was erected. It was destroyed in 1861, although the walls remained standing and on September 14, 1869, the structure was rebuilt and in 1870 was dedicated. This church building was torn down in 1891 and the present frame structure erected and dedicated in

May, 1892. The following is the list of pastors since the year 1869: Reverends A. VanAusdol, J. Cal. Littrell, S. G. Givens, Frank Russell, S. D. Givens, C. P. Duval, C. C. McConnell, G. W. Mathis, P. McCluney, Wm. Gillum, T. B. Rice, H. C. Sharp, S. D. Givens, J. H. Houx, T. B. Rice, F. E. Duncan, Z. T. Orr, S. H. McElvaine, F. P. Baxter, S. H. McElvaine, N. J. Salyer, L. B. Crawford, W. H. Peck.

Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview. (By R. M. King.) This church was organized and built in 1840 as a union church the first one in Centerview township, and was named Smyrna. It was organized at the residence of Philip S. Houx by Rev. J. B. Morrow. It was reorganized June 2, 1866, by Rev. J. B. Morrow at the residence of Samuel C. Graham. The first elders were Samuel C. Graham, Robert B. Graham and Joseph Peak. The charter members were Samuel C. Graham and wife, Robert B. Graham and wife, Joseph Peak and wife, Jas. Graham and wife, Jas. Sluder, Margaret Houx, Robert W. Houx, Miss Margaret Whitsett. The present church house was built in 1872. In 1873 the name of the church was changed to the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview. The ministers who have served this church as pastors: Rev. Addison, Van Ausdol, Rev. S. Finis King, Rev. W. F. Gordon, Rev. J. W. Means, Rev. Walter Schenck, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, Rev. Frank Russell, Rev. G. W. Mathis, Rev. I. G. Thompson, Rev. A. B. Johnson, Rev. J. W. Sullivan, Rev. M. R. Daugherty, H. Clay Yates, D. D., Rev. T. A. DeVore, Rev. C. D. Cartner and Rev. F. P. Baxter.

Bethel church. (By J. E. Foster.) Organized and built in 1883, by Rev. G. W. Mathis, pastor, with sixty members. This congregation has been served by ministers as follow: Rev. G. W. Mathis, Rev. Y. W. Whitsett, Rev. William Stackinger, Rev. W. T. Gillum, Rev. J. Cal. Littrell, Rev. J. A. Pateet, Rev. Frank Russell, Rev. A. R. McClelland, Rev. J. G. West, Rev. S. R. Shull, Reverend Black, Rev. R. M. Hudson, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, Rev. Levi Henshaw, Rev. G. W. Petty, and Rev. L. B. Crawford, the present pastor. The Sunday School has fifty members. E. E. Reynolds is the superintendent. The church has twenty members.

Pleasant Grove church was organized in 1853-54 by John B. Morrow. The building was erected in 1861. Some of the original members were: William Geery and wife, Daniel Adams, Susan Adams, Isaiah Kimzey and wife, and C. P. Phillips. Pastors who served the church

in early times were W. Gillum, W. Compton, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, and J. T. A. Henderson. The membership is about sixty, with about thirty in the Sunday School.

Oak Grove church was organized March 30, 1855, by Rev. J. B. Morrow with the following members: George Hoffman, Mary Hoffman, Louisa Hoffman, Bedford Brown, Polly A. Brown, Rebecca Walker, Sarah Roberts, John Roberts, James G. Suddath, Elizabeth Suddath, Elizabeth Roach, Virginia Hargrave, B. F. Suddath, Caroline Tharington, Margaret Hanley, Nancy Whitsett, Elizabeth Hornbuckle, James S. Brown, John W. Brown, Sarah J. Brown. The following pastors have served: Revs. J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, Albert A. Moore, J. A. Prather, and W. T. Gillum. This building is owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists. The church membership is about fifteen. A union Sunday School was organized in 1876. The present membership is about seventy.

Montserrat church was organized in 1859, by Rev. J. B. Morrow. The charter members were James Mayes, John Robinson, John T. Gillum, J. B. Mayes, John E. Robinson, John M. Houx, Nancy M. Houx, Mary C. Mayes, Louise H. Robinson, Julia A. Robinson, Martha A. Mayes, Margaret A. Gillum, Elizabeth Box, and Richard Box. The ruling elders appointed at the meeting were: John Robinson, John B. Mayes and John T. Gillum. The church was built one and a quarter miles northwest of town by John Mayes, John B. Mayes, Jehu Robinson, John T. Gillum and others. The ministers were as follow: J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, W. S. Reed, J. Cal. Littrell, D. M. K. Barnett, S. H. McElvaine, G. D. Givens, Levi Henshaw, David Hogan, J. R. Whitsett, Y. W. Whitsett, Elbert Hefner, Ben Thomas, S. B. Zaricor, R. M. Hudson. The church building was moved to Montserrat about 1876. The church has forty members. The Sunday School was organized by J. B. Mayes and is a union one, with a membership of ninety-five.

Mount Moriah Cumberland Presbyterian church. (By Mrs. W. B. Parsons.) Organized February 2, 1861. The charter members were: William Stockton, Sarah Stockton, William McMahan, Rachel C. McMahan, Mary E. Stockton, Andrew J. Stockton, Mary A. Stockton, Jane Whitted, William G. Stockton, Nancy F. Poague, Sena Brandon, Elizabeth N. Martin, Harvey Harrison, Zilphia Harrison, Caroline Shackelford, Isaac M. Stockton, Frank W. Stockton, Luvena Redford, Martha Riddle. A frame building was built soon after the war and

is still in use. The following ministers have served: Reverends G. V. Ridley, S. D. Givens, H. R. Smith, W. T. Gorden, John A. Prather, Levi Henshaw, J. Cal Littrell, A. M. Buchanan, G. W. Mathis, Frank Russell, J. H. Houx, A. R. McClellan, James A. West, A. N. McCammon, Rev. Elbert Hefner, S. B. Zorecor, J. E. Cortner, Fred C. Hughes, L. C. Sharp and H. C. Sharp. The membership is forty. The Sunday School was organized at the beginning of the church. William McMahan was the first superintendent. The present pastor is Rev. H. C. Sharp.

Pisgah Cumberland Presbyterian church. (By Mrs. S. A. Catlin.) Organized and the old church house was built in 1860. There were about twenty-five charter members including the Littrells, Peaks, Taylors, Oglesbys, Morrows, Farris, Hogans and Guthries. Rev. J. B. Morrow was the first pastor. Others were: S. Finis King, J. H. Houx, L. T. Clemmons, S. H. McElvaine, David Hogan, T. M. Gillum, W. B. Farr, R. M. Hudson, J. A. Bozarth, L. C. Sharp, and N. J. Salyer. T. E. Thompson is superintendent of the Sunday School. A new church was built in 1897. There are thirty members.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Warrensburg was organized in 1866. The charter members were: Robert McFarland, Elizabeth McFarland, A. W. Ridings, Mary J. Ridings, L. Murphy, William P. Granger, F. M. Granger, Miss U. Granger, Eliza Granger, I. A. Knight, Rachel Brownlee, Joseph Brownlee, W. S. and J. H. Warnick, Jane Berry, E. M. Cockrell, B. E. Morrow, Henry Neill, Sarah A. Neill, L. A. Ward, Emily Edwards, Miss S. M. Lewis, Mary J. Morrow, A. C. McFarland, Margaret Knight, Susan Bradley, James and S. P. Warnick, Sina E. and Margaret Warnick. The ministers have been: Reverends J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, J. E. Sharp, A. L. Barr, S. Finis King, M. B. Irvin, W. C. Denson, Dan D. Bushnell, Samuel Garvin, H. C. Yates, T. A. Devon, I. S. Sproul, A. C. Biddle.

Salem Cumberland Presbyterian church. (By T. E. Williams.) Organized in September, 1870 with the following charter members: John H. Smith, Charles E. Miller, John N. Allworth, Andrew Mathews, Mrs. Anna Allworth, Miss Jane Buchanan, L. W. Clark, Henry W. Clark, Aaron H. Campbell, Miss Mattie Coleman, Miss Sallie Dixon, John J. Farner, Mrs. Louisa Farner, Miss Nancy J. Fitzgerald, Miss Hanna Frost, Isaac Green, Mrs. Fannie Green, Miss Josephine Hager, Miss Alice A. Hager, Miss Mary Kelley, Miss Susan Kelley, Elijah Miller, George A. Miller, Miss Mary Miller, George W. Miller, Mrs.

Lydia Rubison, Mrs. Lavinia Redford, Miss Ellen Redford, Mrs. Martha A. Riley, Mrs. Ella Smith, Eli B. Stewart, Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Miss Martha Smith, and Mrs. Julia A. Taylor. In 1883, John H. Smith donated one acre of ground for a building site where the church now stands. A Sunday School was organized in 1872. The ministers who have been here are: William F. Gorden, A. A. Moore, J. A. Prather, B. F. Thomas, William T. Gillum, Y. W. Whitsett, G. W. Matthews, T. B. Rice, H. C. Sharp, A. B. McClellan, W. A. McCammen, James West, Elbert Hefner, Reverend Gross, G. B. Zaricor, J. E. Courtner, F. C. Hughes, the present pastor. There are eighty members.

Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church. (By J. E. Eberts.) This church is six miles south of Warrensburg. On August 6, 1871, the present organization was effected by Rev. W. Benton Farr, D. D., and named Mt. Zion. The charter members were: Robert N. Warnick, James H. Warnick, Pat H. Alexander, Alex. C. Scott, David Marr, J. W. Marr, J. T. Marr, David A. Marr, George P. Greer, John P. Warnick, Rev. Len F. Clemens, Garrett J. Littrell, Robert Littrell, Charles F. Littrell, John Silvey, Sanford F. Warnick, Valentine Ewing, Stephen Williams, George C. Prigmore, Ben. G. Woodford, John F. Woodford, Thornton T. Woodford, James Warnick, Asa Woodford, Hugh R. Warnick, John M. Warnick, Geo. W. Warnick, Wm. S. Warnick, Mary E. Alexander, Mary Greer, Catherine Marr, Jane Berry, Amanda M. Littrell, Mary M. Littrell, Matilda Littrell, Mary J. Clemens, Mary E. Townsley, Sarah E. Scott, Mary E. Marshall, Sallie A. Warnick, Mary B. Woodford, Julia E. Woodford, Susan M. Littrell, Nancy C. Marr, Louisa J. Wallace, S. C. Wheatley, Mary E. Marshall, Margaret Woodford, Susan F. Woodford, Arthusa A. Woodford, Amanda J. Warnick, Sina E. Warnick, Nancy J. Warnick, Sina P. Warnick. The present house of worship was built in 1871. The ministers have been: Revs. M. F. Gorden, F. P. Witherspoon, S. Finis King, J. H. Houx, W. T. Gillum, G. W. Petty, W. S. Winkler, F. P. Baxter, L. F. Clemens, Miss Birdie Lee Pallette, present pastor. John Fickas and L. E. Musser are the present deacons. The first clerk of the board of elders was Robert Littrell. Robert N. Warnick was clerk for about fifteen years. The present clerk is J. E. Eberts. The present membership is about eighty. This church has had a Sunday School since 1875. The first superintendent was Robert N. Warnick. There are about sixty members of this school.

Cumberland Presbyterian church of Holden. (By Mrs. Geo. W. Redford.) In March 1883, Rev. W. B. Farr, S. F. King and A. L. Barr visited Holden, and with resident members organized this congregation. A lot was purchased on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, and by 1884 the house was completed. The following pastors have served this church: J. W. Duvall, W. E. Snider, Frank Russel, A. H. Kelso, W. T. Gillum, R. B. Ward, E. B. Johnson, Frank Russell, J. F. Goodwin, and A. L. Odell. On September 9, 1905, the congregation met and a majority declared in favor of union with the Presbyterian church. March 15, 1918, there are only seven loyal members of the Cumberland Presbyterians of Holden, Missouri.

Chilhowee Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized June 22, 1884, with sixty-five charter members. The ruling elders were Alex. McLin, G. T. Stark, Frank Sharp. The ministers have been: Revs. G. Whitsett, C. C. McConnell, P. McCluney, J. H. Houx, Newman, Geo. Petty, E. R. Duggins, McElvaine, Winkler, C. D. Gartner, and R. M. Hudson. The present officers are John C. Culley, S. I. Dobson, Sam Pemberton, R. F. Graham, C. C. Ridley, clerk. Present membership is about thirty-five. In 1915 a federation was arranged with the Christian and Protestant Methodist congregations. In 1917 the Christians withdrew. The union Sunday school has a membership of 151.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

There are eight Presbyterian churches in the county with 1,277 members and seven Sunday Schools with 836 members.

Warrensburg First Presbyterian church. (By Lizzie F. Grover.) One of the early pioneers of the Presbyterian church was Rev. Mr. Bradshaw sent out by a board of home missions who held meetings attended by a few Presbyterians in Warrensburg in 1851. The First Presbyterian church was organized May 30, 1852, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenk and Elder L. Green. The members received by certificate at that time were Elias Ogden, Mrs. Maria Louise Ogden, Miss Mary Ogden, Mrs. Deborah Silliman, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Belia P. Evans, Miss Lucy H. Evans, Mr. John Cummins, Jesse Brown, Mrs. Kitty Brown, Dr. William Calhoun, Love S. Cornwall, Mrs. Martha S. Cornwall, and Mrs. Agnes Woods. The elders elected were Mr. Elias Ogden, Mr. P. P. Evans, and Dr. William Calhoun. The first regular pastor was Mr. James S. Lapsley, who supplied Warrensburg and Knob Noster churches

alternately in 1857-58. This church was the only church in the Presbytery that remained loyal to the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., during the Civil War. The regular ministers of the church since organization have been: James S. Lapsley, Revs. Mr. Coulter, R. S. Symington, Robert Reese, Eben Muse, J. H. Clark, William H. Hillis, Farel Hart, Charles Fueller, George M. Caldwell, Dwight K. Steele, Frederick W. Hinitt, Edward W. Clippenger, J. M. Ross, Dr. R. Neale, Edward H. Gelvin, Samuel Garvin, Benjamin E. Wallace, Edward H. Gelvin. Elbert Hefner is the present pastor. The union of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and the First Presbyterian church was effected July 11, 1906. The women of the church have three organizations for service, the Missionary Society, Mrs. W. A. Stephens, president; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. C. T. Oglesby, president; Young Women's Church Improvement Society, Mrs. Ross McVey, president. The Men's Brotherhood of the congregation is organized for Bible study, fellowship, and social service, Charles Goodnight, president. The president of the Young Peoples Christian Endeavor Society is Helen Smith. The present membership of the church is 425.

Latour Presbyterian church was organized before the war as the Rose Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church. Some of the old members were: Leonard Renick, John Newton, George Gilliland, Dennis Dunham, Mrs. Melissa, Gilliland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. They have had a Sunday School since 1872. After the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches, the church was moved from Rose Hill to Latour. The last minister was Rev. E. L. Trepp. He was preceded by Dr. A. D. Wolf. The membership is 130.

Presbyterian church of Knob Noster. (By Ed. S. Harte.) There were Presbyterians in this vicinity "before the war" and a church organization existed; the earliest record showing that a session meeting was held on Sabbath, July 29, 1860. Services were held over a store during the winter of 1867-68. The organization was effected May 21, 1867, by Rev. J. H. Byers and a building erected. It was dedicated March 22, 1868. The annual report of 1869 gives forty-two members and a Sabbath School of fifty; 1870 reports, fifty-seven members and sixty in Sabbath School. The names of Cunningham, Blackstalk, Sevier, Thornton, Uley, VanAusdol, McCormack, Latin, Workman, Butterfield, Hardey, Talpey, Crutchfield, Thompson, Shafer, Ward,

Hogan, Stringfield and Beatty appeared as officers or members prior to 1875. In 1885, a new chapel was built on the corner of the lot where the manse now stands and in 1895 an addition was built. The union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches was effected in 1906 and a new edifice was erected in 1911. Two of the charter members of the Presbyterian church are still living: Mr. Thomas Mahin, who resides in Lodi, California; and Mrs. Mary Young, who has for fifty years been a faithful member of the church. Seventeen pastors have served this congregation, Rev. N. M. White serving at the present time, with 103 members enrolled, an active Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, missionary and Ladies' Aid Societies.

First Presbyterian church of Holden was organized in November, 1866, by Rev. S. C. Clark, with the following charter members: Jonas Houghton, Mary Jane Houghton, Mrs. William Powell, Mrs. Anna C. Powell, Miss Janett E. Powell, J. R. Peet, Mrs. Nancy W. Peet. A frame church building was erected in 1867, which was replaced by a brick building. In August of 1916, the Cumberland church of Holden united with the Presbyterian. The membership is 225. The following have been ministers: Revs. C. S. Clark, H. H. Hill, W. J. Lea, J. R. Henderson, L. J. Drake, W. T. Wardel, O. G. Morton, R. Cooper Bailey, J. T. Boyer, J. O. Hough, C. W. Sample, A. B. Appleby, A. F. Gordon Mackay, G. P. Keeling and E. W. Akers, the present pastor. Sunday school superintendents have been: Chris. Mertz, Rev. W. J. Lea, Dr. M. V. Johnson, W. H. Craig, T. J. Halsey, H. R. McCutcheon, O. F. Welch, Dr. E. Andruss, H. J. Scheer. The Sunday School membership is 128.

Presbyterian church of Centerview. (By H. S. Coudit.) Organized February 8, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Allen. The following were charter members: Thomas W. McConnell, Catherine McConnell, Oliver T. McConnell, Hattie McConnell, Mary E. Foote, Ross C. Hull, Hugh Larimer, Hugh E. Larimer, Isaac Larimer, Robert Dyer, Amelia Dyer, Frank Dyer, Elsa Dyer, Robert Kiddoo, Jennie Kiddoo, Mary Withrow, Isabella Huggins, Jane Trimble, Alice Trimble. The ministers have been Revs. W. H. Hillis, J. S. Poage, L. Railsback, D. R. Crockett, Joseph May, William Coleman, A. E. Vanorden, R. Cooper Bailey, H. C. White, G. J. Donnell, and E. W. Haymaker. January 20, 1907, the Presbyterian church of Centerview and the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview were united. Since the union the church

has been served by the following ministers: Revs. M. Brooks, N. N. Tatum, J. R. Burchfield, and H. S. Condit, the latter being the present pastor. D. F. Halcomb is superintendent of the Sunday School. There are 189 members with a Sabbath School of 175.

New Liberty church was organized September 13, 1885, by Ben Thomas, G. T. Hughes, Cary Elliott, G. W. Elliott, A. M. Carter, W. T. Roberts, G. N. Atkins, R. W. R. Wall, George Hindman, Hubert Elliott, W. H. McLin. There were in all, forty charter members. The church was dedicated December 25, 1885, by Rev. J. H. Houx. The ministers have been Revs. Ben Thomas, C. C. McConnell, Sam Givans, B. McCluney, J. C. Worley, Lee T. Orr, L. F. Goodwin, S. E. McCluney, Joseph Warnick, J. G. West, George Talbott, Howard Talbott, H. B. White, who is now in charge. There are ninety members. The Sunday School was organized in 1885. J. T. Hughes served as superintendent for ten years. The present superintendent is Miss Bernice Atkins. There are sixty members.

Columbus church was organized in 1906 at the time of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches. The minister for the last two years has been Rev. Dein. There is a union Sunday School with the Christian Sunday School. The superintendent is Jesse Ramsey. There are about thirty members.

Jacoby Chapel church. (By Isaiah Jacoby.) On July 4, 1872, Elias Jacoby donated one and one-fourth acres of land to be used for a cemetery and church site to the first denomination of either Methodist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, German Reform or Lutheran churches that availed itself of the offer. No attempt was made to build a church on this site until the spring of 1906, when Isaiah Jacoby, a son of Elias Jacoby, circulated a subscription. He and George A. Middleton raised almost two thousand dollars. The church was built and the congregation was organized that year. The following ministers have been pastors: Revs. P. A. Groves, Shepherd, Cordray, J. H. Woodard, A. K. Price, C. W. Smith, W. L. Logan, E. Moneymaker, L. H. Eakes, B. F. Rostock, W. M. White. The present officers are: Elders, W. L. Bethel, Isaiah Jacoby, Logan Davis, Tompkins Rice, and Joseph Simmerman; deacons, Irwin K. Ramsey, Glen Buthe, Wilber T. Parsons and Loy Stump; trustees, John E. Parsons, Lyle C. Jacoby, and Kenneth Middleton. Church treasurer is George A. Middleton. There are eighty-five members. A Sunday School was organized in December,

1906, with J. A. Webb, superintendent. There are seventy-five members, and W. L. Bethel is superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

There are ten churches in the county, and 925 members. There are ten Sunday Schools and 687 members.

Blackwater M. E. church, South. (By Rev. Thomas P. Cobb, of Lexington.) This is the oldest religious organization in the county. During the Christmas holidays of 1829, a series of meetings were held and Rev. Edward T. Peery organized a class with the following charter members: Rev. G. Fine, Mrs. F. Fine, Narcissa Fine, Thomas Winsor, Rebecca Winsor, Sr., Rebecca Winsor, Jr., Julia Winsor, Frances Winsor, Levi Simpson, Susan Simpson, I. Riser, Richard Bradley, Abadiah Bradley, James Bradley, Lacy Bradley, Tompkins Bradley, Mary Bradley, Clena Bradley, Z. T. Darris, E. E. Darris, W. Cox. Rev. W. Redman was the first Presbyterian elder. The first regular preacher was Benjamin Franklin Johnson, who joined the conference in 1830. Other early pastors were: Thomas Wallace, Thomas G. Ashley, G. W. Bewley, Daniel A. Leeper, Jesse Green, D. S. Capell, E. E. Degge, Silas Williams, J. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cumming, R. A. Foster, H. W. Webster, R. Minshall, H. N. Watts, M. Buren, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodard, John D. Wood, and J. D. H. Wooldridge. The first church was a log building, built in 1834. Camp meetings were held regularly every August for about twenty-five years. A frame house was built in the forties. This house was burned by Federal soldiers during the war. After the war, a big revival meeting was held in Miller school house, after which, in 1868 or 1869, the present building was erected. Of that charter membership of the old church, Tompkins Bradley was the chorister. There were no instruments in those days, but his trumpet-like voice was sufficient for pioneer worship. The ministers since 1881 have been: N. M. Dowdy, W. F. Wagoner, C. W. Wright, T. C. Pucket, S. P. Greening, W. T. Eastwood, T. D. Payne, L. L. Pinnell, T. P. Cobb, C. Bruner, the latter being the present pastor. J. W. Craig is superintendent of the Sunday School.

Basin Knob M. E. church, South. (By Alma Wilkinson, Mrs. Harvey Phillips, Rev. L. M. Starkey.) In an old log school house on the Reuben Fulkerson farm, the Basin Knob church began its career in

1837. Billy Hayes, Jackson Longacre, Johnnie Longacre, Phoebe Longacre, Peter Hall, Maria Hall, Saminy Lundy, Jimmy Sanders and family, Moses Mullins, Mrs. Reuben Fulkerson, and Betsy Crisp were among the charter members. Thomas Ashby and Daniel Leeper were probably the earliest ministers. Sunday School was also conducted. Jackson Longacre was the first superintendent. A few years previous to the Civil War a church was built. In 1867, Barnaby reorganized the church from the chaos inflicted during the war. On June 23, 1869, the church was burned. In the spring of 1870 they began work on the present church, which was dedicated in 1884. The first one to preach in this church was Peter Cobb. Former pastors were: H. W. Danner, W. M. Pitts, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, R. A. Allen, T. P. Cobb, W. S. Woodward, J. M. Johnson, H. F. Harris, W. F. Briggs, I. N. Watts, H. C. Meredith, H. S. Mobley, A. C. Briggs, L. H. Davis, N. A. Auld, W. T. Gill, W. M. Crutsinger, J. J. Keller, S. G. Keyes, C. C. Berry, W. H. Neslar, I. P. Cobb, J. B. Swinney, I. E. Wood, W. H. Smith, McMurry, E. W. Bartley, W. W. Garrett, W. E. Tull, L. M. Starkey. The oldest members are Mrs. Moses Ferguson, and Mrs. Felicia Wall, who is over 90. In 1908, the church was remodeled as it appears today. The membership of the church is about ninety, and sixty-five in Sunday school.

Warrensburg M. E. church, South.—Preaching commenced in about 1838. The first society was probably organized by Rev. James Porter, and services were held in the old log court house. Some of the earliest members were Elizabeth Granger, Isaac Granger, Z. T. Davis, Elizabeth E. Davis, Sarah Colburn, Nancy Dyer, Mary Davis, Adkins Power, W. H. Anderson and Col. James McCowan. The first building was erected in 1853 east of the old cemetery in Old Town. This was burned in 1864. Then another one was built in 1867. In 1884 a new site was secured and a building erected. In 1903, fire again destroyed the parsonage and damaged the church until it was thought best to abandon the property. The present site was secured and work began in September, 1906. The building was completed and dedicated August 9, 1908. The ministers have been: Revs. David McAnally, Geo. W. Love, J. L. Porter, S. S. Colbern, Thos. B. Ruble, R. A. Foster, W. R. Babcock, Daniel A. Leeper, John C. Shackelford, C. C. Wood, John S. Scurlock, B. A. Holloway, S. S. Bryant, J. C. Daily, Dr. W. M. Prottsman, Joab Spencer, W. A. Matthews, E. A. Keith, Pugsley, B. V. Alton, E. K. Wolf, W. M. Rader, O. E. Vivian, J. H. Cleaves, W. H. Comer, J. R. Strong, C. L. Stauffer,

and R. M. Hawkins, the present pastor. The present membership is 265. Prof. W. W. Parker is superintendent. Enrollment is 135.

Montserrat M. E. church, South, (formerly Lea's Chapel) was organized at the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea, about 1840. The original members were Dr. J. L. Lea, Mrs. Harriet Lea, Robert H. and Jane D. Lea, Mary Hargraves, W. H. DeAman, Margaret Robinson, Josiah Harper and Welcome McCart. The first church was built near the residence of Doctor Lea, in 1861. This building was later sold and the funds used in the present building in Montserrat, which was finished in 1833. The present membership is thirty-eight; there are thirty-two in the Sunday school. Ernest Norman is the present superintendent.

Oak Grove M. E. church, South. (By W. H. Driver.) This church was organized about 1852. The charter members were: Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, Sarah Simpson, Catherine Neff, Dr. T. P. McCluney, Mrs. Mary W. Youngs, Rev. and Mrs. John McCluney, Mrs. S. Brown, John Atherton, William McCluney, Mrs. Bradley, Charity Atherton, Jacob L. Neff, Margaret Dobson, Clara McCluney, Mr. and Mrs. John Neff. The circuit riders were: Robert A. Blakely, L. P. Sicheloff, L. Phillips, W. M. Pitts, J. P. Gibson, L. H. Vandiber, Josiah McCary, W. S. Woodard, L. W. Pearce, John Bond, E. W. Woodward. The ministers have been Revs. Bedsworth, Peter Cobb, W. J. Snow, Mr. Bruner, J. R. Hedges, Mr. Suddath, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Rainey, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Barrett, G. R. Wright, F. Pryer and J. A. Jared. There in a union Sunday School.

Chilhowee M. E. church, South was organized in 1836. The older members were: George Douglass Wright, John A. Wright, John Wilson, with their families, Mrs. Abner Steward, Mrs. James Steward, and Mrs. Joseph Steward. During the Civil War the organization was broken up. In 1868, some of the members organized a class in the school house in old Chilhowee. The charter members were: George D. Wright and wife, Elizabeth; Mrs. Eliza Wright, Dr. T. J. Wright and wife, Annie; Miss Almanza Cull, Miss Polly Cull, James I. Culley. The pastors have been: J. P. Barnaby, J. B. H. Wooldridge, John C. Murphy, B. Margerson, Wilbur King. The Methodist Episcopal church, South, C. P. N. E. church, and Protestant Methodist, built a union church in 1878. Other pastors were: T. P. Cobb, W. S. Woodard, J. Y. Busby, A. L. Houston, J. J. Hill, V. M. Crutsinger, Lewis, N. M. Dowdy, A. G. Moore, J. P. Caldwell, T. B. Harris, and G. H. Green. The new church

was completed in 1897. J. W. Patison came as pastor in October, 1898; next, J. J. Keller, Dewitt Beery, E. T. Raney, W. W. Alexander, G. L. Coffman, A. S. Swanson, A. Snowden, W. H. Hesler, R. W. Shemwell, H. G. Gatlin, J. R. Scott, and G. B. Snapp. The membership is 115, and 114 in Sunday School. In 1907, the old parsonage which had been moved from Old Town was sold, and a new one built. Rev. Snapp is the present pastor.

Cornelia M. E. church, South. (By C. M. Taylor.) It was organized about 1853 by Rev. Warren Pitts. Some of the charter members were: Daniel Cecil, Charity Cecil, James Hackler, Elizabeth Hackler, Melvina Hackler, Lucy Taylor, Doctor Love, Cornelia Love, Mark Shumate, Charlotte Shumate. There are now about thirty-five members. The Sunday School was organized at the same time and has thirty members. Mark Shumate was active in building up the church, and afterward became a minister. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Cox. The Sunday School superintendent is C. M. Taylor.

Wood's Chapel M. E. church, South was organized July 13, 1884. The following constituted the first officary: C. C. Woods, presiding elder; L. W. Pearce, (who built the chapel), pastor; John W. Wagoner, steward; James Flenniken, class leader; Chas. C. Smith, Sunday School superintendent; J. W. Wagoner, C. C. Smith, Isaac McNeel, trustees. Charter members: C. C. Smith and wife, J. W. Wagoner and wife, R. A. Hampton and wife, J. A. Flenniken and wife, Mrs. S. F. Maxwell, W. A. Merrill and Isaac McNeel, eleven in all. The pastors were as follow: L. W. Pearce, deceased; T. D. Payne, Blue Springs, Missouri; W. T. Eastwood, Florida; L. M. Phillips, deceased; N. M. Dowdy, Green Ridge, Missouri; J. R. Hedges, Miami, Missouri; V. M. Crutsinger, Victoria, Texas; J. H. Denny; G. R. Wright; E. T. Rainey, Harrisonville; T. P. Cobb, deceased; (Crutsinger, Dowdy and Hedges served the congregation a second time); H. R. Rutledge, Oak Grove, Missouri; J. A. Greening, Lexington, Tennessee; and C. Bruner, in charge now. Dr. C. C. Woods, editor of the Christian Advocate, dedicated the church in 1884 and it was named in his honor. There are 113 members and the Sunday School has seventy.

Mount Zion M. E. church, South. (By Mrs. Ed. Phillips.) It is located in the northwest corner of Johnson county, and was built in 1888, on a lot donated by Uncle Jimmy Wilkinson. The charter members were: Uncle Jimmy Wilkinson, Alex. Wilkinson and wife, John W. Wilkinson, Dr. Henry Dean, Hewlett Tucker and wife, James John-

son and wife, A. N. Spainhowe and wife, H. C. Nolette and wife, S. C. McGlathery and wife, M. Fitzgerald, wife and family, and Will Fitzgerald and wife. Revs. A. F. Briggs, Gill, and Auld were some of the first ministers. The present minister is Rev. L. M. Starkey. The membership is about fifty. The Sunday School superintendent is J. W. Watson, and the membership is fifty-five.

Medford M. E. church, South. (By R. A. Wooldridge.) Organized under the pastorate of Rev. G. L. Coffman. The charter members were: F. M. Wooldridge, Ella Wooldridge, his wife and his son, Taylor Wooldridge; R. A. Wooldridge, wife, Mary F. Wooldridge; and Miss Lena Wooldridge, the daughter of R. A. Wooldridge, and Miss Alice Smith. F. M. Wooldridge headed the list for the church building with \$500. The church was built in 1906. The ministers have been: Revs. Swanson, Alexander, Snowden, Hessler, Hargis, Jackson, Huffin, and E. L. Hunt, the present pastor. The church membership is about seventy.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

There are in Johnson county four parishes and about 377 members.

Sacred Heart Parish, Warrensburg. (By Father F. S. McCardle.) Father Hammil was probably the first priest to offer Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in Johnson county. This pioneer priest, about 1859 or 1860, rode over from Lexington, Missouri, on horseback and said the first mass at Ambrose Daly's residence in Old Town. In 1863, Father Calmar located here and held his first mass at the home of John Kline. In 1864 or 1865, the foundation of an adobe church was laid. The first mass in the new church was in 1866. Fathers Murray, Mackin, Dunn, Swift and Eberhardt, O. S. B., served in succession. Then Father James Phelan and Father Archeri served. During this time the first church was condemned and mass was held in a hall over the Gilkeson store. Father William Sherry came in 1885. The fall of 1886, the present brick edifice, Sacred Heart church, was completed. The following priests have served here: Very Rev. A. G. Clohessy, Father John Hogan, Father James I. Walsh, Father George B. Curry, Father Thomas Pendergast, Father Kilkinny, Father O. Driscoll, Father Lyons and Father F. S. McCardle, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. He is the present incumbent. There are 150 members.

Knob Noster Catholic church was organized in Old Knob Noster shortly after the war. The original members were: Peter and John

Guihen, Pat Connor, Pat Quinn, John McGrath, and Mike Donnelly. The first priest was Father Murray, and services were held in Peter Sullivan's hall until the church was built. The priest at present is Father McCardle. The membership numbers seventy-two. Mrs. Page is superintendent of the Catechism.

St. Patrick's church, Holden. (By Father Ryan.) During the closing days of the Civil War, St. Patrick's parish came into existence. At first Father Kennedy, of Independence, Father Murray and Father Swift attended to the spiritual wants, but in 1869 Father Mackin was sent to organize a parish and build a church. A loan of \$1,500 was secured on the newly acquired ground at Seventh and Olive streets and a church, St. Patrick's, built thereon. Father Mackin left in 1873 and was succeeded by Father Phelan. During this time and for many years to come the priest at Holden attended Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville and Warrensburg. While Father Phelan was pastor, a new parochial residence was built and a cemetery was dedicated by Mr. King, of Kingsville. Father Archeri succeeded Father Phelan in 1882 and remained until 1895. He was responsible for the coming of the sisters to Holden, having built an academy for them, which building is now used as a part of the high school in Holden. Mt. Calvary cemetery, east of town, was bought. In 1895 Father Ryan succeeded Father Archeri. He left in 1904 and the parish was attended for a short time by the Franciscans, of Kansas City. St. Cecilia Academy did not continue prosperous, so in 1908 the academy was abandoned and the sisters moved away. The priest at present is Father Ryan.

St. John's church, Blackwater. (By Father Ryan.) The early Catholic settlers of the northwest part of the county attended divine service either at Holden or Warrensburg. But with their increasing families and better prospects they decided to have a church closer home, and so, receiving a grant of land from S. W. Rankin and being ably seconded by their own Catholic neighbors, they erected a modest frame structure that has served the purpose since. The ground was given in October, 1889, and the church was erected during a vacation and visit of Father Archeri to his native land. The people have since been attended by the pastor of St. Patrick's church, Holden. People more intelligent, industrious or hospitable are hard to find, nor will it be easy to find a place where neighborly co-operation is practiced to such a degree, irrespective of race, creed or color.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES.

There are in Johnson county six denominations, which have only one or two congregations each in the county. There are seven such congregations with about 400 members and six Sunday Schools, with about 160 members.

Episcopal church of Warrensburg.—Fifty-two years ago the first Episcopal church services were held in Warrensburg by the Reverend George K. Dunlap. In May, 1868 the parish was admitted into the Diocese of Missouri. The first vestry was composed of Dr. C. W. Robinson, Senior Warden; John Q. DeGarmo, Junior Warden; S. H. Moore, B. C. Holmes. The first church building, a neat frame, was erected in the spring of 1871 and occupied until 1893. The stone church building was completed in 1900. The Reverend Mr. H. E. Martin has served in connection with Sedalia. The following ministers have served: Rev. D'Estaing Jennings, Rev. J. H. Eichbaum; Rev. Abiel Leonard, Rev. A. T. Sharpe, Rev. C. A. Foster, Rev. B. H. Latrobe, Rev. E. DeWolf, Rev. D. C. Gaynor, Rev. J. K. Dunn, Rev. W. A. Pearman, Rev. E. H. Eckel, Jr. Sunday School has been continuous all during this period. There are now twenty members. At present Charles A. Shepard is superintendent.

The Christian Science Society was organized at Warrensburg in 1912. The first readers were Mrs. E. W. Cassingham, Mrs. Lucy Berke and Miss Julia Carpenter. The present readers are Chester Cassingham and Miss Julia Carpenter. The trustees are Mrs. Cassingham, Stover, Hoffman, Osborne and Stockton. There are thirty members. Sunday School and two church services are held each Sunday.

Sardis Bethlehem church, Primitive Baptists. (By Mrs. A. B. Harris.) Sardis church was organized in 1839. An old log school house on Tebo Creek was the first place of worship. In the fall of 1915 a new house was built, but at Leeton. The first meeting was held in the new house in January, 1916. The church has at present thirty-seven members. Among the original members of this church was Elder Henry Avery, one of the first preachers in Henry county. Walter Cash is the present pastor. Sardis church and Bethlehem church were united and in 1856 a house was built in what is now North Tebo township in Henry county.

Crab Orchard church.—This church seems to be in a class by

itself and is one of the most distinctive known to the editor. It is not a denominational church, because no denominations founded, own or control it. It is not a union church of denominations, because there are no congregations or denominations organized and using it. All that can be said is that it is a church, a representative of the church that Christ established for all who want to worship Him in it or follow Him out of it, regardless of any belief, doctrine, creed or conduct except that they believe in Him and want to follow Him.

This church was organized in 1915. The deed to the land on which it stands was signed by Charles R. and Ada E. Johnson, his wife, recorded in Book 187, page 120, and is to the trustees named therein for a church "to be a union and undenominational church, open to every denomination that will stay on the Bible lines." The management is left entirely "to said trustees and their successors," who are named by themselves.

The chief organizers were Leonard Clear, Ivy Weir, George McCannon and Charles Gillock. The whole neighborhood contributed, also people in Warrensburg, Leeton and Knob Noster.

Preaching is by ministers of different denominations, who are invited there by members who prefer them. Services are usually twice a month, and the church is filled. The denominations represented by the preachers have been Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Latter Day Saints, Brethren, Methodist, and Holiness, or Church of God.

Sunday School superintendent is William Hythecker.

Fair Oak church. (By Judge R. H. Wood.) Built in the fall of 1887. The money for the building was largely given by persons of no denomination and was to be a union church. The first class was organized by M. E. church, South. The church has continued as a union church ever since. To-day the Methodists and Christians and others join in services and securing ministers. In 1917 a Methodist minister held services, and in 1918 a Christian minister, Rev. E. H. Williamson, of Sedalia, is holding services.

The Federated or Community church of Chilhowee was organized July 1, 1915. These organizations formed the federation: Cumberland Presbyterian, the Protestant Methodist and the Christian churches. The charter members included fifteen Christians, twenty Cumberland Presbyterians, four Protestant Methodists and eight members of the church in general. These churches had always occupied the same

building and for these two years, until the Christians withdrew in October, 1917, they all had the same preacher, Rev. H. M. Burr. The first board consisted of P. H. Marshall, S. S. Shoemaker, chairman; William Carr, William Inglish, John Culley, C. C. Ridley, secretary; Lewis Day and Dr. Stevens. The preacher is Rev. Harold F. Branch. The Christians continue to hold services each fourth Sunday in the union church. Rev. Mr. Alexander is preacher. S. S. Shoemaker has always been superintendent of the union Sunday School.

The Evangelical church of Warrensburg was organized in 1870. The charter members were the following families: Burkarth, Kemmerly, Smith, Scheidenberger, Vollmer. The following is a complete list of ministers that have served here: M. Alsbach, William Folgate, F. Harder, C. Ehrhart, H. Koepsel, F. Shafer, C. W. Snyder, C. Brant, D. R. Zellner, S. Luchring, H. W. Hartman, C. Meeder, H. E. Bower, J. W. Keiser, S. Breithaupt, F. F. Linden, B. H. Hobbs, E. J. Feitz, C. H. Hartman, S. A. Burgert, J. M. Fricker, J. R. Naminga. There are about sixty members in the church and about sixty in the Sunday School.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

There are two German Lutheran churches in the county, with a voting membership of about fifty-five and an attendance of about 200.

Knob Noster Immanuel church was organized about 1905 with about eight to ten charter voting members. The first minister was Mr. Kuntzman. There are about twenty-five voting members, and the actual attendance is about 150. There is also a parochial school conducted by the church at the church building.

Dunksburg church was organized about 1907, with about eight to ten charter voting members. It has had the same ministers as the Knob Noster church and has the same kind of parochial school.

Seventh Day Adventists church (Jackson township). In 1873 a church of thirty-six members was organized by Elders J. D. Roberts and J. Cook. Some of the men who have preached to this congregation are: R. S. Donald, Brother Chaffey, R. S. Porter and E. J. Farnsworth. The deacons at present are Jacob Hobbs, Ham C. Jones, and L. S. Leech. Joseph Dock is the Sabbath School superintendent.

NEGRO CHURCHES.

There are twelve negro churches in the county with 437 members

and ten Sunday Schools with 217 members. These are as follow:

Methodist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1870	30
Centerview -----	1871	15
Holden -----	1874	20
Knob Noster -----	1875	40
Mt. Olive -----	1875	28

Methodist Episcopal.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1866	78

African Methodist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1886	15

Baptist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Holden -----	1874	15
Warrensburg -----	1880	79
Knob Noster -----	1890	30
Montserrat -----	1890-95	47
Centerview Mt. Zion -----	1895	40

CHAPTER XXXVIII—LODGES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—THE ROYAL NEIGHBORS—ODD FELLOWS—REBEKAHS—THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—OTHER FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS.

There are in the county, one commandery, with fifty members; two chapters, with one hundred fifty members; and six lodges, with six hundred twenty members.

Mary Commandery, Knights Templar No. 19 was organized October 8, 1872. The officers were: George R. Hunt, eminent commander; Curtis Field, generalissimo; C. Clay King, captain general. The present officers are: C. L. Johnson, commander; Theo. S. Shock, generalissimo; Chet. A. Danner, captain general. Membership is fifty.

The De Molay Chapter No. 26, Royal Arch Masons was chartered October 10, 1867. The officers were: George R. Hunt, high priest; John A. McSpadden, king; John Davis, scribe. The present officers are: L. J. Schofield, high priest; C. L. Johnson, king; Theo. Hyatt, scribe. Membership is one hundred.

Haggai Chapter, Holden, was organized in Kingsville, June 13, 1870. The first officers were: A. A. Hulett, high priest; N. G. Cooley, king; W. D. Pinkston, scribe; W. P. Hunt, secretary. The present officers are: M. L. Golladay, high priest; W. B. Wallace, king; H. S. Little, scribe.

Warrensburg Lodge No. 135 was chartered in 1867. The first officers were: Louis Schmidlapp, worshipful master; B. E. Morrow, senior warden; Ingram Starkey, junior warden. It surrendered its charter and the members united with Corinthian Lodge, March 4, 1889.

Corinthian Lodge No. 265, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 5, 1868. The first officers were: George R. Hunt, worshipful master; J. A. McSpadden, senior warden; A. J. V. Wadell, junior warden. The present officers are: M. D. Aber, worshipful master; G. F. Wilson,

senior warden; O. W. Greer, junior warden. The present membership is about 250.

Knob Noster Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M.—Before the Civil War, a lodge of Masons was organized and met on petition of eleven Master Masons, but the members went into the army and the lodge was disbanded. A charter was granted March 29, 1865, to Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M. Its first officers were: J. B. Harris, worshipful master; J. H. Warren, senior warden; Lewis T. Huff, junior warden. Its present officers are: Frank Jenks, worshipful master; C. L. Saults, senior warden; Walter Sibert, junior warden.

Holden Lodge No. 262, A. F. & A. M., was instituted December 18, 1867, and received its charter on October 15, 1868. The charter members were: Ingram Starkey, William Miller, S. H. Moseley, David Nation, F. J. Tygard, J. S. Peer, Jacob Jewel, George N. Moore, Charles Gloyd, R. W. Farley. The first officers were: Charles Gloyd, worshipful master; Ingram Starkey, senior warden; S. H. Moseley, junior warden; David Nation, treasurer; J. S. Peer, senior deacon; Jacob Jewel, junior deacon, and G. N. Moore, Tyler. The principal officers for 1918 are: L. H. Rose, worshipful master; E. L. Golladay, senior warden. There are eighty-six members.

Cold Spring Lodge No. 274, Leeton, Missouri, was organized October 16, 1879. The charter members were: T. J. Caldwell, J. F. Robertson, George Allen, Mr. Irvin and Mr. Polter. The worshipful masters of the lodge were: S. O. Wallace, L. D. Ewing, A. A. Douglass, J. M. Caldwell, T. L. Kimzey, W. T. Wilson, J. R. Grinstead, S. H. Elliott, R. L. Wall, C. F. Gilchrist, W. H. Walker, J. C. Burk, R. E. Hobson, L. W. Harris. The present officers are: L. W. Harris, master; C. P. Helphrey, secretary. Membership is about fifty.

Pittsville Lodge No. 428 was organized October 19, 1898, with fifteen charter members. Following is the list of masters: J. P. Burks, W. G. Shafer, J. N. Hutchinson, F. E. Rice, J. S. Fortney, C. S. Smith, A. C. Crank, O. C. Morrow, R. S. Rice, J. L. Patterson, W. G. Shafer, Walter S. Raker.

Chilhowee Lodge No. 487, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 24, 1906. The following officers were appointed: William P. Hunt, worshipful master; R. E. Sweeney, senior warden; H. L. Reed, junior warden. Chilhowee Lodge has a membership of 108. The officers are: W. L. Martin, worshipful master; Glenn W. Scott, senior warden.

The Lodge of Peace No. 280, was organized in 1868, in Chilhowee township. It was one of the best known lodges in the county and its hall is still a land-mark.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.

There are six chapters in Johnson county, with 536 members. It is auxiliary to the Masons and is social and benevolent in purpose.

Holden Chapter.—The first chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in Johnson county was instituted in Holden about 1873. Some of the early members now living are: Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Rogers, of Holden; Mrs. I. Starkey, of Holden; Mrs. Mattie Bowers Young, of Holden; Mrs. Mattie Jacquith Cass, of Holden; and Mr. Evans and daughter. The present Holden Chapter No. 171 was instituted October 18, 1901. There were twenty-one charter members. The number of members is now sixty-three.

Warrensburg Chapter. (By Miss Bertha Loebenstein, district deputy grand matron.) On December 27, 1900, the first meeting of Warrensburg Chapter was held. At this meeting, forty-four petitions were received. The first candidates to receive the degrees were Mrs. E. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary Duncan and Miss Mary Hillhouse. Warrensburg Chapter No. 3 has 175 members. The present officers are: Mrs. Ella Kapp, worthy matron; Dr. C. C. James, worthy patron; Mrs. Ora McMeekin, secretary.

Knob Knoster Chapter. (By Lillie Overby.) Organized March 24, 1899. There were twenty-three charter members. The first chief officers were: Belle Kelly, worthy matron; Ed. S. Harte, worthy patron; and A. M. Craig, secretary. The present officers are: Carrie Jenks, worthy matron; Earnest Adams, worthy patron; Lillie Overby, secretary. The present membership is forty-eight.

Leeton Chapter No. 200 was organized October 1, 1901. There were twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. Anna Mohler, worthy matron; S. N. Mohler, worthy patron. The present chief officers are: Mrs. Ruth Shoemaker, worthy matron; Elmer Hobson, worthy patron; Mrs. Eva Gunser, secretary. The number of membership is now sixty-nine.

Chilhowee Chapter No. 121 was instituted at Chilhowee, June 23, 1902. There were twenty-one charter members. The first chief officers were: Mrs. Ida V. Tankee, worthy matron; Mr. David H. Tankee,

secretary. The present matron is Mrs. Dora Sharp; present patron, Mr. C. C. Ridley. Membership, 132.

Kingsville Chapter was instituted February 24, 1914. There were twenty-five charter members. The present officers are: worthy matron, Fannie Jones; worthy patron, Elmer L. Angell; secretary, Georgie Johnson. It has forty-nine members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There are three lodges in the county with 243 members.

Alma Lodge No. 26, Holden, was instituted August 14, 1872, with ten charter members. Re-organized January 31, 1877, by Charles D. Lucas. John D. Shaw, W. C.; Charles L. Carter, V. C.; T. Dudley, recording secretary, were the first officers. It has at present seventy-five members and the present officers are: A. Musser, C. C.; M. R. Snow, V. C.; George Estes, K. of R. and S.

Harmony Lodge No. 215, Warrensburg, was instituted September 1, 1891. The charter was granted October 21, 1891. There were forty-two charter members. The officers were: George Peak, C. C.; E. H. Faulkner, V. C.; R. E. Walbridge, K. of R. and S. There are at present about 100 members.

Twin Mound Lodge No. 273, Knob Noster, was instituted May 16, 1893. Charter was granted October 18, 1893. There were thirty-five charter members. The present officers are: Dr. D. E. Shy, C. C.; C. W. Weidman, V. C.; A. M. Craig, K. of R. and S. The number of members is sixty-eight.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

There are sixteen camps in the county. The objects of the order are: "The receiving to membership of persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five years of age, who apply for and are granted fraternal life insurance for the benefit of members of the family or dependent persons."

Warrensburg Camp No. 2087. (By S. H. Coleman.) The camp was organized at Warrensburg October 6, 1893, with twenty-eight charter members. The first officers were: J. A. Hancock, consul; J. R. Ramsay, clerk; M. B. Merly, banker. The present membership is 248. The officers are: John A. Reed, consul; S. H. Coleman, clerk; John F. Vollmer, banker. This is the largest camp in Johnson county.

Knob Noster Camp No. 2172. Charter was issued March 1, 1894. There were eleven charter members. The first officers were: Consul, C. A. Davis; clerk, W. M. Elliott; banker, P. D. Hanna. The present officers are: Consul, E. A. Sappington; clerk, A. S. Adcock; banker, A. M. Craig.

Pittsville Camp No. 3475. The date of charter is January 8, 1896. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, O. E. Wallace; clerk, Ernest G. Rush; physician, Dr. O. E. Wallace. The present officers are: Consul, J. L. Hill, clerk, C. M. Gillner; banker, J. H. Dean.

Columbus Camp No. 4779 was chartered May 25, 1897; organized May 31, 1897. There were thirteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, H. C. King; banker, Henry Violett; clerk, W. D. Rush. The present officers are: Consul, J. E. Brockman; clerk, Fred Speaker; banker, J. C. Wilhoff.

Holden Camp No. 5834 was chartered November 8, 1898, and organized November 12, 1898. There were twenty-five charter members. The first officers were: Consul, L. W. Mosher; clerk, G. W. Harris; The present officers are: Consul, H. W. Long; clerk, A. E. Mahew; banker, E. Andruss.

Hoffman Camp No. 5906 was chartered December 5, 1898, and organized December 8, 1898, by L. Pierce. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. B. Shackelford; clerk, W. J. Dyer; banker, J. C. Turley. The present officers are: Consul, J. M. Downing; clerk, A. J. Dyer; banker, C. M. Dyer.

Leeton Camp No. 6223 was chartered March 6, 1899 and organized March 18, 1899. There were thirty-four charter members. The first officers were: Consul, S. N. Mohler; banker, Charles Lee; clerk, J. F. Nelson. The present officers are: Consul, J. W. Brooks; clerk, L. M. Plummer; banker, W. D. DesCombes.

Centerview Camp No. 6532 was chartered May 10, 1899, and organized May 17, 1899. There were twenty-three charter members. The first meeting was May 17, 1899 at Centerview. The first officers were: Consul, W. H. Baird; banker, H. Poage; clerk, W. Shipp. The present officers are: Consul, C. G. Huggins; clerk, J. F. Zaucho; banker, J. N. Whitsett.

Dunksburg Camp No. 6697 was chartered June 15, 1899 and organ-

ized June 17, 1899. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, R. C. Park; banker, Henry Park; clerk, C. C. Curnutt. The present officers are: Consul, O. C. Forsyth; clerk, Lee Ernest; banker, J. W. Winston.

Kingsville Camp No. 3916 was chartered August 7, 1899 and organized August 10, 1899. There were twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: Consul, W. H. Ragsdale; banker, C. J. Reaves; clerk, S. J. Smith; physician, G. N. Bennett. The present officers are: Consul, J. F. Luton; clerk, C. M. Horsley; banker, J. W. Howard.

Fayetteville Camp No. 7148. Chartered October 27, 1899 and organized October 30, 1899. There were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, T. H. Doolin; banker, W. H. Seigfreid; clerk, C. F. Adams; physician, Dr. E. H. Suhl. The present officers are: Consul, E. L. Shackelford; clerk, E. M. Stockton; banker, C. S. Cobb.

Owsley Camp. (By C. H. Allen.) It was organized November 21, 1899. There were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: V. C., Thomas Roberts; banker, T. L. Cooper; clerk, Dr. T. J. Draper. The present officers are: V. C., Oliver Egbert; banker, G. R. Allen; clerk, C. H. Allen. The camp had at one time sixty-six members.

Chilhowee Camp No. 3586 was organized December 12, 1899. There were twenty-one charter members. The present officers are: Claud Scott, consul; William English, banker; O. H. Cook, clerk. There are 127 members.

Sutherland Camp No. 8181 was organized June 20, 1900 with the following officers: H. H. Hudson, consul; G. L. Booth, banker; Frank Hudson, clerk. The membership has since grown to fifty-six.

Cornelia Camp No. 9691 was chartered May 23, 1901 and organized May 25, 1901. There were twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. V. Lykins; banker, R. J. Gladden; clerk, J. clerk, J. V. Lykins. The present officers are: Consul, C. H. Underwood; clerk, T. A. McCormack; banker, H. H. Howard.

Post Oak Camp No. 11202 was chartered April 22, 1903 and organized April 25, 1903. There were thirteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. V. Lykins; banker, R. J. Gladden; clerk, J. L. Thomas. The present officers are: Consul, J. E. Caldwell; clerk, J. F. Maise; banker, George Tracy.

THE ROYAL NEIGHBORS.

There are nine camps in the county with 402 members. It is auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen and is a fraternal, beneficial society. It is said to be the largest fraternal insurance organization in the world governed entirely by women.

Opal Maurine Camp No. 3097, Holden, was organized in March, 1906. There were nineteen charter members. The Holden camp is the oldest in Johnson county. Ossie Hagemeyer was first Oracle. At last state camp held at Chillicothe, Missouri, Nellie Nawgel was elected State Vice Oracle. F. May Andruss has been appointed deputy of Johnson county. There are seventy-one members.

Content Camp No. 4711, Columbus, was organized February 13, 1907. There were twenty-three charter members. The first chief officers were: Oracle, Lillie Rice; Vice Oracle, Juliet McMahan; Past Oracle, Clara Halley; Chancellor, Mahala Phillips. The present officers are: Oracle, Roberta Simmerman; Vice Oracle, Annie G. Hale; Past Oracle, Edna Welhoff; Chancellor, Edna Welhoff. There are nineteen members.

Royal Neighbors of Knob Noster was organized May 4, 1907. There were thirty-two charter members. The first officers were: Eva Shy, Oracle; Mary Dow, Vice Oracle; Anna Hogan, Chancellor; Jennie Macrae, Secretary. The present officers are: Eliza Sappington, Oracle; Frances Dow, Vice Oracle; Anna Dudley, Past Oracle; Anna Hogan, Chancellor.

Calista Camp No. 6060, Pittsville, was organized November 4, 1909. There were twenty-five charter members. There are now thirty-three members. Nellie Robey, the present Oracle, is serving her fifth year. Hattie E. Giltner was elected first Recorder and has served in that office ever since.

Cornelia Camp No. 6175 was organized January 31, 1910, with a charter membership of thirty-one. The first chief officers elected were: Mary B. Greer, Oracle; Mattie Gardner, Vice Oracle; Nora E. McCormack, Past Oracle; Rebecca Woodyard, Chancellor. On July 30, 1910, Sunset Camp No. 4150, of Post Oak, Missouri, was consolidated with Cornelia Camp. Chief officers for 1918 are: Ida V. Scott, Oracle; Ida B. West, Vice Oracle; Una L. Smith, Past Oracle; Mary J. Speechly, Chancellor. There are thirty-eight members.

Chilhowee Camp No. 6211 was organized March 31, 1910. There

were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Oracle, Miss Mary Kern; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Mabel Bishop; Past Oracle, Mrs. Susan Cowden; Chancellor, Mrs. Mary Dunn. The present officers are: Oracle, Mrs. Laura Quillen; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Belle Doak; Past Oracle, Mrs. Mary Wright; Chancellor, Mrs. Susan Robinson. There are now thirty members.

Leeton Camp No. 6201 was organized February 10, 1910. There were twenty-one charter members. The first officers were: Oracle, Florence Burke; Vice Oracle, Maggie Mohler; Chancellor, Eva Sturgis, Past Oracle, Nora Muick; Recorder, Lillian M. Cox. The present officers are: Oracle, Mabel King; Vice Oracle, Mattie Weiss; Chancellor, Mattie Wisdom; Past Oracle, Maggie Mohler. The number of members is fifteen.

Easter Lily Camp No. 6932 was organized in April, 1911. There were twenty-six charter members. First officers were: Oracle, Mrs. Minnie E. Smith; Past Oracle, Mrs. Lura Killion; Chancellor, Mrs. Naomi Meiley; Recorder, Mrs. Nannie Taylor. There are ninety-four beneficial and ten social members. The officers for 1918 are: Oracle, Mrs. Lucy J. Shirley; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Ora Shryack; Past Oracle, Mrs. Etta Lyons; Chancellor, Mrs. Evelyn Swain.

Rosebud Camp No. 7829. (By Fannie W. Carter.) Organized November 17, 1915, with twenty-two members. First chief officers were: Oracle, Stella Forsyth; Vice Oracle, Maude Bradshaw; Past Oracle, Cora Carter. The chief officers at present are : Oracle, Bertha Winston; Vice Oracle, Maud Bradshaw. There are thirty-nine members.

ODD FELLOWS.

There are four lodges in the county with about 395 members.

The Eureka Lodge No. 88 was instituted at Warrensburg on the 21st day of May, 1856. The remnant of Odd Fellowship that had survived the war made its appearance as an independent order. The present officers are: Noble Grand, C. H. Thornton; Vice Grand, Robert A. Brown; Recording Secretary, R. L. Howard; Financial Secretary, Forest Hunter. There are 172 members.

Paola Lodge No. 147, Knob Noster, Missouri, was organized and charter granted on May 22, 1861. John Doniphan was Grand Master; Charles C. Archer, Grand Sovereign. The charter members were: C.

J. Page, D. M. Greenlee, A. Kirkpatrick, T. I. Miserey, J. L. Lee. There are sixty-nine members. The present chief officers are as follow: John Olvis, Noble Grand; Thomas Redd, Vice Grand; F. E. Thurston, Secretary.

Holden Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F. (By W. H. Craig.) It was organized in 1868. B. A. Crum was probably the first Noble Grand. The officers are: Lon Hauk, Noble Grand; John Zehr, Vice Grand; R. C. Six, Recording Secretary; F. G. Halsey, Financial Secretary. There are 124 members.

Pittsville Lodge No. 595 was organized May 3, 1873. The first officers were: S. M. Logan, Noble Grand; M. Rice, Vice Grand; J. H. Dean, Secretary. There are now thirty members. Jesse Beamer is Noble Grand; Dr. W. B. Turnbow, Vice Grand; H. J. Hughes, Secretary.

REBEKAHS.

There are two lodges in the county and about 220 members. This lodge is auxiliary to the I. O. O. F.

Orphan Home Rebekah Lodge No. 135 was organized on June 18, 1894. There were twenty-seven charter members. The lodge later disbanded but on April 2, 1900 re-organized. The officers were: Mrs. Caroline E. Winters, Noble Grand; Mrs. Ida Malone, Vice Grand; Mrs. Lizzie Ozias, Secretary. The membership is 152.

Rebekahs of Holden. Organized in October, 1905 with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. J. W. Merrell, Noble Grand; Miss Sallie Hauk, Vice Grand; Mrs. Edward Andruss, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Lucy Pemberton, Noble Grand; Mrs. Edgar Golladay, Vice Grand; Mrs. Anna Woolf, Secretary.

THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

(By Rudolph Loebenstein.)

Warrensburg Lodge No. 673 was instituted on April 11, 1901. The First set of officers were: Exalted Ruler, Dr. James I. Anderson; Esteemed Leading Knight, G. A. Landes; Esteemed Loyal Knight, W. A. Porter; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, C. A. Shepard; Secretary, H. A. Cress; Treasurer, E. N. Johnson; Esquire, Mose Cohn; Tyler, Moses Wiley; Inner Guard, Land Markward; Chaplain, P. C. Van Matre; Trustees, I. W. Rogers, J. V. Murray, W. R. DeLaney. The following are the present officers: Exalted Ruler, Harry R. Garrison;

Esteemed Leading Knight, N. E. Greim; Esteemed Loyal Knight, E. L. Thurber; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Gael Carnack; Secretary, Henry Blood Smyth; Treasurer, F. L. Mayes; Esquire, Mr. W. C. Morris; Tyler, Mose Wiley; Inner Guard, Lee Katherman; Chaplain, C. W. Fulkerson; Trustees, E. N. Johnson, Ben T. Sams and I. W. Rogers..

OTHER FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are in the county ten lodges of the following orders, with 951 members:

Order.	Date of Organization.	Mem- bers.
Maccabees, Holden -----	1885	29
Maccabees, Warrensburg -----	1893	111
Woodmen of the World, Holden -----	1892	99
Knights and Ladies of Security, Warrensburg -----	1893	125
Degree of Honor, Warrensburg -----	1894	43
Mystic Workers of the World, Knob Noster -----	1896	101
Elks, Warrensburg -----	1901	275
Modern Brotherhood of America, Hazel Hill Township	1909	15
Yeomen, Warrensburg -----	1910	125
Yeomen, Holden -----	1910	28

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

There are seven Unions in the county with about 223 members.

Warrensburg W. C. T. U. was organized November 12, 1878 and reorganized in 1884. The first president was Mrs. Hedges. The present membership is about 100 and the officers are: Mrs. Townsend, President; Mrs. Rice, Secretary.

The Holden W. C. T. U. was organized about 1880. For many years Mrs. M. L. Golladay was the active leader of its work and its president until her death. Mrs. King is President. The membership is thirteen.

Kingsville W. C. T. U. was organized September 12, 1884. There were eighteen charter members and they now have thirty-one.

The Centerview W. C. T. U. was organized in 1914 with thirteen members. The officers were Miss Katherine Eastham, President; Mrs. James Goffameyer, Treasurer and Secretary. The present officers are:

Mrs. Ed Spence, President; Mrs. James Zoucha, Treasurer and Secretary.

The Duncan W. C. T. U. was organized September 4, 1915. There were eight charter members. The first officers were Mrs. Mary F. Clifford, President; Martha Duncan, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin, President; Martha Duncan, Secretary.

Hazel Hill W. C. T. U. was organized June 30, 1916. There were eleven charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. J. M. Gilkeson, President; Miss Pearl Miller, Secretary. Mrs. J. M. Gilkeson is President and Miss Helen Redford, Secretary. There are thirty-five members.

Pleasant Valley W. C. T. U. was organized in June, 1915. There were sixteen charter members and the first officers were: Mrs. Nora Johnson, President; Mrs. Montie Best, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Iva Shore, President; Miss Ota Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. There are sixteen members.

CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two G. A. R. Posts in the county with fifty-six members, two women's auxiliaries with fifty members, one camp of United Confederate Veterans with twenty-one members and two chapters of the U. D. C. with ninety members. The total number of members in all these organizations is 217. The objects of these organizations are historical, social and benevolent.

Colonel Grover Post Grand Army of the Republic was organized May 24, 1883 at Warrensburg. There are sixty-one charter members. The first Post Commander was George N. Richards. C. J. Matthews is the present Post Commander. During its existence there were 315 members enrolled. The membership is now sixteen.

Johnson County Post No. 594, G. A. R. was organized October 8, 1914 at Warrensburg, Missouri. The charter members were about thirty-five. The first officers: Commander, David Aber; Senior Vice-Commander, Nathan Shaneyfelt; Junior Vice-Commander, James Eyer; and the present officers are the same. There are forty members.

Colonel Grover Relief Corps No. 20, auxiliary to the Colonel Grover Post, was organized in 1885 with forty-seven charter members and the following officers elected: Mrs. E. A. Baldwin, President; Mrs. Jennie Snow, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Anna D. Houts, Secretary. The

officers are: Mrs. Marie Osborne, President; Mrs. Ida Lazenby, Treasurer; Mrs. Elmer Julian, Secretary. The present membership is twenty-seven.

Johnson County Circle, Ladies of G. A. R. was organized January 21, 1915, with twenty-two charter members. Mrs. C. E. Winters was the first President. There are twenty-three members and the officers are: President, Emma McKee; Secretary, Eva Ireland.

M. M. Parsons Camp No. 735, United Confederate Veterans. (By D. P. Woodruff.) The camp was organized September 14, 1895. There were twenty charter members. The first chief officers were: W. P. Gibson, Commander; J. E. Robinson, Lieutenant Commander; D. P. Woodruff, Adjutant. The present Commander is J. W. McFarland. There are twenty-one members.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, F. M. Cockrell Chapter, Warrensburg. The first meeting was held September 9, 1897. The first officers were: President, Mrs. John B. Clark; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Houston; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Parker. There were fifty-three charter members. On July 1, 1901 the D. O. C. were merged into the U. D. C. and the name of the Warrensburg Chapter was changed from "Johnson County D. O. C." to the "Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter U. D. C." There are now seventy-two members. The present officers are: Miss Woodruff, President; Miss Eunice Yankee, Recording Secretary; Miss Frances McFarland, Corresponding Secretary. This lodge has contributed to innumerable Confederate monuments and memorials as well as to charity.

William Sweeney Chapter, Chilhowee. It was organized March 2, 1917. The first meeting was held April 23, 1917. The first officers were: Mrs. Ida B. Howard, President; Mrs. Ora Moore, Vice-President; Bessie Dillard McElwee, Secretary. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Ida B. Howard; Treasurer, C. C. Ridley; Recording Secretary, Bessie Dillard McElwee. There are eighteen members.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

THE HOME MAKERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS—JOHNSON COUNTY
FARM BUREAU—COMMUNITY WORK CLUBS.

THE HOME MAKERS' CLUBS.

These clubs are organized to make good homes, and they do it. Their objects in detail are best expressed as follow:

"Through the medium of these clubs, the Extension Department of the University of Missouri could use the money appropriated by the Smith-Lever bill for the betterment of the farm woman to greater advantage. Our aim has been to improve our homemaking qualities and foster community social life."—Mrs. Will Redford.

"We work in cooperation with the College of Agriculture at Columbia. They help us in our studies and outline our programs for our meetings."—Mrs. L. L. Burris.

There are fifteen of these clubs in the county with a total membership of about 335.

Duncan Home Makers' Club was organized July 11, 1917. Mrs. H. J. Benjamin is president and Mrs. Robert Davis, secretary.

Oak Grove Home Makers' Club, Montserrat township, was organized July 10, 1917. Miss Leta Dawes is president and Mrs. William Goodnight, secretary and treasurer.

Clover Heights Home Makers' Club, Centerview township, was organized July 5, 1917. Mrs. Joe Hunt is president and Mrs. Clair Shrader, secretary and treasurer.

Glendale Home Makers' Club, Centerview township, was organized June 6, 1917. Mrs. George Haun is president and Mrs. Benton Adair is secretary and treasurer.

Hepsidam Home Makers' Club, Grover township was organized June 12, 1917. Mrs. J. B. Wampler is president and Mrs. C. D. Huise is secretary and treasurer.

Locust Grove Home Makers' Club, Chillhowee township was organized May 17, 1917. Mrs. Henry Godde is president and Mrs. Frank Easterwood is secretary and treasurer.

Gowans Home Makers' Club, Centerview township was organized February 16, 1917. Mrs. Ed Spence is president and Miss Jessie Allgood is secretary and treasurer.

Sunnyside Home Makers' Club, Warrensburg township was organized February 9, 1917. Mrs. W. C. Burns is president and Mrs. E. J. McCormack is secretary and treasurer.

McCoy Home Makers' Club, Columbus township was organized July 5, 1916. Mrs. L. L. Burris is president and Mrs. J. T. Dalton is secretary and treasurer.

Prairie View Home Makers' Club, Warrensburg township was organized June 2, 1916. Mrs. J. L. Elliott is president and Miss Frieda Tempel is secretary and treasurer.

Willing Workers Home Makers' Club, Centerview township was organized June 3, 1916. Mrs. E. J. Ozias was the first president and Miss Maud Repp was the secretary and treasurer.

Hickory Grove Home Makers' Club, Post Oak township was organized in October, 1915. Mrs. Martin Abrahams is the president and Mrs. J. D. Cecil is secretary and treasurer.

Salem Home Makers' Club, Hazel Hill township was organized July 13, 1915. Mrs. Will Redford is president and Mrs. Bert Bracken is secretary and treasurer.

Fayetteville Home Makers' Club, Hazel Hill township was organized December 4, 1914. This was the first Home Makers' Club to be organized in Johnson county. The first president was Mrs. C. S. Cobb and Alpha Cleveland was secretary.

Good Neighbors Home Makers' Club, Warrensburg township, was organized July 7, 1915. Mrs. George Lunn is president and Mrs. Ada Armstrong is secretary and treasurer.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Farmers' Organizations.—There are five farmers' clubs in the county, with about 976 members, besides the Blackwater drainage district land-owners, as follow:

Club.	Date Organized.	Mem- bers.
Blackwater Drainage District, Blackwater Creek----	1908	---
Farm Bureau, whole county -----	1913	600
Equity Society, Warrensburg -----	1914	164
Co-operative Elevator Company, Lecton-----	1917	75

Farmers' Club, Grover Township-----	1917	37
Farmers' Community Club, Hazel Hill Township--	1917	100

JOHNSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

(By J. C. Christopher.)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Christopher has lived in this county over forty years, been active in its affairs, and has been secretary of the Farm Bureau practically from its beginning.]

The bureau was first organized as the Johnson County Bureau of Agriculture about February, 1913, in the Commercial Club rooms at Warrensburg. Charles H. Houx and W. C. Knapp were elected temporary president and secretary. A constitution drafted by A. M. Craig, of Knob Noster, T. J. Halsey, of Holden, and James B. Miller, of Warrensburg, was adopted at once. Under it the following advisory council was elected, composed of two members from each township:

Centerville: E. J. Ozias, Wm. A. Porter. Chilhowee: D. L. Albin, Ben Howerton. Columbus: A. C. Fitch, E. W. Henry. Grover: John F. House, W. E. Knaus. Hazel Hill: Wm. L. Robbins, F. N. Ames. Jackson: J. M. Rice, Jas. L. Ferguson. Jefferson: Wm. F. Cooper, Jas. O. Sutherland. Kingsville: F. G. Baker, C. L. Duncan. Madison: R. L. Whitsett, F. A. McWethy. Montserrat: G. M. Curnutt, F. E. Mayes. Post Oak: J. M. Ward, J. M. Mohler. Rose Hill: J. A. Haller, C. C. Atkins. Simpson: C. A. Kanoy, J. Cliff Long. Warrensburg: Jesse Mohler, W. H. Clark. Washington: J. B. Wampler, H. Wimer.

This council then elected the following permanent officers: President, Chas. H. Houx; 1st vice-president, W. B. Wallace; 2nd vice-president, B. F. Summers; secretary, E. W. Cassingham; treasurer, Ben. T. Sams. Executive committee: Jesse Mohler, J. B. Wampler, F. A. McWethy.

On April 29, 1913, Mr. Cassingham resigned as secretary, and J. C. Christopher was elected in his place.

The chief work of the bureau was to secure and keep in the county a county farm agent, for the benefit of agriculture in all its forms. At that time, these agents were just being established in the county. Private citizens, supposed to be the owners of Sears, Roebuck & Company, in Chicago, offered \$1,000 cash to each county that would first employ such an agent. The United States Department of Agriculture

and the Missouri State University also contributed, and all each county had to do was to raise a part of the money to pay the agent and the expenses of the work. The outside funds for this purpose were about exhausted, and to get the benefit of them for this county, action had to be taken before a farmers' organization could be perfected. This was done by a number of private citizens signing a personal guarantee to insure our county's part. These guarantors were: Charles H. Houx, Ben T. Sams, J. H. Scarborough, E. W. Cassingham, T. E. Cheatham, C. A. Shepard, T. J. Halsey, W. A. Porter, W. L. Hedges, Christopher L. Johnson, Dr. James I. Anderson, Jas. B. Miller, Walter L. Jones & Brother, J. H. Lampkin and Robert Sorency.

After the organization, money was raised to maintain the county agent for three years, and C. M. Long was selected. He resigned in March, 1916, and F. A. Gougler was selected in his place, and is now serving. The work is now carried out wholly by the county court, representing the county as a whole, the Missouri State University and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Much opposition was encountered in having a farm agent at all. This came chiefly from some farmers, and the Farm Bureau carried on for a long time the educational work of showing the good and the need of the county agent. Today, his position seems to be assured and to meet the approval of practically everybody.

In 1918, through the efforts of the women of the county and the Commercial Club at Warrensburg, a home demonstration agent was secured for the county. Miss Mary Moreland was selected. Her work, just now beginning, is to help any women in the county in any branch of home economics. It will be carried on personally and by community work.

Organization of Executive Committee.—A meeting was held at the court house Thursday, February 28, for the purpose of electing an executive committee to the Johnson County Farm Bureau. Both the county agent work and the home demonstration agent work come under the executive committee of this bureau. The joint membership in March, 1918, of both men and women in Johnson county now numbers about 600, there being about 350 women and 250 men. At the meeting a County Farm Bureau executive committee was organized, electing Mr. F. A. McWethy, a prominent farmer and Shorthorn breeder

of Holden, as president of the bureau. Mr. C. H. Houx, former president, retired from the service. The following is the full committee: President, F. A. McWethy, Holden; vice-president, N. J. Bush, Warrensburg; treasurer, W. O. Redford, Fayetteville; secretary, R. L. Whitsett, Holden; horticulture, Lyle Jacoby, Centerview; dairying, Jesse Mohler, Warrensburg; soil demonstration, Ivan Phillips; wheat demonstration, Ernest Douglas; poultry, C. H. Funk, Holden; corn demonstration, Elmer Ozias; beef and pork production, Cliff Baile; legume crops, J. B. Wampler; boys and girls, R. H. Boston; women's organizations, Mrs. W. O. Redford, Fayetteville; food conservation, Mrs. W. R. Cocke-fair; household conveniences, Mrs. C. Cobb; clothing, Mrs. L. C. Pember-ton, Holden; recreation, Mrs. T. E. Cheatham.

In March, 1918, the "Johnson County Farm Bureau News" was established and is being issued monthly for the benefit of the members of the bureau. The editorial committee is: R. L. Whitsett, Mary Moreland, R. H. Boston and F. A. Gougler.

Blackwater Drainage District Number 1 was organized under the laws of Missouri by decree of the Johnson Circuit Court, May 21, 1908. The first meeting of the land owners was held June 6, 1908, at the Pfeffer bridge on Blackwater to elect a board of five supervisors. Harvey Russell was elected chairman and R. J. Grover, secretary of the meeting. The supervisors elected were J. M. Fitch, T. A. Sollars, J. H. Christopher, J. Henry Kuhlman, and Ewing Cockrell, who had been chiefly interested in organizing the district. Mr. Fitch was elected chairman; Mr. Sollars, secretary; R. J. Grover, assistant secretary; and J. W. Sud-dath, appointed attorney. The amount of land in the district is 23,053 acres, of which 16,714.29 acres is bottom land, and the balance upland contiguous to it, and in the same legal subdivisions.

Contract was let March 21, 1910, to G. A. and R. H. McWilliams to construct dredged ditches, and August 20, 1910, to C. Frank Roberts for the lateral ditches. Settlement was made with the contractor April 25, 1914, though most of the ditches had been built the first two to three years after contract. The main ditch is twenty-seven miles, and the laterals twenty-two miles long.

The work was done through the proceeds of bonds which were issued February 21, 1910, for \$190,000 at 6 per cent., maturing annually after five years, the last maturity being 1928. W. R. Compton Bond and

Mortgage Company, of St. Louis, were the purchasers. \$27,000 of the bonds have been paid, and there is a surplus on hand of about \$20,000, which will be used in the purchase of bonds before maturity.

The same officers have been re-elected and served continuously ever since except that in 1915, J. H. Christopher moved away and resigned, and was succeeded by J. H. Borgstadt, and in 1917, Mr. Kuhlman died. Mr. Suddath remained attorney till his death in 1917.

The ditches constitute a complete drainage system, and have practically eliminated any material damage from the customary former overflows. The fall averages three feet to the mile in the main ditch. It has nearly doubled in size since first built and is increasing rapidly every year, slightly in depth and much in width. It is many times shorter and correspondingly swifter than the old Blackwater creek, which it practically replaces, and all rainfalls are carried off very rapidly.

COMMUNITY WORK CLUBS.

There are eleven clubs in the county whose aim either solely or largely is community work of various kinds. Their total membership is 524. The clubs are as follow:

Warrensburg.			Holden.		
Name.	Date or- ganized.	Mem- bers.	Name.	Date or- ganized.	Mem- bers.
Relief Society -----	1881	24	Benevolent Society_	1897	12
Commercial Club---	1894	100	Shakespeare Club--	1905	20
Arts, Book, Crafts Club -----	1907	60	Civic Society -----	1906	46
Political Equality Club -----	1911	80	Centerview.		
P. E. O. Chapter---	1914	20	Village Improve- ment Club -----	1906	25
Automobile Club---	1917	112	Hazel Hill Township.		
			Busy Bee Club-----	1915	25

CHAPTER XL.—THE WORLD WAR.

EFFECTIVE WORK DONE IN JOHNSON COUNTY—REGISTRATION BOARD—COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN ORGANIZATION—SPEAKERS' ORGANIZATIONS—THE HOME GUARDS—AMERICAN RED CROSS—JUNIOR RED CROSS—WORK OF THE RED CROSS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

The World War, into which the United States entered April 6, 1917, has been gradually dominating more and more of the life of Johnson county. When it began, comparatively few of us realized how vitally it concerned us. Many of us questioned the necessity of propriety of our entry into it, and were at least lukewarm in our support.

But every day we have learned things about the war that we did not even dream of before. By Christmas, when the Red Cross organization of the county was perfected, the number of its members became thousands, where earlier it would have been hundreds. In the spring of 1918, when the Third Liberty Loan campaign was carried out, it was backed by practically the whole county, with their words, their works, and their money, and with unexpectedly great results.

A great deal of effective war work has been done up to this time by patriotic people throughout the county from the very beginning of the war. It is impossible to give all this individual or loosely organized work in this book, despite its large amount, simply because there is no way to get at it, and all that can be given is the work of complete permanent organizations. These are the County Council of Defense, the Registration Board, the Home Guards, the Red Cross, and Speakers' Organization, including Four Minute Men, and the Third Liberty Loan Organization. The Y. M. C. A. campaign, the First Liberty Loan campaigns, and the War Savings Stamps campaign were carried on by practically the same men and women as managed the Red Cross and Third Liberty Loan.

The Registration Board.—The registration board has been the representatives and officers of the Government in the registration, examination, classification and calling of men for the army. The members

were: John F. Norman, sheriff, chairman; W. A. Porter, secretary; and Dr. James I. Anderson.

The following has been the chief work of the board:

It registered all men in the county between ages of 21 and 31. The number was 1,839. It made out lists and cards of these, and then called for physical examination 590 men, who were examined by Drs. James I. Anderson, J. R. Bozarth, H. P. Gilkeson, and Wm. E. Johnson.

Johnson county's first quota in the draft was 208, which was reduced by enlistments to 177, and this number was sent in from this county on the first draft.

The board sent, as its next work, questionnaires to 1,713 men, completed these and by volunteers from without the board (especially Messrs. S. H. Coleman, A. J. Hutchinson, Judge W. A. Stephens and G. P. Schooling), made out occupation cards, as required.

The total men who would serve under the draft from the first group to be called are 424. The recorded enlistments in addition to these are 82, and there are probably 18 more unrecorded enlistments.

The Medical Advisory Board, which examined all non-residents, is composed of L. J. Scofield, chairman; W. R. Patterson, secretary; J. A. B. Adcock, W. G. Thompson, D. E. Shy, and J. D. Peak.

The Legal Advisory Board, which with 60 associate members, helped fill out questionnaires, is composed of N. M. Bradley, chairman; W. E. Suddath and A. Musser.

The County Council of Defense was appointed by the Missouri Council of Defense and organized July 2, 1917. The members are: F. A. Gougler, county farm agent, chairman; W. O. Redford, James J. Haller and Charles H. Houx, farmers; O. G. Boisseau, real estate and insurance agent; Wallace Crossley, lieutenant governor; Ed. S. Harte, miller; and Ewing Cockrell, circuit judge. Charles W. Fulker-son, court stenographer, has been secretary.

The following has been the chief work of the council: (1) Organized work to have cultivated in town and country, especially in 1917, all available ground; (2) campaign to increase wheat seeding in 1917, and provide seed therefor; (3) organization of three home guard companies in the county; and (4) miscellaneous work, especially that not provided for by other organizations, including entertainments and meetings for boys who left for the army, food conservation displays, and help in securing woman county demonstrator in the spring of 1918.

The Third Liberty Loan Organization.—This organization was started in February, 1918, to prepare for the Liberty Bond campaign to begin April 6, 1918. It is one of the most complete and thorough war organizations that has been made.

Definite work was assigned to each director and his division, and this work was organized in detail before a move was made to sell a bond. The township committee listed every man in their township who was potentially a bond buyer, and ascertained his financial ability to buy, and other information for the bond salesmen. The speakers' Organization, composed of the Four Minute Men, the Women's Bureau of Speakers of the County Council of Defense, then sent men and women speakers, and volunteer musicians, to numerous school houses and church meetings, before the campaign in each township started. The salesmen then made personal house-to-house visits to every possible buyer. The results were larger than anything that ever before had been accomplished in the same kind of work.

Speakers' Organizations.—The official speakers' bodies in the county are the Four Minute Men and the Women Speakers' Bureau of the County Council of Defense. The Four Minute Men act under authority from the National Four Minute Men Organization at Washington, and are the official and authorized spokesmen for the Government for such messages as the Government transmits to them to deliver.

The County Council of Defense women speakers act under their director whenever their services are desired.

In March, 1918, these organizations united in their work, and also provided a permanent war singers' force, automobile company, and newspaper publicity department.

The Four Minute Men began work February 10, 1918, and since then have delivered about 25 speeches weekly in Warrensburg city, in eight Sunday schools, ten churches, seven public schools, the State Normal School, moving picture theatre, and at all public gatherings. They reach weekly audiences of about 2,200 different people in Warrensburg.

The United Speakers Organization began work April 6, 1918, in the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and in the first week covered 25 meetings of all kinds, over the county, with twenty-two speakers and about twenty singers and musicians.

The following are the officers of this organization: chair-

man of Four Minute Men and director of speakers, Ewing Cockrell; director of women speakers, Council of Defense, and director of singers; Mrs. E. L. Hendricks, with Misses Josephine Dixon and Mildred Morrow, assistants; director of newspaper publicity, W. W. Parker; director of automobiles, Christopher L. Johnson; chairman of appointments, W. R. Hardy.

The Home Guards.—The Home Guards of Missouri were organized by a call of the governor through the County Councils of Defense. The Johnson county committee were organized by the Home Guards committee of the county council, composed of Ewing Cockrell, Chairman; O. G. Boisseau and Ed. S. Harte.

Two companies were organized in Warrensburg and one in Holden in August and September, 1917. They drilled steadily twice a week, all fall, found out the men who would stick, and then asked to be mustered in. The Warrensburg companies are, one of town men and the other of the Normal School students and faculty. The Holden company is composed of town men and the older high school students. Both Warrensburg companies were mustered November 27, 1917, and the Holden company December 6, 1917.

On March 23, 1918, the three Johnson county companies and the company at Jefferson City, were organized by order of the governor, through Adjutant General H. C. Clark, into the second separate battalion. On the same date, a battalian officers' school was also provided. The officers have given special attention to their work, and all the companies have drilled faithfully and are unusually efficient, for the amount of training they have had. The officers are as follow: Major George P. Player, signal corps, Jefferson City, Missouri, temporary battalion commander; Ewing Cockrell, adjutant. Company A (Warrensburg town): Captain, Thos. B. Lanham; 1st lieutenant, H. Newkirk; 2nd lieutenant, Curtis Doolin. Company B (Normal School): Captain, C. H. McClure; 1st lieutenant, Hardie Wray; 2nd lieutenant, F. C. Allen. Company D (Holden): Captain, Lucien C. Snyder; 1st lieutenant, E. E. Weeks; 2nd lieutenant, J. E. Murray.

American Red Cross. (By Charles A. Shepard and J. H. Scarborough.) [Editor's Note: The Red Cross was organized and the first campaign conducted by Lieutenant Governor Wallace Crossley, personally. Since Lieutenant Governor Crossley has been serving as state fuel administrator away from the county, Mr. Shepard, as chairman

of the executive committee, has been in charge of the whole work. Professor Scarborough was one of the organizers of the chapter and secretary from the beginning.]

When Johnson county was called upon to raise money for the Red Cross, Messrs. Charles A. Shepard, J. R. Scarborough and T. E. Cheatham called eighteen men together at the Commercial Club rooms in Warrensburg one Saturday night. They appointed a committee of about forty men; elected Wallace Crossley chairman and J. H. Scarborough secretary; divided the town into districts; designated men to each territory and provided for an intensive campaign.

The following Sunday, all arrangements were completed and on the next day, Monday, the Warrensburg territory was canvassed and the quota assigned for the town was exceeded by nearly 100 per cent.

After that, similar organizations worked in Hazel Hill, Knob Noster, Centerview, Kingsville, Jackson township, Holden, and Medford.

This organization was made the permanent Red Cross organization and is such today, and covers the whole county. Previous to its organization societies of women under the French Surgical Dressings Society had been working throughout the county for many months.

Upon the organization of the American Red Cross, these societies gradually went into it. The Red Cross organization in this county now consists of the Warrensburg Chapter and sixteen branches, each branch doing the same work as the chapter.

There are eighteen organizations in the county, including Warrensburg, and the Junior Red Cross. The membership, exclusive of the Junior Red Cross, is 5,089.

Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross organization was made early in 1918. The officers are the following executive committee: Chairman, Walter L. Chaney; treasurer, H. F. Berkley; Miss Cora Rice; Miss Gladys Anderson; Edward Beatty; R. H. Boston; James Robeson.

The object of this organization is to enroll all the schools of the county as auxiliaries to the regular chapter. Each school must contribute 25 cents per capita to become enrolled. This money is then used to do any work that seems most advantageous. They have already rendered some material service in the sales of thrift stamps in the schools. Up to March 1, 1918, the total amount of money collected by the whole county organization, with all the branches amounted to about \$20,000. The total number of members in the county at that

date was 5,089. The number of members is increasing all the time.

Centerview Branch.—The surgical dressings work of Centerview was started by the Village Improvement Club, the officers of the club becoming also officers of the surgical dressings committee. They raised \$400 in money, outside of donations, shipped 4,500 surgical dressings and 210 rest pillows to national headquarters, and received the compliment of "beautiful work." Centerview became a branch of the Red Cross March 1, 1918. In the organization of the Red Cross, the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Jno. Delaney, chairman; Mrs. J. R. Bozarth, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ed. Spence, secretary; Mr. E. B. Repp, treasurer. There are 350 members.

Chilhowee Branch. (By Mrs. Leslie McElwee.) Organized December 19, 1918, with the following officers: Mrs. Leslie McElwee, chairman; Mrs. W. L. Marten, vice-chairman; Mrs. Wm. P. Hunt, treasurer; Miss Grace Turner, secretary. Later, Mrs. L. R. Crumbaugh was elected secretary. They have shipped eight large boxes of rest pillows and French surgical dressings to New York. There are 450 members.

Denton Branch was organized January 30. The officers are: Mrs. S. R. Hindman, chairman; Mrs. Frank Behm, vice-president; Miss Pearl Witteman, treasurer; Miss Lorene Hughes, secretary. The surgical dressings organized sometime in August. They sent out nearly 1,000 pieces of bandages, and took in about \$100. Since being recognized as a branch of the American Red Cross, they have completed about 100 pieces of surgical dressings and taken in about twenty-five dollars.

Hazel Hill Branch. (By Mrs. W. E. Allworth.) Organized August 18, 1917. The officers are: Mr. W. E. Allworth, chairman; Mr. W. L. Gott, vice-chairman; Mr. Lee Wyre, treasurer; Mrs. W. O. Redford, secretary. There are sixty-eight members.

Salem and Fayetteville Homemakers' Clubs have made trench pillows, pillow cases, cup covers, gave old linen and rags to the surgical dressings committee of Warrensburg, also furnished a number of knitted garments at own expense.

Hoffman Branch was organized December 5, 1917. The chief organizers were Mrs. W. W. Parker and Mrs. Merritt Poague. There were eleven charter members. The officers are: Mrs. B. F. Bell, chairman; Mrs. Merritt Poague, vice-chairman; Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, treasurer, and Mrs. Clarence Fitzpatrick, secretary. They have furnished 565 bandages and 79 knitted garments.

Holden Branch. (By Rev. Ben. D. Gillispie.) Organized December 16, 1917, with fifteen charter members. The officers are: T. J. Halsey, chairman; Mrs. Etta Ball, vice-chairman; Mrs. Kate Huber, treasurer; Ben D. Gillispie, secretary; D. N. Danielson, additional member executive committee. 5,000 pieces were completed and sent to surgical dressings' headquarters, before organization of the branch. Since then 5,440 pieces have been sent. Knitting is also an important part of the work of this branch. Present membership in branch, 666.

Kingsville Branch was organized November 22, 1917. Chairman, J. A. Bryson; vice-chairman, Mrs. F. A. Milliard; secretary, Mrs. Reavis. Executive committee: Mrs. Creel, Mrs. M. L. Fishback, Mrs. D. D. Jones, Mrs. R. A. Berry, Mrs. D. M. Connell, Mrs. F. A. Milliard. There are 349 members.

Quick City Branch was organized January 4, 1918. January 10, 1918, the following officers were elected: Chairman, C. W. Yoder; vice-chairman, Mrs. A. Salmon; secretary, Lena Farnsworth; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Ball. Inside of a month they made 170 pieces of surgical dressings and a number of pillows. They work in the Red Cross rooms Mondays and Thursdays making surgical dressings and hospital garments. Membership, 100.

Knob Noster Branch, organized January 3, 1918. There are 26 charter members. The officers are: Dr. D. E. Shy, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Kendrick, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ed. S. Harte, secretary; J. M. Kendrick, treasurer. They have had a surgical dressing organization since June, 1917, and have sent 6,500 surgical dressings and 150 knitted articles.

Latour Branch. (By Anna Coleman.) Organized January 15, 1918. There were 179 charter members. The first officers were: Henry Shaw, chairman; J. E. Stitt, vice-chairman; Miss Anna Coleman, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are: Henry Shaw, chairman; Mrs. John Truninger, vice-chairman; Miss Anna Coleman, secretary; D. W. Hampton, treasurer; J. A. Hallar, the fifth member.

Leeton Branch was organized July 14, 1917. There were 61 charter members. The present officers are: Chairman, Mrs. Mary Bassett Hamacher; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Flora Stacy; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Mildred Perdue; third vice-chairman, Miss Myrtle Glazebrook; secretary, Mrs. Eva Gunser; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Reynolds. Mrs. Mary Townsley is supervisor of knitting department and has sent to headquarters 137 garments. The number of garments is 225.

Magnolia Branch was organized July 19, 1917. There were 21 members. The first officers were: Mrs. R. L. Bills, president; Mrs. Rex Powers, treasurer; Miss Morrison, secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. R. L. Bills, president; Mrs. Arthur Elliott, vice-president; Mrs. Rex Powers, treasurer; Miss Alice Parrott, secretary. They have sent several shipments to headquarters, consisting of all necessary dressings pertaining to Red Cross work. There are 110 members.

Medford Branch was organized December 20, 1917, with 140 charter members. The present officers are: Chairman, R. S. Howeth; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. S. Raber; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Cason; chairman of finance, A. M. Cason; secretary, Miss Clarice Wittenberg. The surgical dressings committee was organized June, 1917.

Montserrat Branch was organized December 4, 1917. Mrs. M. A. Cope was elected president; Mrs. Geo. Murley, vice-president; Mrs. Leonard Drinkwater, secretary, and Mrs. Geo. Hanna, treasurer. There were nineteen charter members. There are now 87. They have made about 290 bandages. Mrs. G. M. Curnutt is president, and Mrs. Garrett is treasurer.

Sutherland Branch was organized July 6, 1917 with twelve charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. T. L. Cooper, chairman; Mrs. Lee Miller, vice-chairman; Mrs. Vest Cooper, secretary; Mrs. P. B. Murray, treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. T. L. Cooper, chairman; Mrs. Lee Miller, vice-chairman; Mrs. Vest Cooper, secretary; Mrs. George Myers, assistant secretary; Mrs. W. W. Draper, treasurer.

Pittsville Branch was organized in December, 1917. There were nineteen charter members. The first meeting was at the Pittsville lodge room. The officers elected were: Mrs. Elsa Henderson, President; Mrs. Jim Hutchinson, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Miller, Secretary; Mr. Tom Rice, Treasurer.



WILLIAM J. MAVES.

CHAPTER XLI.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Wm. J. Mayes, the well-known and highly respected mayor of Warrensburg, was born May 7, 1847, in Warrensburg township, just east of Pertle Springs, in Johnson county, Missouri. He is the son of John B. and Martha A. (Gillum) Mayes. John B. Mayes was born December 22, 1821, in Green county, Kentucky. He was the son of John and Nancy (Berry) Mayes, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1834, and after a year spent in Lafayette county settled in Warrensburg, where he conducted a hotel and operated a carding machine. Later he removed to Montserrat township, Johnson county.

John Mayes was born in Pennsylvania and with his parents moved to Virginia, and later to Kentucky. In March, 1834, John and Nancy Mayes came to Missouri to make their home in the then thinly settled West. Both are now interred in the family cemetery near Montserrat.

John B. Mayes came to Missouri with his parents in 1834. January 14, 1844, he was united in marriage with Martha A. Gillum in Grover township and to this union was born Wm. J., the subject of this review. John B. Mayes was reared on the farm and his entire life was devoted to farming and stock raising in Montserrat township, where he also for many years conducted a general store. He was justice of the peace in Montserrat township from 1850 to 1861 and county judge for twelve years, taking the office in 1871. He died June 12, 1905, at Montserrat and his widow now resides in Kansas City, Missonri, with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Minnie Gott. Mrs. Mayes was ninety years of age June 22, 1917.

Wm. J. Mayes attended the public schools of Johnson county. At the age of fourteen years he began life for himself, working as a hired hand on a farm. The Mayes family moved to Illinois in 1863. They returned to Missouri in 1865. Prior to 1872, Wm. J. Mayes was employed as cowboy in Texas and New Mexico.

In 1872, Wm. J. Mayes and Anna J. Lee, daughter of Dr. J. L. Lee of Montserrat township, and a pioneer physician of Johnson county, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Eula G. Lyons, Birmingham, Alabama; Finis E., who lives on the grandfather's farm in Montserrat township;

Roy B., who is a farmer living in Montserrat township; Elta Lee, at home; Wm. Ray, who is a farmer in Montserrat township; and John Jesse, who is employed as bookkeeper at Knob Noster for the Knob Noster Brick Plant.

Mr. Mayes was elected mayor of Warrensburg in April, 1913. He was re-elected in 1915 and again in 1917 and is now serving his third term in office. He has always known Ewing Cockrell, the author of this volume. In addition to the manifold duties of his office, Mr. Mayes devotes some attention to his splendid farm of fifteen hundred acres in Montserrat township. He is one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of Johnson county and has been an extensive stockman all his life. At present he has two hundred head of young cattle on his farm, which is one of the best in the state.

Mr. Mayes is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Warrensburg Lodge Number 673. He is a director of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, of which he was one of the organizers, and he is president of the Home Telephone Company. He is also president of the Knob Noster Brick and Tile Company. He is a man of unusual activity and has never taken a vacation in his life. He is a quiet, unassuming man, public-spirited and one of the leading business men of the county.

Marcus Youngs, president of the Citizens Bank of Warrensburg, is a native of Missouri. He was born in 1856 in Lafayette county, son of Edgar and Mary (Mock) Youngs. Edgar Youngs was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1828, the son of Joseph L. Youngs. Joseph L. Youngs and his son moved from New Jersey to St. Louis, Missouri, about 1846. A few years later, they moved to Lafayette county, where the son, Edgar, purchased a farm in 1851. His father moved to Topeka, Kansas, about 1860, and there his death occurred. Mary (Mock) Youngs was a native of North Carolina. The marriage of Edgar Youngs and Mary Mock occurred in Lafayette county about 1851 and to this union were born nine children: George, Fayetteville, Missouri; William E., deceased; Marcus, subject of this review; Mrs. Emma Foster, deceased; Mrs. Mollie Greer, Higginsville, Missouri; Theodore, Sharp, Nevada; Mrs. Annie Parker, Warrensburg; Mrs. Mattie Houston, deceased; and Mrs. Fannie Purnell, Higginsville, Missouri. Edgar Youngs died on his farm in Lafayette county in 1910 and his remains were interred in Oak Grove cemetery in Johnson county.

Marcus Youngs attended the public schools of Lafayette county, the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City, Missouri. Until he was twenty-one years of age he followed farming as his vocation. In 1877 Mr. Youngs came to Warrensburg as bookkeeper for the old Johnson County Savings Bank and remained in their employ for eleven years. When the Citizens Bank was organized in 1888 Mr. Youngs was elected vice-president and he has been with the bank continuously since that time. Mr. Youngs was largely instrumental in the organization of the bank.

The Citizens Bank of Warrensburg, Missouri, was organized October 18, 1888, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first officers were: J. T. Cheatham, president; Marcus Youngs, vice-president; O. S. Wadell, cashier; J. T. Cheatham, Dr. C. W. Robinson, W. H. Hartman, J. A. Stewart, O. S. Wadell, Marcus Youngs, G. A. Lobban, J. D. Eads, and E. N. Johnson, directors. March 22, 1911, the capital stock was increased by a cash dividend of seventy-five thousand dollars, making the capital stock one hundred thousand dollars, the present capital stock. The bank has a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars and undivided profits amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars. The Citizens Bank has paid seventy-eight thousand dollars in cash dividends since its organization. The deposits at the time of this writing amount to four hundred twenty-five thousand dollars. The present officials are: Marcus Youngs, president; T. E. Cheatham, vice-president; W. H. Cheatham, second vice-president; J. V. Murray, cashier; A. Lee Smiser, assistant cashier; J. A. Stewart, G. A. Lobban, T. E. Cheatham, W. H. Cheatham, W. D. Faulkner, J. V. Murray, and Marcus Youngs, directors. The Citizens Bank gives special attention to farmers and stockmen. Of the original officers of the bank three have died: J. T. Cheatham, W. B. Drummond, and O. S. Wadell.

Marcus Youngs has been closely identified with the business and financial interests of Johnson county for forty years and there is perhaps no better informed man in the county on all matters relative to finance. The noteworthy success of the Citizens Bank has been largely due to his excellent judgment, keen foresight, and marked executive ability.

E. N. Warnick, hardware merchant, of the E. N. Warnick & Son Hardware Company of Warrensburg, was born seven miles south of

Warrensburg, September 24, 1866, son of R. N. Warnick and Amanda (Oglesby) Warnick. R. N. Warnick was born in Tennessee in 1824. He came to Johnson county with his parents in 1834 and they settled seven miles south of Warrensburg. Amanda (Oglesby) Warnick was a native of Missouri. R. N. Warnick served as probate judge of Johnson county from 1886 to 1894. He died in Warrensburg in 1895 and his remains were interred in Shiloh cemetery. His wife died at Warrensburg in 1891. R. N. and Amanda Warnick were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Susan F. Woodford, deceased; S. F. Warnick, a farmer near Warrensburg; E. N. Warnick, subject of this review; and Mrs. R. L. Denton, wife of R. L. Denton, a wholesale grocer at Parsons, Kansas.

E. N. Warnick received his education in the schools of Johnson county and the State Normal School of Warrensburg. He attended the State Normal School two years. Mr. Warnick began life for himself in 1891, but for five years prior to that time he clerked in the hardware store of G. K. Christopher, of Warrensburg. E. N. Warnick's store was first located on the corner of Holden and First streets. In 1899 he moved to his present location. He began business with a capital of four thousand dollars. At present Mr. Warnick carries a stock valued at fifteen thousand dollars. He handles a complete line of hardware and also has the agency for Buick automobiles.

In 1891, E. N. Warnick was united in marriage with Emma J. Whittaker, daughter of Joseph Whittaker, who came to Johnson county from Illinois about 1868. Emma J. (Whittaker) Warnick was born in Johnson county. Her parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Warnick are the parents of the following children: Raymond N., who is in partnership with his father; Mabel, the wife of Clayton Bruce who is associated with Mr. Warnick and son in the hardware business; and Robert E., a Junior student in the Warrensburg High School.

Mr. Warnick is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is highly respected among the business men of Johnson county and he and Mrs. Warnick have a wide circle of friends.

F. L. Mayes, president of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, was born near Montserrat, Johnson county, April 25, 1873, son of A. S. Mayes and Nancy J. (Rothwell) Mayes, natives of Johnson county. A. S. Mayes was the son of John Mayes, a native of Pennsylvania. The

father of John Mayes was a native of Ireland who immigrated to America and settled at an early day in Pennsylvania and there his son John was born December 19, 1791. The Mayes family moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia and later to Kentucky and in the sunny south-land John Mayes grew to manhood. December 19, 1817 he was united in marriage with Nancy H. Berry of Green county, Kentucky, and to this union was born A. S. Mayes, the father of the subject of this review. A. S. Mayes was born in Johnson county, Missouri in 1844. John and Nancy H. (Berry) Mayes came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1835 and for a short time lived in Lafayette county. John Mayes entered government land near Montserrat to which place he moved and which he improved, making of the land a splendid farm. The Mayes family settled at Montserrat before Johnson county was organized. In 1838, leaving the farm, John Mayes built and operated the first wool carding machine in Warrensburg. He also kept the first hotel for two years. He returned then to the farm and there resided, a quiet, unobtrusive, peace loving citizen. Throughout the Civil war he remained upon his farm. He had united with the Presbyterian church at the age of eighteen and in 1843 joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. John Mayes was a charter member of the Bethel congregation and was instrumental in the building of Mary's chapel, which was first located two miles northeast of Montserrat and later moved to Montserrat. His death occurred March 4, 1881 when he was eighty-nine years of age and his remains were interred in the family cemetery near Montserrat. John Mayes was one of the honored pioneers of Johnson county, who spent almost a half century assisting in its growth and upbuilding.

A. S. Mayes, father of the subject of this review, was reared on the farm near Montserrat. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he was one of the best known and most highly respected farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. His home was in Montserrat township. He was united in marriage with Nancy J. Rothwell, daughter of James C. Rothwell, of Grover township, who came from Virginia to Missouri. Nancy J. Rothwell was born in Johnson county in 1850. To A. S. and Nancy Mayes were born the following children: F. L., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Stella Jones, Warrensburg; James C., Montserrat; Mrs. Wallace Werner, Kansas City, Missouri; and Charles S., Montserrat. In 1890 the mother died. A. S. Mayes was united in marriage with Mattie B. Rothwell, a sister of the deceased

wife, and to this union were born two children, Nellie and Edwin A., who reside in Warrensburg with their mother. The father died at the age of nearly seventy-one years and is interred in the family cemetery near Montserrat.

F. L. Mayes, the subject of this sketch, spent the days of his boyhood on his father's farm in Montserrat township assisting his father with the work and attending the district school. He was given good educational advantages and he made the most of his opportunities. He attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg and Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1892. In 1897 F. L. Mayes and Margaret L. Fryer, daughter of Judge R. T. Fryer, of Johnson county, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are the parents of two children: Harland F., a graduate of the Warrensburg High School in the class of 1917; and Margaret Frances.

From 1893 to 1897, F. L. Mayes served as deputy county collector of Johnson county. In 1897 the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg was organized and Mr. Mayes has been connected with that institution since its organization, serving as cashier until January, 1917 when he was elected president.

The Commercial Bank of Warrensburg was organized September 1, 1897, with the following officers: W. L. Hedges, president; A. S. Mayes, vice-president; F. L. Mayes, cashier; W. L. Hedges, A. S. Mayes, F. L. Mayes, Isaac Markward, George W. Houts, James H. Parker, and J. D. Eads, directors and with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. At the time of the organization the bank was located at 122 West Pine street. In 1900, J. D. Eads accepted the position of cashier with the Peoples Bank and W. S. Clark was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors. The present officers are: F. L. Mayes, president; W. L. Hedges, vice-president; W. S. Clark, second vice-president; H. F. Berkley, cashier; A. H. Gilkeson, assistant cashier; F. L. Mayes, W. L. Hedges, W. S. Clark, H. F. Berkley, James H. Parker, George W. Houts, and W. J. Mayes, directors. James H. Parker, W. L. Hedges, F. L. Mayes, and George W. Houts have been on the board since the organization of the bank in 1897. The present capital stock of this splendidly and carefully managed bank is fifty thousand dollars with a surplus of fifty thousand and deposits of three hundred eighty thousand dollars at the time of this writing. The

bank purchased their present building in 1912 and remodeled it. They still own the original bank building on West Pine street. The Commercial Bank of Warrensburg is and has always been conducted along conservative lines and all business exceedingly well managed. Mr. Mayes has reasons to be proud of the institution whose success has been in a large measure due to his tireless efforts and efficient management.

Melville P. Moody was born in Warrensburg in 1854. His father, W. B. Moody, was born in Kentucky, his family coming to Missouri when he was four years of age. He was a pioneer citizen of Warrensburg and figured largely in its growth and business life. Mr. Moody's mother was a daughter of Major Anderson of Henry county who was also a native of Kentucky, his family having immigrated to that state with Daniel Boone, so Mr. Moody comes of American pioneer stock.

Mr. Moody received a common school education and began his business life as one of the firm of W. B. Moody & Son. Upon the failure of the firm caused by the panic of 1873, Mr. Moody secured a position with the St. Louis house of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia and served it for twenty years as assistant and manager of its St. Louis and Dallas, Texas houses. He left this society to take charge of a charitable tuberculosis sanatorium venture at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The institution being destroyed by fire, he returned to Warrensburg and served upon the "Star" until the consolidation of that paper with the "Journal-Democrat." In 1913 Mr. Moody started the "Johnson County Democrat."

Mr. Moody has all his life had a predilection for newspaper work and as a side line has served several papers as correspondent, reporter and miscellaneous writer, his specialty being semi-humorous paraphrasing and verse.

Mr. Moody was married in early manhood to Miss Nancy Floyd, of Illinois and they have two children: W. B. Moody, a successful merchant of Greeley, Colorado; and Mrs. Frank A. Plumer, of Seattle, Washington.

In 1915 Mr. Moody was appointed Circuit Clerk of Johnson county by Governor Major to fill vacancy and in 1917, he was appointed by Governor Gardner, as one of the inspectors of the State Food and Drug Commission—for a term of four years.

William E. Crissey, a member of the board of directors of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, has been actively identified with the business and commercial interests of Warrensburg for the past fifty-two years. Mr. Crissey was born February 27, 1840, in New York. He is the son of Theodore and Lydia Ann (Abbot) Crissey, natives of Connecticut. Theodore Crissey was born in 1812, a direct descendant of the Crisseys, who settled in the colony of Connecticut in 1635. The Crissey family is of English lineage. Two brothers, William and Mighill Crissey, emigrated from England and came to America in the early days of colonization, locating in Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies. From these two brothers the Crisseys in America have descended. Lydia Ann (Abbot) Crissey was born in February, 1819, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. To Theodore and Lydia Ann Crissey were born the following children: Edward S., a sketch and water color artist, who died in 1860 at the age of twenty-two years; William E., the subject of this review; Theodoret W., Midland, Michigan; and Samuel N. and Mary, twins, deceased. Theodore Crissey moved from Connecticut to Michigan in 1845 and settled near Battle Creek, where his death occurred December 12, 1867, at the age of fifty-five years.

William E. Crissey received his education in the schools of Michigan. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the Civil War, serving in Company H, Second Missouri cavalry. Mr. Crissey enlisted at Battle Creek, Michigan, when the second call for volunteers came and served throughout the war. His regiment operated in Missouri and Arkansas, taking a prominent part in the battles of Little Fobi River, in northern Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, besides engaging in numerous skirmishes. William E. Crissey was associated with John D. Haskell in the quartermaster's department, having been placed in charge of one department. During all his service in the war, Mr. Crissey was wounded but once. July 18, 1862, he was shot in the thigh, but as it was merely a flesh wound, Mr. Crissey has not been handicapped seriously by it in his later life. In 1864, William E. Crissey was mustered out and honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri.

For some time after receiving his discharge, Mr. Crissey resided in Little Rock, Arkansas. When the war closed, he came to Johnson



WILLIAM E. CRISSEY.



county, Missouri, and October 5, 1865, located in Warrensburg, where he entered the mercantile business. He was thus engaged until 1870, when he entered the abstract and title business. When Mr. Crissey came to Warrensburg in 1865, the present Market street was a corn field and stump-covered land. A hedge ran north and south through the site of the Lobban buildings to Grover street and thence along the south side of that street. The present well-kept Normal grounds were then covered with timber.

May 1, 1866, William E. Crissey was united in marriage with Mary E. Doty, the daughter of Daniel C. and Mary E. Doty, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Mary E. (Doty) Crissey was a lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrims, who landed on Plymouth Rock, December 16, 1620. William E. and Mary E. Crissey were the parents of six children: William M., who died in infancy; Maud D., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Lella May, who died in infancy; Nellie D., the wife of Charles W. McCaskill, who is a Methodist Episcopal minister now of University Place, near Lincoln, Nebraska; Mary Eliza, who died in the fall of 1910; and Ethel D., who resides at home with her father. May 1, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Crissey celebrated their golden wedding anniversary and in October of the same year the death of Mrs. Crissey occurred. She and Mr. Crissey had been companions and co-partners for more than fifty years.

William E. Crissey was a member of the city council of Warrensburg, Missouri in 1882 and 1883. He was a member of the school board for twelve years, from 1887 until 1899, and for many years was the president of the board. The Johnson County Trust Company was organized in 1908 and at the time of organization Mr. Crissey was elected member of the board of directors. In December, 1913, the company was reorganized as the American Trust Company and Mr. Crissey was elected as director, a position he now occupies. Though he has long passed the three score years and ten, William E. Crissey is active and alert, still giving the same thoughtful, conscientious care and attention to business duties, working in his office every day, as he was want twenty-five years ago.

Politically, Mr. Crissey is and has always been affiliated with the Republican party, which, upon numerous occasions has honored him with nominations.

Mr. Crissey is a thinker and reader. He sums up life in the following lines:

"The faint light of the morning of life scarce dawns upon us ere its mid-day sun bids us assume its cares and while we turn to obey the command, the lengthening shadows tell us the day is ending and with the sinking sun, we step into another existence with little or nothing done for this."

Charles G. Goodnight, registrar of deeds of Johnson county, was born December 8, 1869 on his father's farm near Montserrat. He is the son of George G. Goodnight and Sarah E. (Campbell) Goodnight. George G. Goodnight is a native of Kentucky. He was born December 26, 1841 in Frankfort, and when he was eight years of age came to Johnson county with his father, Thomas Goodnight, who located near Knob Noster in 1849, where he entered land from the government. Thomas Goodnight died on his farm near Knob Noster and his remains were interred in Thompson cemetery. Sarah E. (Campbell) Goodnight was born in Johnson county in 1843, the daughter of Squire Campbell, an honored and beloved pioneer of Warrensburg township. To George G. and Sarah E. Goodnight were born the following children: Lulu, who died in infancy; Thomas C., manager of the Star Theater of Warrensburg; Chas. G., subject of this review; William M., a well-known farmer and stockman, Montserrat township; Mrs. Mamie E. Williamson, Oxnard, California; Mrs. Alma P. Craig, Sedalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Zella Stormout, Centralia, Missouri.

George G. Goodnight and wife are still living upon the farm near Montserrat which he purchased in 1865. This farm originally included five hundred acres in sections 36, 47, and 25 but Mr. Goodnight has divided a part of it among his children and now owns three hundred seventeen acres. At the time of this writing he is seventy-five years of age and still as active as many men twenty years his junior. He is engaged in farming and stock raising and attends to the feeding of all the cattle. Mrs. Goodnight is as alert as her husband, physically and mentally, and both are enjoying good health.

Charles G. Goodnight attended the public schools of Johnson county and the State Normal School of Warrensburg. He was in attendance at the State Normal two years, 1889 to 1891. He returned to the farm and for twenty-two years operated a steam threshing outfit in connection with his work on the farm. Mr. Goodnight was

elected registrar of deeds of Johnson county in the fall of 1914 and is now serving his first term in office.

October 6, 1904, Charles G. Goodnight was united in marriage with Fannie M. Gallaher, daughter of George T. Gallaher, ex-county surveyor of Johnson county. Mr. Gallaher was county surveyor for twelve years. His death occurred in 1913 and his last resting place is at Knob Noster. His widow, Mary C. (Knaus) Gallaher, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Goodnight. To Charles G. and Fannie Goodnight have been born the following children: John G., Charles G., George R., and Mary Elizabeth. The Goodnight family has always been held in the highest esteem in Johnson county.

M. D. Aber, a prominent attorney of Warrensburg, is a member of a pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 22, 1867, son of David and Eliza (Shoup) Aber. David Aber was born in Carroll county, Ohio, January 9, 1843. He came to Knob Noster, Missouri, in the spring of 1869 and located on a prairie farm, four miles southeast of Knob Noster. The Aber family lived on this farm until 1883 when they moved to Warrensburg in order that the children might have better school facilities. Eliza (Shoup) Aber was born in Pennsylvania in September, 1842, daughter of Henry Shoup, who was a pioneer of Johnson county. Henry Shoup died March 12, 1875 at Knob Noster. To David and Eliza Aber were born eight children: M. D., the subject of this review; William H., the widely known physician of Aullville, Missouri; David A., a carpenter and contractor, Warrensburg; Samuel W., farmer, Warrensburg township; Leah, lives with her parents; Mrs. Alma Whitten, Jackson county, Missouri; James F., a teacher at Buckley, Missouri; and John H., died in infancy. Mrs. Aber, the mother of the subject of this review, is still enjoying excellent health. She is the only survivor of a family of twelve children.

David Aber enlisted in the Civil War with Company K, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry in 1861. He enlisted in Ashland county, Ohio, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana in 1865, having been in the service nearly four years. At the battle of Gettysburg he was shot through the body and for six months was confined in an army hospital. When he had recovered sufficiently he returned to his company and served throughout the remainder of the war. David Aber now lives

in Warrensburg and, though he has passed the seventy-fourth milestone, he is more active than many younger men.

M. D. Aber received his early education in the country school. He is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal, class of 1888, and of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, class of 1894. After leaving the university, Mr. Aber was employed as court reporter, from 1894 to 1897. He was admitted to the bar and has been practicing law at Warrensburg since that time. For more than three years he was assistant superintendent in the State Insurance Department under the administration of Governors Hadley and Major.

November 17, 1897, M. D. Aber and Mary Wright were united in marriage at Marion, Indiana. The friendship which culminated in marriage began at De Pauw University where both were students. Mary (Wright) Aber is a daughter of Jesse D. and Caroline (Sears) Wright, of Marion, Indiana. Mrs. Wright died September 4, 1905. Mr. Wright still makes his home in Marion. To M. D. and Mary (Wright) Aber have been born two daughters: Caroline and Mary Wright, both students in the Warrensburg State Normal.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Aber trace their lineage back to colonial ancestors. James Aber, an ancestor of M. D. Aber, came to America from Scotland in 1750 and settled at Morristown, New Jersey on a land grant which his father had procured from King George. Paul Sears, an ancestor of Mary (Wright) Aber emigrated from England to France and from France to Virginia about 1730 or 1735.

During the grasshopper devastation of 1874 the Aber family were living in Washington township. The grasshoppers left just enough corn in the Aber field to fill a wagon bed. It is impossible for words to depict the havoc wrought by the destroyers or the suffering caused by their raid. By means of a letter written to his father in Ohio, David Aber was instrumental in aiding many of the needy settlers in that never-to-be-forgotten spring of 1875. The letter was received by his father who immediately secured donations from members of his church by reading the message to them. The letter pictured so clearly the wretched condition of the stricken settlers that when the call for help was read at the church a substantial sum was raised and forwarded to David Aber, who purchased flour and other necessities and saw that it was wisely and properly distributed.

Politically, M. D. Aber is a liberal Democrat, one who stands firmly for principles which seem to him to be right. He is a strong supporter

of President Wilson. Mr. Aber has a broad perspective of life and it is a pleasure to discuss leading issues with him and to obtain his viewpoint on current events. He has marked ability as an attorney, possessing a splendidly trained legal mind and keen reasoning powers, and he is regarded highly by members of the legal fraternity. M. D. Aber stands high among the best lawyers of the state of Missouri. He has been affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for twenty-three years. He is a member of the Knights Templar, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Protestant Episcopal church. He is one of the vestry of his church.

Robert L. Howard, county treasurer of Johnson county, was born in Kingsville township, June 9, 1869, the son of J. P. and Ruthie E. (Lundy) Howard. J. P. Howard was born January 16, 1842 on the same section of land in Kingsville township, Johnson county where his son, Robert L., was born twenty-seven years later. J. P. Howard is the son of Joseph Howard, who was born in 1816 in Surry county, North Carolina. He came to Johnson county in 1837 and settled in Kingsville township where he entered land from the government. Joseph Howard was the owner at one time of more than thirteen hundred acres of land. He frequently saw prairie land in Madison and Kingsville townships sell for twelve and a half cents an acre. He operated a tread grist mill in the early days and later a steam mill for sawing and grinding which cost him more than eleven thousand dollars. His wife, the mother of J. P., died when her baby son was but six weeks old. The child was reared by his uncle, David Edwards, in Johnson and Bates counties and in Kansas City, Missouri.

J. P. Howard was the youngest of three children left motherless by the death of Mrs. Howard in 1842, the other two being as follow: Miriam, who was reared to maturity, married W. P. Gibson, and is now deceased; and Jordan J., deceased. Joseph Howard was later united in marriage with Amanda Simcox and to them were born eight children, of whom Frank is the only one surviving. Frank Howard resides at Fort Scott, Kansas. After the death of Amanda (Simcox) Howard, Joseph Howard was united in marriage with Lydia Tillbury. Her death occurred about 1889. Joseph Howard died on his farm in Kingsville township in 1908 and his last resting place is in the family cemetery on the home place.

After the Civil War, J. P. Howard, father of the subject of this

review, returned to Kingsville township, Johnson county in 1866 and he has lived on the home place since that time. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Ruthie E. Lundy, who was born and reared in Jackson township, Johnson county on the place now owned by her son, Robert L. J. P. and Ruthie E. Howard were the parents of the following children: Robert L., the subject of this review; a daughter, died in infancy; Emmet M., farming the home place with his father; Mrs. Minnie M. Ferguson, wife of Newland Ferguson of Jackson township; and Mrs. Grace M. Karr, wife of Ralph Karr of Jackson township. Mrs. Howard died in 1907 and is interred in the Howard cemetery. Mr. Howard still follows farming and stock raising on the home place in Kingsville township where he lives with his son, Emmet M.

Robert L. Howard received his primary education in the public schools of Johnson county. He attended Odessa College and completed his schooling in the Warrensburg State Normal, which he attended one year. After leaving school he returned to the farm and was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture until his appointment as deputy county clerk under Theodore Hyatt. In November, 1916 Robert L. Howard was elected treasurer of Johnson county and he is now serving with satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Howard possesses a pleasing personality and genial manners which make for him countless friends.

In 1895, Robert L. Howard and Maude M. Kinney were united in marriage. Maude M. (Kinney) Howard is the daughter of John R. Kinney, of Polk township, Cass county. Her mother died when Mrs. Howard was but a child. Mr. Kinney is at present in Tennessee. To Robert L. and Maude M. Howard has been born one daughter, Ruth L., who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School, class of 1917 and is now a student in the State Normal School, Warrensburg.

C. L. Gillilan, secretary of the American Trust Company, Warrensburg, is a native of Johnson county and a member of a prominent pioneer family of Columbus township where he was born January 2, 1880, the son of John M. and Rachel Ruth (Kelly) Gillilan. John M. Gillilan was born June 16, 1837 in West Virginia, the son of George Gillilan, with whom he came to Missouri. John M. Gillilan was fifteen years of age when he came to Missouri with his father in 1852 and located on the farm in Columbus township, Johnson county, where

twenty-eight years later his son, C. L., the subject of this review, was born. George Gillilan died shortly after coming West and his remains were interred in Mt. Tabor cemetery in Lafayette county. This cemetery is one of the oldest in Missouri and was laid out by John McNeel, an uncle of C. L. Gillilan. Rachel Ruth (Kelly) Gillilan was born March 1, 1842 in Columbus township, Johnson county within two and a half miles of her present home. She is the daughter of Captain John Kelly, who received his title while in service in the Mormon war. His wife's maiden name was Ray and Ray county, Missouri was named in honor of her father. Both parents of Mrs. Gillilan are now deceased and their remains were buried in the Kelly cemetery on the old homestead in Columbus township. To John M. and Rachel Ruth Gillilan were born the following children: Mrs. Martha Grinstead, wife of W. D. Grinstead, who resides near Holden, Missouri; W. P., deceased; Mrs. Anna F. Van Meter, wife of Joseph A. Van Meter of Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Lydia C. Violet, who was the wife of Harry Violet, who is now deceased, and she resides at Fayetteville; J. G., Columbus; R. R., Odessa, Missouri; Beatrice, Centerview; Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, wife of Leonard Anderson of Odessa, Missouri; C. L., the subject of this sketch; Ethel, Centerview; C. G., Centerview; and W. R., deceased. John M. Gillilan is a well-known and highly respected farmer and stockman of Columbus township. He was eighty years of age June 16, 1917. For sixty-five years he has lived in Johnson county and he has nobly done his part in aiding the development of his township and county.

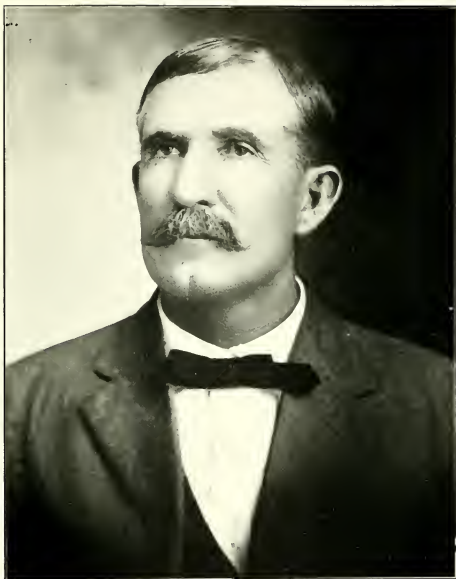
C. L. Gillilan attended the public schools of Johnson county. His boyhood was spent on the farm and until he was twenty-one years of age he was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1902 he was appointed deputy assessor and served under T. J. Summers for seven years. In the election of 1908 C. L. Gillilan was elected county assessor of Johnson county and in 1912 was reelected, his term of office expiring June 1, 1917. Mr. Gillilan has been elected secretary of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg, a position which he now holds. He is unmarried.

The American Trust Company of Warrensburg was organized in 1908 and was known as the Johnson County Trust Company. In 1913 the Johnson County Trust Company consolidated with the American Bank and the name was changed to American Trust Company. The

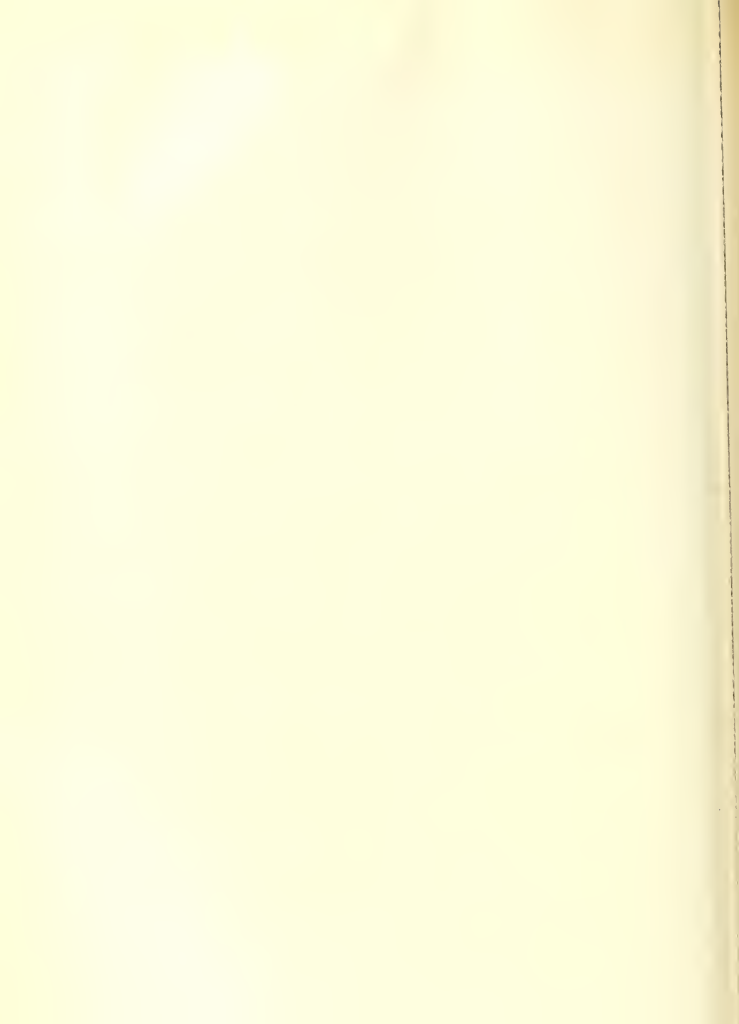
present capital stock is fifty thousand dollars with a surplus fund of twenty-five thousand dollars. The deposits on March 5, 1917 amounted to two hundred forty thousand dollars. The present officials of the bank are: C. A. Harrison, president; George W. Lemmon, vice-president; C. L. Gillilan, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Crissey, general manager; R. L. Campbell, P. D. Fitch, C. A. Shepard, T. H. Doolin, T. B. Montgomery, C. J. Rucker, Nick M. Bradley, and Wm. Shockey, directors. The American Trust Company is one of the best managed and soundest financial institutions in Johnson county.

E. F. Tracy, presiding judge of Johnson county, Missouri, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, November 23, 1855. He is the son of William F. and Sarah L. (Atkinson) Tracy, natives of Kentucky. William F. Tracy was born November 22, 1827, in Montgomery county near Mt. Sterling. He was the son of Noland Tracy, who came to Missouri in 1835 or 1836, when his son, William F., was about eight years of age, and settled on a farm in Lafayette county, near the present Johnson county line. Noland Tracy resided on his farm in Lafayette county the remainder of his life. His son, William F., was reared on his father's farm and when he had attained maturity purchased a farm near his father's place, on Davis creek. Sarah L. (Atkinson) Tracy was born in Kentucky in 1825. William F. and Sarah L. Tracy were the parents of four children: E. F., the subject of this review; Anna C., who married Monroe Fox, now deceased, and she is now the wife of Alfred Bishop, of Odessa, Missouri, where they are at present residing although their home is near Mt. Tabor; Theodore, who died in infancy; and one child, who died in infancy. In 1899, William F. Tracy died at the age of seventy-two years. Interment was made in the cemetery at Mt. Tabor. He was followed in death by his wife in 1900. She was seventy-four years of age. Her remains were also interred in the Mt. Tabor cemetery.

E. F. Tracy received his education in the public schools of Lafayette county, Missouri. He was reared on the farm and practically all his life has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Until he had attained his majority he was employed in farming in Lafayette county. When he became of age he moved to Johnson county and located in Hazel Hill township, where he purchased a farm, after he had farmed the place for three years, and lived on that place for twenty-five years. This farm comprised two hundred twenty acres and upon it Judge Tracy



JUDGE E. F. TRACY.



raised cattle and hogs, following the business of feeding and shipping, in which he has ever since been engaged, and while he lives in Warrensburg he continues to direct the operation of the place. For the past ten years he has handled mules. He now owns four hundred ninety acres of land in Hazel Hill township, Johnson county.

In 1905 Judge Tracy moved from his farm to Warrensburg, where he purchased property at 208 Broad street. He has since rebuilt the home. He was elected judge of the county court in 1910 and re-elected in 1914, and is the presiding judge at the present time. Judge Tracy is a man of marked ability and he has filled the office of county judge with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. During his incumbency, he has given special attention to culverts, bridges, and roads and as a result a fine system of permanent roads will be covering Johnson county. Judge Tracy is very careful in the expenditure of money. The county is at the present time spending about seventy thousand dollars annually on roads. A bonus is given to the district which raises the half, or fifty per cent. of the required sum, by township or private donations.

October 28, 1879, E. F. Tracy and Mary L. Redford were united in marriage. Mary L. (Redford) Tracy is the daughter of A. J. and Margaret E. (Harrison) Redford. A. J. Redford was born in 1827 in North Carolina. He came to Missouri when a boy and located in Moniteau county. He later moved to Johnson county, where he settled temporarily in Hazel Hill township. About 1870 he moved to Warrensburg. A. J. Redford was a prominent and influential stockman in the early days, his sales and purchases covering all Johnson county. He drove stock to Sedalia, Missouri, and shipped them from that place. He was also an early-day teamster, working between Warrensburg and Lexington. Margaret E. (Harrison) Redford was born in Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Redford were the parents of the following children: J. E., who resides in Hazel Hill township; Mrs. Phoebe A. Frost, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. E. F. Tracy, wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. E. N. Johnson, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. N. M. Naylor, Springfield, Missouri; and W. O., who resides in Hazel Hill township. In 1911, A. J. Redford died and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Three years later he was followed in death by his wife, her death occurring in 1914, and she was also buried in the Warrensburg cemetery.

Judge Tracy is of pioneer lineage. His maternal grandfather, John Atkinson, came to Missouri in a "prairie schooner," and settled in Johnson county in the early thirties. The "schooner" traveled the Warrensburg-Lexington road.

Walter R. Greim, the manager of the City Steam Laundry, Warrensburg, is a native of Johnson county. He was born at 116 Broad street, Warrensburg, in the home which his father built when he was married. He is the son of Henry N. and Margaret (Reichle) Greim, both natives of Germany. Henry N. Greim was born September 22, 1840, in Bavaria, Germany. In 1853 he immigrated to America when he was fourteen years of age and in 1855 came to Warrensburg, where he began as a laborer. Before the Civil War he drove a stage from Warrensburg to Lexington and after the war engaged in the harness business in Warrensburg.

Henry N. Greim opened his harness shop February 11, 1867 on Holden street where the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg is now located. He was in the harness business for more than thirty years. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, First Missouri Cavalry under Colonel Fuller. Mr. Greim took active part in the battles of Prairie Grove and Little Rock. He was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Arkansas in June, 1865. Margaret (Reichle) Greim was born in Stuttgart, Germany. She came to America with her parents when she was eleven years of age. They settled in Fayette county, Ohio and there the daughter, Margaret, was reared to maturity and educated. She moved to Warrensburg with her parents in 1868 and was married the following year to Henry N. Greim, in 1869. Both parents of Margaret (Reichle) Greim, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reichle, were natives of Germany. They are interred in Adams cemetery.

Henry N. and Margaret Greim were the parents of four children: Arch J., Warrensburg; Walter R., the subject of this review; Lula M., Warrensburg; and Nicholas E., in the employ of Citizens Bank of Warrensburg. Henry N. Greim died April 5, 1897. His wife died August 10, 1895. They are buried in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mr. Greim was an industrious, capable business man, and one of Johnson county's most substantial citizens.

Walter R. Greim received his education in the Warrensburg schools and in the State Normal. He was in attendance at the State Normal one year. March 1, 1903, he opened a steam laundry on Cul-

ton street and two years later moved to his present location on the corner of Holden and Grover streets where he has continued in business for the past thirteen years. The City Steam Laundry is the only steam laundry in the city and does excellent work. Mr. Greim employs ten people and all work is given the most careful and prompt attention.

In 1910, Walter R. Greim was united in marriage with Ida McClelland, daughter of George B. McClelland, a farmer near Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Greim's mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Greim reside at 116 Broad street in the home which Mr. Greim's father built when he started housekeeping in 1869, the birthplace of Walter R. When the Greim home was built there were not half a dozen houses south of the railroad in Warrensburg. The house was remodeled in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Greim are widely known in Johnson county and have many friends.

R. F. Renick, a Civil War veteran and one of the pioneers of Johnson county, was born January 15, 1837 in Lafayette county, Missouri. He is the son of Andrew E. and Sabina (Livesay) Renick, who came to Missouri in the early part of the nineteenth century. Andrew E. Renick was a native of Ohio, born in 1809 near Springfield, Clark county. In early manhood he left Ohio and went to Virginia and after a year or two came to Lafayette county, Missouri in 1830, and located near Wellington. He remained there for about five years when he moved to Johnson county. Sabina (Livesay) Renick was a native of Virginia. Her parents came to Missouri about 1825. The marriage of R. F. Renick's father and mother was solemnized in Lexington, Missouri, by Reverend John Worder. Andrew E. and Sabina Renick were the parents of the following children: William, who is living at the age of eighty-three years in Garden City, Kansas; R. F., subject of this review; Mrs. Mary R. Creasy, deceased; Mrs. Isabell Goodwin, deceased; Emma, deceased; James W., Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Amanda Patterson, deceased; and Mrs. Josie Goodwin, deceased. Andrew E. Renick died July 3, 1852 at St. Charles, Missouri and is buried there.

R. F. Renick attended school in Wellington, Missouri. At the age of twenty years he entered the government service in Kansas, herding cattle on the plains. For a number of years he was assistant wagon boss of a train of twenty-six wagons which made the trip from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas to Ft. Laramie, Wyoming in thirty-five days.

The return trip was made in twenty days when the wagons were empty. At different times Mr. Renick was associated with Sitting Bull's Indians. He has in his possession a coat made by Sitting Bull's squaw. This coat is an extremely interesting relic, made of buckskin or black tailed deerskin. Prior to the war Mr. Renick made four trips to St. Louis on horseback, driving stock.

In 1861, R. F. Renick enlisted at Columbus, Missouri with Captain Newton's company, Hurst's regiment. He and Senator Francis M. Cockrell were in the same company and saw active service in the same battles. The first year Mr. Renick was in Missouri with his company and the second year took part in the southern campaign with General Price in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas. R. F. Renick took an active and prominent part in the battles of Springfield, Missouri; Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas; Corinth, Mississippi and Iuka, Mississippi. At the siege of Vicksburg, which was captured July 3, 1862, Mr. Renick fired the last gun. He was in the Georgia campaign, which was an almost continual fight and a series of steady and hard-won successes, taking part in the battles of Altoona Mountain, Georgia; Franklin, Tennessee; and many minor skirmishes. He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee and when the war closed was in prison at Ft. Delaware. Eight different times Mr. Renick was wounded, four times in the left leg, once in the right, twice in the right shoulder and once in the back of the head. A spyglass was shot out of his hand at one time and another out of his pocket. His saber was shot and broken in two once when he had it unsheathed. While in prison Mr. Renick almost reached the place where he could hear the "last taps" sound, for gangrene started in his wound. As it was feared the disease would spread he was placed in a tent alone. Mr. Renick entered the service as a private and shortly afterward was elected lieutenant of his company, Company H, Fourth Missouri Infantry. Captain Norville Spangler of this company was killed at Baker's Creek, Mississippi, and Lieutenant Renick succeeded to the captaincy of the company and served in that capacity three years, or during the remainder of his military career.

After the war closed, Mr. Renick returned to his farm in Columbus township. This is a fine place consisting of two hundred forty acres of some of the best land in the county. In 1868 he was married to Mary Wallace, daughter of Allen and Anna Wallace, pioneers of Co-

lumbus township. Allen Wallace died in Illinois and his remains were buried there. His wife died in Columbus township and is buried there. To R. F. and Mary Renick were born two daughters: Fannie, the wife of Dr. T. L. Bradley, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Annie, the wife of Dr. Baxter Morrow, Columbus, Missouri. Both sons-in-law of Mr. Renick are Johnson county boys and were reared near Columbus. Mrs. Renick died November, 1912, at the age of seventy-two years. She was laid to rest in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mr. Renick makes his home with his two daughters in Columbus and Warrensburg. He is still active for one of his years, having passed his eightieth birthday, and were it not for the old wound in the left leg Mr. Renick would be able to put to shame many men a score of years younger than he. He can however do much work as it is. It has been a pleasure to find such a man still with us. The ranks of the brave pioneers and Civil War veterans are too rapidly thinning.

Dr. T. L. Bradley, successful physician of Warrensburg, was born August 26, 1870, near Columbus, Missouri. He is a member of a well-known pioneer family of Johnson county. His father, Gafford Bradley, is a native of Johnson county, born in 1846 at Pittsville. Gafford Bradley is the son of Dickey Bradley, Jr., who came to Johnson county about 1830. Dickey Bradley, Jr. was the son of Dickey Bradley, Sr. and he and his wife came to Johnson county a few years after their son had located on a farm near Pittsville. Dickey Bradley, Sr. was a veteran of the War of 1812. He was with General Jackson in the siege of New Orleans. He died in Johnson county in 1838 and was laid in his last resting place in Blackwater cemetery, the first to be buried in that historic place. The Blackwater Methodist church was the first Methodist church to be organized in Johnson county and it was organized with twenty-one members, six of whom were Bradleys. Dickey Bradley, Jr., was a highly respected farmer near Pittsville. He reared to maturity a large family. August 26, 1870, he died on the farm where he had resided for forty years and his remains were interred in Blackwater cemetery. Elizabeth (Fulkerson) Bradley, mother of the subject of this review, was the daughter of Dr. Monroe and Elizabeth (Houx) Fulkerson. Dr. Monroe Fulkerson is one of the early settlers of Johnson county and an esteemed pioneer physician residing two miles southwest of Columbus, Missouri. His family of boys served bravely in the Southern army during the Civil War. Eliza-

beth (Houx) Fulkerson is the daughter of Nicholas Houx, one of the first four settlers in Johnson county. Nicholas Houx settled at Columbus, Missouri and the first court held in Johnson county was held at his home under an elm tree. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Houx have long been deceased and their remains rest in the Columbus cemetery. To Gafford and Elizabeth Bradley were born two sons: Judge Nick M., who is a prominent attorney of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Dr. T. L., the subject of this review. Gafford Bradley died in Warrensburg in 1900 and his wife passed away in 1904 and their remains are both buried in the Warrensburg cemetery.

Dr. T. L. Bradley attended the public schools of Warrensburg. He is a graduate of the State Normal School of Warrensburg and of the St. Louis Medical College, class of 1896. Dr. Bradley was the first student from Johnson county to graduate from the St. Louis Medical College and the first from Johnson county to receive an interne appointment in the City Hospital. He served as interne one year. In 1897 Dr. Bradley began the practice of medicine at Warrensburg. His office was located at that time in the old Montgomery building on the corner of Holden and Pine streets. He has since moved his office to the present location at 103 West Pine street. Dr. Bradley has an excellent practice.

In 1898, Dr. Bradley was united in marriage with Fannie Renick, the daughter of R. F. and Mary (Wallace) Renick of Columbus township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mary (Wallace) Renick was born, reared, married, reared her family, and died in the same house. She died at the age of seventy-two years. The house still stands on the farm one and a half miles northeast of Columbus, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Bradley reside in Warrensburg on the corner of Broad and McGuire streets.

J. Ransom Grinstead, ex-county clerk of Johnson county, was born April 9, 1862 in Post Oak township, Johnson county. He is a son of Abner and Charity A. (Wells) Grinstead. Abner Grinstead was born in 1829 near Richmond, Kentucky, son of Jesse Grinstead. When Abner Grinstead was four years of age his father moved with his family to Pettis county, Missouri, in 1833. Jesse Grinstead was a native of Virginia. He was born in 1796 and he took an active and prominent part in the War of 1812 and subsequent Indian wars in which he served as colonel. He died in Pettis county at the age of eighty-six years on

the farm which he had pre-empted and his remains were buried in the family cemetery near Longwood. Abner Grinstead was reared on his father's farm in Pettis county. In early manhood he came to Johnson county and located in Post Oak township in 1854 where he entered land from the government. In 1854 Abner Grinstead and Charity A. Wells, daughter of Colonel Ransom Wells, a pioneer of Washington township, Johnson county, were united in marriage and to them were born three children: Mrs. Alice Henshaw, Rinehart, Missouri; J. Ransom, the subject of this review; and A. Rector, Wichita, Kansas. Abner Grinstead was a well-known and highly respected farmer and stockman of Post Oak township where he lived for more than half a century on his farm of four hundred acres of splendid farm land. He died January 1, 1917 aged nearly eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1904 and the remains of both father and mother were buried in the Knob Noster cemetery.

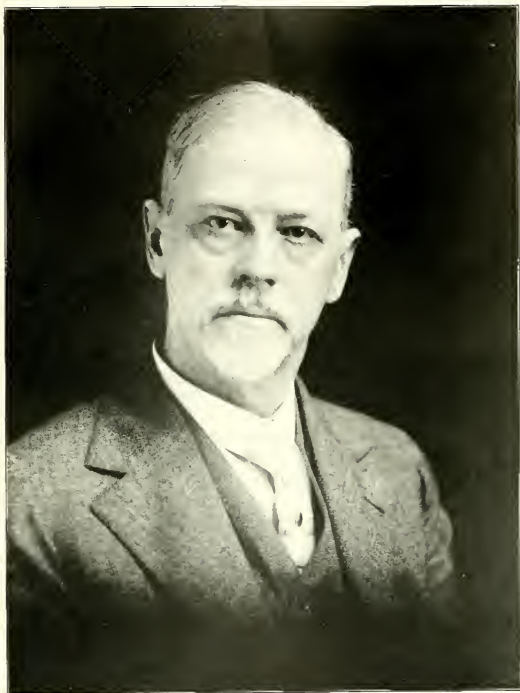
J. Ransom Grinstead attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1881. After leaving college Mr. Grinstead entered the teaching profession and, having secured a state certificate, was engaged in teaching for four years. Mr. Grinstead was reared on his father's farm in Post Oak township and has all his life been engaged in farming and stock raising. He taught school in addition to the work on the farm. In 1895 Mr. Grinstead, John J. Lee, and Henry E. Fewel purchased the townsite of Leeton, consisting of one hundred forty acres and platted the original town which has since grown into a prosperous town of six hundred inhabitants. Mr. Grinstead still holds valuable property interests in Leeton. For about seven years he was in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Leeton, Missouri, prior to his election as county clerk in 1906. Mr. Grinstead served two terms in the office of county clerk of Johnson county, being reelected in 1910. It was during Mr. Grinstead's term of office when David Mohler was highway engineer that he, Mr. Mohler, and the county court put in operation the county highway plan of making good dirt roads. This plan involves the making of roads at the rate of sixty miles a year for five years and has proven to be a great success. Three hundred miles of the best dirt roads were made at a cost of one hundred to four hundred dollars a mile, making a network connecting all the important trade centers of the county. The

construction of more than a thousand concrete culverts was a part of the plan.

April 2, 1891, J. Ransom Grinstead was united in marriage with Josie Hall, the daughter of G. G. Hall and Lucy (Mitchell) Hall, of Jefferson township, Johnson county. Both parents of Mrs. Grinstead are deceased and they were placed in their last resting places in High Point cemetery in Jefferson township. To J. Ransom and Josie (Hall) Grinstead have been born three sons, all of whom are graduates of the Warrensburg State Normal School and now engaged in teaching: Lawrence H., superintendent of schools in Cole Camp, Missouri; Roland W., has charge of the history department and is coach of athletics in the Warrensburg High School; and Noel B., teacher of Manual Training and coach of athletics in the Nevada High School, Nevada, Missouri. The year previous he was engaged in teaching in the Windsor High School, Windsor, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Grinstead's home in Warrensburg is located at 410 South Holden street.

J. Ransom Grinstead is owner of more than a thousand acres of land in Post Oak and Warrensburg townships, Johnson county and in addition to supervising his own business affairs he is manager of Blackwater Company's land, which includes more than a thousand acres. Mr. Grinstead is of pioneer lineage and one of Johnson county's prosperous and influential citizens.

James I. Anderson, M. D., one of the best-known practitioners in Johnson county, is a member of a highly respected pioneer family, who were prominently connected with the early history of both Johnson and Henry counties. Doctor Anderson was born in 1859 in Warrensburg, Missouri the son of William Harrison and Mary (Davis) Anderson. William Harrison Anderson was born in 1813 in Campbell county, Kentucky. He was the son of John H. Anderson, a native of Virginia. John H. Anderson's father, John Anderson, came with General Brad-dock from England to Virginia in March, 1755. John H. Anderson was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He came to Missouri and settled in Johnson county after his sons had located here. His death occurred in Hazel Hill or Simpson township when he was one hundred three years of age. William Harrison Anderson came to Johnson county, Missouri from Tennessee in 1833. He first located north of Warrensburg on a farm. This was before the town of Warrensburg was laid out or the county of Johnson established. In 1838 he moved to War-



DR. JAMES L. ANDERSON.



rensbury and there filled the offices of deputy sheriff, tax collector, and later treasurer of Johnson county.

For several years William Harrison Anderson was employed as clerk in the different stores, working at one time in the employ of a country merchant named Gallaher and subsequently in the first store in Warrensburg. In the early forties he entered the mercantile business for himself in Warrensburg and was thus engaged until 1857, at which time the St. Louis Union Bank established a branch bank in Warrensburg and William Harrison Anderson was employed as cashier. The bank in Warrensburg was organized in July, 1858, and continued in business until 1862, when the unsettled condition of affairs due to war times obliged the bank to close its doors.

At the time Mr. Anderson was cashier, the railroad had been built west only as far as Sedalia, Missouri. Fearing the bank might be looted, he placed seventy-five thousand dollars of the bank funds in five boxes, containing fifteen thousand dollars each, and hauled the boxes to the farm home of John Parr in June, 1861. The boxes were stored beneath the hearthstone of the fireplace in the Parr home and remained there in safety until the ensuing autumn, when the St. Louis bank sent their cashier in October for the funds. He, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Parr loaded the five boxes upon a wagon and the two cashiers hauled them to Sedalia, from whence they were shipped to St. Louis. The thoughtfulness and precaution of the young cashier undoubtedly saved the bank's money, for Warrensburg was visited by both armies that summer. Colonel Dare, with his Federal troops, and General Sterling Price, with the Confederates, confiscated everything they could find of value belonging to the enemy. From 1862 to 1869 the Anderson family resided in St. Louis, Missouri. They returned to Warrensburg in 1869 or 1870 and Mr. Anderson assisted in the organization of the Johnson County Savings Bank. He then entered the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for many years.

James Isaac Anderson is one of ten children born to William Harrison and Mary (Davis) Anderson, who were as follow: John D., who died in Nashville, Tennessee; Sarah, who died in childhood; Zachary T., whose death occurred about ten years ago in Nashville, Tennessee; Henry B., who died in Warrensburg, Missouri, about 1892; Alice, who died in childhood; William Harrison, Jr., who resides in Helena, Arkansas; James Isaac, the subject of this review; Mary, for-

merly the wife of Charles Davis of Helena, Arkansas, who is deceased, and she is now the wife of Reuben Reeves, of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Charles, Statesville, North Carolina. One child, Robert, died in infancy. The father died in 1892 in Warrensburg, Missouri.

Mary (Davis) Anderson was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky. She came to Johnson county, Missouri, with her parents when she was a child three years of age. She was the daughter of Zachary T. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Davis. Zachary T. Davis was one of the first county officers of Johnson county. Both parents of Mrs. Anderson were interred in the cemetery at Lees Summit, Missouri.

Doctor Anderson received his early education in the public schools of Warrensburg, Missouri. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, Vandiver University of Nashville, Tennessee, and the New York Polyclinic at New York City. Thirty-five years ago he opened his office in Warrensburg, Missouri, on the corner of Pine and Holden streets, where he has ever since remained, enjoying one of the most extensive practices in the city.

In 1890, James Isaac Anderson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Plumer, the daughter of M. A. and Sarah Plumer, of Warrensburg, Missouri. The parents of Mrs. Anderson came to Johnson county, Missouri, about 1870. Both are now deceased and their remains rest in the Warrensburg cemetery. To Dr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born four children: Gladys, who is a graduate of Pratt Institute, New York City and now supervisor of art in the Warrensburg State Normal School; A. P., who is a graduate of the Pratt Institute in the class of 1915 and is now employed as chemist for the Dupont Powder Company in Virginia; Caroline, a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and now teaching in the Warrensburg schools; and Albert, who is employed in Helena, Arkansas, by the Pendergrass Cotton Company.

David Mohler, ex-county surveyor and president of the Johnson County Mutual Insurance Association, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1852 in Miami county, Ohio, a son of Ephraim and Anna (Nill) Mohler. Ephraim Mohler was born in 1826 in Pennsylvania where he was reared and educated. When he attained maturity he left Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio. In 1869, when his son, David, was seventeen years of age, Ephraim Mohler came to Missouri with his family and settled in Johnson county on a farm twelve miles south

of Warrensburg. Anna (Nill) Mohler, the mother of the subject of this review, was a native of Germany. She was born in 1826 and with her parents immigrated to America when she was six years of age, about 1832. Ephraim and Anna Mohler were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Wenrick, Leeton, Missouri; George, Pleasant Hill, Ohio; J. B., Cleveland, Ohio; David, the subject of this sketch; R. D., Warrensburg; Ephraim S., Covington, Ohio; John, who died at Gallipolis, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Colbert, Covington, Ohio; Mrs. Ida Coppock, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; and S. N., a Baptist minister, St. Louis, Missouri. Ephraim Mohler returned to Ohio at one time and remained in that state ten years when he came back to Johnson county. He was one of the charter members of the Brethren church of Leeton, which was organized about 1871. His death occurred in 1906 and he and his wife, who died the next year, were buried in the cemetery at Leeton.

David Mohler attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School. He took the two years' course at the State Normal and after he left college was engaged in teaching for fourteen years. In the summers he was employed in farming. In 1907 he moved to Leeton, Missouri when he was appointed road commissioner and surveyor of Johnson county. Mr. Mohler served in this capacity ten years, his term of office expiring in February, 1917. During his administration as surveyor the county road system was developed and put successfully in operation. He, in connection with J. Ransom Grinstead, county clerk, and the county court, seriously considered the need of a system of good roads and in 1909 built two concrete culverts to ascertain the cost as well as the durability. A cry was raised throughout the county against this innovation on account of the cost, but the builders proceeded undauntedly and the following year let the contract for sixty four-foot culverts and two crews were employed making culverts and placing from six to eight in each township. In 1912 three crews of seven teams and ten men were employed in grading the roads. Sixty miles each year were completed at an average cost of about two hundred dollars a mile, not including the cost of the culverts. To-day, Johnson county has three hundred miles of good roads with splendid culverts, numbering more than a thousand on the different highways. All the roads were completed in the fall of 1916 and the people of the county are now unanimous in

their approval. They have seen the wisdom and foresight of the county surveyor, clerk, and county judges. The judges who were associated with Mr. Mohler in the work were: W. A. Stevens, R. H. Wood, W. B. Pemberton, E. F. Tracy, B. F. Summers, D. L. Day, E. S. Harte, and C. C. Atkins.

In 1878, David Mohler and Anna M. Davis were united in marriage. Anna M. (Davis) Mohler is the daughter of E. A. and Caroline Davis, of Leeton, Missouri. Both father and mother of Mrs. Mohler are now deceased and they are interred in Roop cemetery. To David H. and Anna M. Mohler have been born four children: Lee, Leeton, Missouri; Nellie, the wife of J. H. Duckwall of Warrensburg; Maurice, who is in charge of the Manual Training department in the schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Flora, the wife of W. H. Stacy of Leeton, Missouri.

Mr. Mohler was one of the organizers of the Johnson County Mutual Insurance Association. This company began with risks amounting to two hundred fifty thousand dollars and at present carries risks amounting to more than six million dollars. Mr. Mohler has been president of the company for the past twelve years. Losses are always promptly paid and the sound, prosperous condition of the association is principally due to the president's executive ability, keen business judgment, and initiative.

J. Wesley Harrison, a retired farmer and capitalist of Warrensburg, is of noble pioneer lineage and a native of Johnson county. He was born February 28, 1838, six miles north of Warrensburg in Hazel Hill township. He is the son of Harvey and Zilphia (Bell) Harrison, natives of Tennessee. Harvey Harrison was born in Blount county, Tennessee, March 7, 1806 and Zilphia (Bell) Harrison was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, October 16, 1803. They were united in marriage November 28, 1824 and in 1829 or 1830 came in a one horse cart to Missouri and located near Dover in Lafayette county, where they remained for a few years when they moved to Hazel Hill township, Johnson county and settled on a farm of more than three hundred acres, a part of which Harvey Harrison had entered from the government. Several brothers of Harvey Harrison came to Missouri with him. He resided on his farm in Hazel Hill township until the Civil War when he moved to Warrensburg and for many years served as justice of peace and judge of the county court. Harvey and Zilphia

Harrison were the parents of thirteen children: Hugh Bell, who was born November 25, 1825 in Limestone county, Alabama; William Craig, born May 19, 1827 in Limestone county, Alabama; Margaret C., who was born February 16, 1829 in Limestone county, Alabama; Joseph Patton, who was born August 8, 1830 in Lafayette county, Missouri; Alfred Bell, who was born March 26, 1832 in Johnson county; Robert Donell, who was born March 7, 1833 in Johnson county; Harvey White, who was born March 13, 1835 in Johnson county; Andrew Jackson, who was born January 17, 1837 in Johnson county; John Wesley, the subject of this review; George Washington, who was born April 9, 1840 in Johnson county; Nancy Elizabeth, who was born September 26, 1842 in Johnson county; James K. Polk, who was born February 10, 1846 in Johnson county; and one child, a son, died in infancy. Harvey Harrison was prominent in the public affairs of his day and he always took an active part in the politics of his county. He was a member of the Republican party. His death occurred March 7, 1890. His wife preceded him in death, having departed this life June 12, 1889. Both father and mother were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery. At the time of their death Harvey Harrison and his wife had forty-eight grandchildren, forty-five great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, Isaac Seamonds. Their first grandchild was Zilphia Isabel Eagan, the daughter of Margaret C. (Harrison) Eagan. She was born September 10, 1845.

J. Wesley Harrison was reared on his father's farm in Hazel Hill township and educated in the public schools of Johnson county. His boyhood was spent much as is the early life of the average boy on the farm and until he was seventeen years of age he remained at home with his parents. He then began life for himself driving ox teams across the plains for Russell Majors, Daniel White, and Mr. Wadell. Mr. Harrison recalls a blinding snowstorm which occurred May 3, 1856, the day the train started from Old Westport, Missouri for Ft. Union, New Mexico. At the time the Mountain Meadow massacre happened, his train was within forty miles of the train which was in the massacre. Mr. Harrison made these trips across the plains prior to the Civil War. During the war he lived in Leavenworth county, Kansas. After the war he returned to Johnson county, in 1865, and lived on the farm for about four years. He opened a livery stable, which he conducted in connection with farming. Mr. Harrison was

thus engaged for about thirteen years. He erected a business house on Holden street in Warrensburg, and in addition to his city residence, which he purchased in 1904 and remodeled, owns a fine farm of several hundred acres in Warrensburg and Hazel Hill townships. His time is spent looking after his farming interests and managing his city property.

J. Wesley Harrison was united in marriage with Eliza C. Ovens in 1859 by Reverend Jonathan Gott in Hazel Hill township. To J. Wesley and Eliza C. (Ovens) Harrison were born four children: Mrs. Emma Zilphia Shryack, Kirksville, Missouri; Charles Harvey, Warrensburg; Lee, died at the age of ten years; and Ada, died at the age of five years. Mrs. Harrison died in 1901. In 1904 Mr. Harrison married Georgia Dennis, daughter of George H. and Ann R. (Osborne) Dennis, of Monmouth, Illinois. George H. Dennis was engaged in the harness business in Monmouth. He and Mrs. Dennis were the parents of the following children: Mrs. T. B. Montgomery, Warrensburg; Mrs. Ella Carrigan, Calumet, Oklahoma; and Mrs. J. Wesley Harrison, the wife of the subject of this review.

Mr. Harrison has in his possession a Seth Thomas clock, which was purchased prior to 1846 by his father, Harvey Harrison. The clock is not only priceless as a relic but is still valuable as a timepiece, always keeping good time. This clock has brass parts and old-fashioned weights that must be wound every twenty-four hours. He also has another relic of the days long gone by, a highly valued heirloom. This is an embroidered counterpane, made by his mother, Zilphia (Bell) Harrison, in 1818. She was then but a girl of fifteen years and the counterpane is the product of careful labor and much time, for the cotton seed was planted and the plants raised and later spun, woven, and the cloth made into the beautiful, old-fashioned bedspread and embroidered, all by the hand of the young Zilphia. This precious relic tells, as pen cannot, of the painstaking care, application, and skill of a girl in her early teens a century ago, when each of the family had assigned duties and manual training was taught in the home.

John Adam Zimmerman, the veteran jewelryman of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born April 20, 1863 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Alfred F. and Isabella Fearon (Hill) Zimmerman, both natives of Pennsylvania. Alfred F. Zimmerman sold out his jewelry store at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on account of failing health and

came with his family to Missouri and located on a farm in Johnson county, five miles southeast of Warrensburg. John Adam Zimmerman was a child of three years when he came with his parents to Missouri. The mother, Isabella Fearon (Hill) Zimmerman, was born April 15, 1832, in Pennsylvania. To Alfred F. and Isabella Zimmerman were born the following children: Mollie, who died at the age of ten years; Anna Kate, married B. F. Wood, and died in 1915 in Tennessee; John Adam, the subject of this review; Nettie, wife of Will Beacon, Harrisonville, Missouri; Frederick, died unmarried, in 1899; and Albert, died unmarried in September, 1898 as the result of fever contracted while on a vacation.

Alfred F. Zimmerman remained on the farm near Warrensburg, until 1870, when he moved to Warrensburg. He opened a grocery store on the corner of Culton and Holden streets, which store he conducted for two years when he purchased the jewelry stock of H. J. Ruthrauf, and engaged in the jewelry business. The Ruthrauf store was located on the east side of Holden street and Mr. Zimmerman continued the business there until 1886 when he moved to the present location of the Zimmerman Jewelry Company. In 1897 his sons, John Adam and Albert, purchased the store and Alfred F. Zimmerman retired from business.

August 16, 1897, the death of Mrs. Zimmerman occurred and her husband died November 16, 1902. Their remains rest in the Warrensburg cemetery.

John Adam Zimmerman received his education in the Warrensburg schools and the State Normal School. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the jewelry business from 1879 until 1897. In 1897, he and his brother, Albert, purchased the store, and Mr. Zimmerman has continued the business for the past thirty-eight years. The Zimmerman store, which is located at 121 Holden street, was the first store in the city of Warrensburg carrying their line of goods. Mr. Zimmerman has an attractive, well-kept store and he handles only the best articles, keeping his stock clean, new, and up-to-date.

In 1890, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage with Ella J. Robinson, the daughter of Dr. C. W. Robinson, a prominent pioneer physician of Warrensburg, Missouri. Dr. Robinson was practicing medicine in Warrensburg during the Civil War days. Mrs. Zimmerman's mother, Lisette Robinson, lives with her daughter since the death of Dr. Rob-

inson. To Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have been born three children: Adeline, Frances, and Ella.

Mr. Zimmerman remembers how Warrensburg looked in the early days when the site south of the present depot was covered with timber and court held its sessions in the old town. He recalls an amusing incident of the early days, relative to road work in the vicinity of his father's farm southeast of Warrensburg. The men had been notified in the neighborhood to report for work on the roads and Tater Wiley, an "old timer", had but a faint conception of what was required of him but he was ready and willing to "do his bit". He showed up right on time carrying a pitchfork on his shoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are widely known and respected in Johnson county. They are numbered among the county's best and most substantial citizens.

Mrs. J. H. Houx, widow of the late Reverend J. H. Houx, one of the pioneer ministers of Johnson county, was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1838, but was reared and educated in Henry county, Missouri, to which county her parents had moved when she was three years of age. Mrs. Houx is the daughter of James R. and Susan (Everett) Wilson. James R. Wilson was born in 1803 in Maysville, Kentucky. With his parents he moved to Virginia, in which state he grew to maturity. In Virginia, James R. Wilson and Susan Everett were united in marriage and in 1841 they came to Henry county, Missouri, where Mr. Wilson entered land from the government. He built the frame house for their home in 1849. Hard oak and walnut lumber were used for the floors and made by hand into doors and window-sashes. James R. Wilson increased his holdings by purchase and at one time was owner of more than a thousand acres of land in Henry county. James R. and Susan (Everett) Wilson were the parents of the following children: John M., whose death occurred about 1914 at El Paso, Texas; Mary E., the widow of Reverend J. H. Houx, the subject of this review; Joseph H., Montrose, Missouri; Edwin, who died in Austin, Texas, in 1910; Susan E., Montrose, Missouri; William W., Montrose, Missouri; and Richard B., who is postmaster at Montrose, Missouri. Mr. Wilson died in 1898. Mrs. Wilson had preceded him in death twenty-three years, her death occurring in 1875. Both parents of Mrs. Houx are interred in the family cemetery in Bates county, which is known as the Stratton cemetery and is



JAMES H. HOUX.



now owned by the Methodist church, South, to which both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson belonged.

Mary E. (Wilson) Houx received her education in the Chapel Hill College and Independence Female College of Missouri. In 1861, J. H. Houx and Mary E. Wilson were united in marriage in Henry county, Missouri, at the Wilson home place. Reverend J. H. Houx was born April 7, 1827, in Lafayette county, Missouri, the son of Philip S. and Margaret (Morrow) Houx. The Houx family were honored and beloved pioneers of Johnson county, where they settled in 1837, coming from Lafayette county where they had resided since 1817.

Rev. J. H. Houx attended Chapel Hill College and he and Senator Francis M. Cockrell were room-mates. Mr. Houx was an earnest and devout Christian, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His first pastorate was at Independence, Missouri. Later he was engaged in Mission work in St. Clair, Bates, and Henry counties from 1866 to 1867. Reverend Houx had many thrilling experiences, for at that time the heat of the Civil War had not yet subsided and he preached to congregations during his career which were "armed to the teeth," as it were. From 1867 to 1875, J. H. Houx was pastor of the Warrensburg Cumberland church. In 1875 he took up work for the endowment of the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, and in 1880 was made chairman of the board of that institution, a position he held for five years, until 1885. To J. H. and Mary E. Houx were born seven children, six of whom lived to maturity: Charles Henry, who married Ethel Clark and resides in Warrensburg, Missouri; Edwin W., who married Mrs. Lucy (Wharton) Rucker and resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Susan Elizabeth, who is the wife of Walter S. Williams of Columbia, Missouri; Albert B., who died in childhood at the age of seven years; Mary M., who was the wife of J. K. Tuttle and is now deceased, her death occurring at the age of forty years; Roberta M., who is the wife of Henry H. Edmiston of St. Louis, Missouri; and Samuel B., who married Louise Patterson and is now residing in Houston, Texas. At the age of seventy-six, Reverend Houx was still active and of remarkable endurance. He often would ride ten and twenty miles in severe weather to fill appointments. His death occurred April 10, 1903, as the result of an accident which happened three weeks before. His last resting place is in the Warrensburg cemetery. Reverend J. H. Houx was a gentleman of the old school, a man beloved by all

who knew him. He spent his life in the cause of Christianity and the world is better because he lived in it. He left as a precious legacy to his children a noble name, that "which is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Mrs. Houx is a descendant of colonial ancestors. Her great-grandfather, Samuel Bailey, was killed by the Indians thirty miles from Maysville, Kentucky, when he was on his way to see a large tract of land he had purchased from Simon Kenton. His widow exchanged the land for a farm near Maysville and as the children were heirs she could not give a good title to the land. She promised to see to it that the title was made good when the children became of age, and she kept her word. She gave her word of honor that her children would never disturb the title and they never did.

The grounds of the Houx home are located on South Holden street in Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Houx erected the residence in 1869 and remodeled it in 1892. The grounds originally included fifteen acres, and there are seven acres at present of beautifully wooded land surrounding the residence, which is one of the attractive homes of Johnson county.

Adam Vernaz, a prominent citizen of Warrensburg, Missouri, is of Swiss descent. He was born October 3, 1863 in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Pierre and Callette (Pithoud) Vernaz, natives of Switzerland. Pierre Vernaz was born in December, 1823 and Callette (Pithoud) Vernaz was born in 1828. They were united in marriage in Bulle, Switzerland, and about 1844, when Pierre Vernaz was twenty-one years of age, emigrated from Switzerland to America. They came to America on a sailing boat and were thirty-one days on the way. Mr. Jaccard, of the Jaccard Jewelry Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, came to America from Switzerland on the same boat. To Pierre and Callette Vernaz were born the following children: Eva, Dwight, Oklahoma; Adam, the subject of this review; Mrs. Van Meter, Dwight, Oklahoma; and Mrs. W. W. Scott, Darlington, Oklahoma. Her husband is Indian agent there. J. C. Vernaz, the fourth son of Pierre and Callette Vernaz, died in Warrensburg, Missouri in 1906.

After the Civil War Pierre Vernaz went west with a government train and when near Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, was attacked by the Indians. Mr. Vernaz was shot through the left hand, crippling him for life. He had no way of procuring medical attention until he returned to St. Louis, Missouri, and when he went to the hospital it was too late to

cure the wound. Prior to the accident, Pierre Vernaz had been a tailor, but he was obliged to give up his trade because of the crippled hand. His death occurred in December, 1906, at Warrensburg, and in 1907 his wife died.

Adam Vernaz came to Warrensburg with his parents in 1867, when he was four years of age. The Vernaz family located in the old town, Adam receiving his education in the village school. After leaving school he entered the employ of Baldwin & Richards, proprietors of the Warrensburg "Standard." Later he was employed at the "Journal-Democrat" office. In 1904 he went into partnership with his brother, Julius C., who for about eight years had been in the drug business. In 1907 the death of Julius C. Vernaz dissolved the partnership and Adam Vernaz has continued the business alone. He carries a splendid and complete line of drugs and the basement of the building, which is located at 116 West Pine street, is well stocked with oils and dry paints.

January 10, 1887, Adam Vernaz and Fannie O'Brien were united in marriage. Fannie (O'Brien) Vernaz is the daughter of James and Rebecca (Swan) O'Brien, of Sedalia, Missouri. She was born in Canada. Mr. O'Brien died about 1903 in Sedalia, Missouri, and his remains are interred in the cemetery at Sedalia. His widow survives him and resides at Sedalia. To Adam and Fannie Vernaz have been born three daughters, all of whom are engaged in teaching: Juanita, a teacher in the public schools of Warrensburg; Lucille, who is teaching in the Home Economics department in the schools of Bolivia, Missouri; and Mercedes, who specialized in music at the Warrensburg State Normal and is now supervisor of music in the Kirkwood public schools, Kirkwood, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Vernaz reside in their home at 109 West Russell avenue, in Warrensburg, where they are held in high esteem and have countless friends.

J. G. Orsborn, a well-known citizen of Warrensburg and Civil War veteran, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1843, the son of Joseph and Charity Orsborn, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1856 the Orsborn family moved to Ohio and located in Noble county. To Joseph and Charity Orsborn were born ten children: Mrs. Louisa Thomas, Marion, Kansas; Mrs. Mary (Morton) Kelly, died in Noble county, Ohio, in 1916; J. G., the subject of this review; John H., was killed at Brigham, Utah, twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City, in 1870; E. G., a Civil War veteran, serving in the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and whose

death occurred in 1902; Elizabeth H., wife of Mr. Kent, resides in Indiana; Mrs. Sarah Jane Morrison, died in Noble county, Ohio; Francis Marion, was killed in early manhood in a railroad accident in Virginia; Rachel Melvina Harper, resides in Guernsey county, Ohio; and Samuel B., died in Noble county, Ohio. Both father and mother died in Noble county, Ohio.

J. G. Orsborn attended school in Noble county, Ohio. When he was nineteen years of age he enlisted in the Civil War in Noble county, Ohio, August 13, 1862, and was in the service for three years. He was mustered out June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C. His regiment was in the Kanawha campaign of 1862. Mr. Orsborn was detailed by Major-General Sherman to the navy, in which he served twenty-two months on the Mississippi and Florida coasts and the Caribbean sea. He took part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and then joined his regiment three days before Sherman arrived at Columbia, South Carolina, and he was with Sherman from that time until the war closed, taking part in the Grand Review at Washington. Fifty years later, in 1915, he took part in the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and marched over the identical streets in the Capital City.

After the Civil War, J. G. Orsborn returned to his home in Noble county, Ohio, and for a number of years he was in the oil-drilling business. In August, 1867, he came to Johnson county, Missouri and for about one year and a half remained in Warrensburg and Holden. As there was no railroad at that time by which connections could be made with Ft. Scott, Kansas, Mr. Orsborn made the trip there in his spring wagon, taking with him some people from Holden. When he was ready to return three persons from Baxter Springs, Kansas accosted him, wishing to know how they could get to the railroad by Sunday. They remarked that they would gladly give sixty dollars if they could get to the train by Sunday and a bargain was immediately made whereby they were to pay Mr. Orsborn the above stated sum if he made the desired connection and twenty dollars if he missed the train. They made the trip in one day and arrived in Holden one hour before the departure of the train, and he received the sixty dollars. Mr. Orsborn returned to Ohio in 1869.

March 23, 1871, J. G. Orsborn and Maria J. Toland were united in marriage at Zanesville, Ohio. Maria J. (Toland) Orsborn is the daugh-

ter of Willis and Arminta Toland. She was reared and educated in Muskingum county, Ohio, and there both her father and mother died. Their remains are interred in Duncan Falls cemetery in Muskingum county, Ohio. To J. G. and Maria J. Orsborn have been born the following children: Harry, who is an ordained minister of the Baptist church and began his ministerial work at Blackwater in Johnson county, Missouri, and is now a professor in the Minneapolis High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Lura M., who was the wife of Professor Emery Killion, a member of the Missouri Legislature, whose death occurred at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and she later married Miner Lewis and now resides at Roundup, Montana, where her husband is a prominent merchant; Herbert C., who was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, serving in the Fifth Missouri Infantry, and in 1906, while engaged in electrical engineering at Warrensburg, was accidentally killed by a train on the Missouri Pacific railway; Orville J., who was the organizer of the first teachers' agency west of the Mississippi, which was known as the Midland Teachers' Agency, and is now in the United States mail service in Salt Lake City, Utah, after working out of Warrensburg for a number of years; Dr. George E. Orsborn, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal and later took a course in the Minnesota State Normal, was engaged in teaching in Knob Noster for two years and in the Philippine Islands, where, at the age of twenty-one, he was superintendent of one hundred seventy schools and postmaster in a city having a population of twenty thousand, now, a graduate of the Kansas City and Denver medical schools, was assistant surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital in Denver, Colorado, and is now a brigade surgeon in the national army, with rank of major; and Ernest C., who for ten years was employed as telegrapher and auditor by the Great Northern Railroad Company and is now manager of the Roundup Taxi Company, Roundup, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Orsborn devoted their lives to the welfare of their children rather than to the accumulation of wealth. They always kept the children in school and gave each a good education, that which no one can take from them. Mrs. Orsborn has a sister, Elizabeth, residing in Warrensburg.

Mr. Orsborn remained in Ohio from 1869 until 1885, when he came back to Missouri and located at Holden, where he resided for three years. He was appointed engineer and custodian of the State Normal building and grounds and for three years resided in Warrens-

burg. He then moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed as engineer for the Kansas City Cable Company. For three years Mr. Orsborn was at Liberty, Missouri and from there returned to Warrensburg, where he took charge of the electric light plant at Pertle Springs. Later he put in operation a new plant at Warrensburg. For eight hundred seventy-eight nights Mr. Orsborn was on duty at the Warrensburg plant and never missed a night. He was employed as engineer at Columbia, Missouri, for three years and after leaving Columbia entered the employ of the Mohler Brothers' Nursery Company, with whom he remained four years. For some time Mr. Orsborn was engaged in the real estate business. In 1905 he and his family moved to Minnesota on land in the Chippewa Indian reservation, which Mr. Orsborn entered from the government. After he had proven his claim they returned to Warrensburg. He has in his possession many fine specimens which he has collected while on hunting and fishing trips in various parts of the country. A splendid astronomical telescope containing a lens which cost five hundred dollars was until recently the property of J. G. Orsborn, who used it in connection with a lecture given on astronomy. He sold the telescope to the Warrensburg State Normal School.

James Theodore Drummond, a citizen of Johnson county, Missouri, worthy of great consideration, was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1847, the son of Samuel B. and Sarah E. (Tingle) Drummond, natives of Pennsylvania. He is one of eight children born to his parents as follow: Rowena; John A., Warrensburg; James Theodore, the subject of this review; Rhoda; J. H.; William T.; Mrs. Sarah E. Rucker, Warrensburg; and Edwin, a civil engineer, Phoenix, Arizona.

Samuel B. Drummond came from Pennsylvania to Missouri in the fall of 1867 and located on a farm of eighty acres, three miles south of Warrensburg, paying seven dollars and fifty cents an acre for the land. He died on the farm, which had been his home for eleven years, his death occurring about 1878. He was a member of the Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Mt. Zion. Sarah E. (Tingle) Drummond died in California while on the way to visit her daughter, Rhoda. She was buried at San Diego, California.

James Theodore and John A. Drummond received their education

in the public schools of Ohio. In the spring of 1867 they together came to Missouri. They spent their first night in Missouri at the Western Hotel in Warrensburg. This hotel was located on the site of the present Young Women's Christian Association building. The following morning the two brothers saw a large number of people going and coming along the railroad right-of-way east of the hotel and they inquired of the proprietor what the attraction might be to cause so many people to be going and coming. The proprietor answered, "Go and see. You will find something interesting." The boys followed the crowd and saw suspended from the end of a rope, which was attached to the limb of a tree growing near the right-of-way, a victim of the early vigilance committee. The committee had finished their work that night.

The first work which James Theodore Drummond did in Missouri consisted in cutting timber. When the Drummonds came to Missouri lumber was hauled from Warrensburg to Clinton and Mr. Drummond paid for the lumber in the first home he built in Warrensburg by hauling lumber to Clinton. Cameron Moore & Company were the pioneer lumber dealers. The Drummond brothers were engaged in the sawmill business for some time and then in the business of well-drilling. They had been employed in this work in Ohio previous to coming to Missouri and they shipped their outfit west.

In 1868, James Theodore Drummond and Georgeanna Gilliland, the daughter of Harvey Gilliland, were united in marriage. Mrs. Drummond was a niece of James Gilliland, of Warrensburg. Two children born to James Theodore and Georgeanna Drummond are now living: Elza H., a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and is now in the employ of the Crane Company in Salt Lake City, Utah; and Ernest T., a prosperous ranchman of Watsonville, California. He owns a beautiful home near the Pacific coast.

The Drummond brothers engaged in well-drilling until 1873, when James T. entered the feed and coal business, in which he is still engaged. About 1878 the Drummond brothers purchased the old fair grounds and there raised strawberries for the market and also put in operation a syrup factory, making sorghum molasses. The government offered at that time a premium of twelve hundred dollars for the best report on steam, fire, train, or open farm work. The Drummond brothers won the premium on the latter. When the land became valuable, James

T. platted his portion of the ground and sold it. On the plat of the city this is known as the "Drummond Addition." Mr. Drummond then purchased one hundred feet of ground on South Holden street and erected the brick building, 25x70 feet in dimensions, on the second floor of which is his home. He is also the owner of another brick building located at 206 Holden street, which is occupied by a bakery, the Air Dome, which is located between the above mentioned properties, and a farm, comprising forty-eight acres four miles south of Warrensburg. Mr. Drummond takes great pleasure in gardening a small part of his farm, raising enough vegetables for their own use.

In 1896, James T. Drummond and Mary E. Greim, a niece of Nicholas Greim, a pioneer of Warrensburg, were united in marriage. To James T. and Mary E. (Greim) Drummond have been born the following children: Clyde and Ruby, both graduates of the Warrensburg High School who reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond reside at 200 South Holden street in Warrensburg. They are numbered among Johnson county's most substantial citizens.

Charles Houx, a prominent stockman of Centerview township, is a native of Johnson county and a member of a worthy pioneer family. He was born on the Philip Houx farm, the son of James H. Houx and the grandson of Philip Houx, who came from Kentucky to Missouri. About 1834 he settled on a farm in Centerview township. Philip Houx first located in Lafayette county upon coming from the South and later, when his son, James H., was seven years of age moved to Johnson county, where he lived the remainder of his life. His death occurred about 1854 and he was interred in the family cemetery. Charles Houx is one of seven children born to James H. and Mary Everett (Wilson) Houx, as follow: Charles H., the subject of this review; Edwin W.; Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Williams, Columbia, Missouri; Marie, who died in 1911; Albert, who died from drowning when seven years of age; Mrs. Roberta Edmiston, St. Louis, Missouri; and Samuel B., Houston, Texas. The mother, Mary Everett (Wilson) Houx, is a native of Virginia. She came to Missouri when about four years of age, with her parents, who settled in Henry county. A sketch of Mrs. James H. Houx appears in this volume. James H. Houx died in 1903 and interment was made in the Warrensburg cemetery.

Charles H. Houx attended the city schools of Warrensburg, Missouri, and the Warrensburg State Normal School for two years. He was

reared on the farm in Centerview township and until twenty-one years of age remained at home, assisting with the work of the farm. He then went to Colorado and for six years was engaged in the cattle business in that state, following ranch work. When he returned to Johnson county he entered the stock business here and has been thus engaged ever since. In 1900 Mr. Houx also became interested in a cattle ranch in New Mexico. He is associated with the Felix Cattle Company in this connection and has at present five thousand cattle on the ranch, which is devoted exclusively to the breeding of white-face Herefords. At the present time Mr. Houx in addition ships to the market about twenty cars of cattle and hogs from Johnson county.

In 1907, Charles H. Houx was united in marriage with Ethel Clark, the daughter of H. F. and Rosa (Goff) Clark, of Warrensburg, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To Charles H. and Ethel (Clark) Houx have been born two children: Charles, Jr., and Edwin.

Mr. Houx has been director of the Bank of Centerview since its organization in 1893 and the president since 1900. The Bank of Centerview has at present a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars and a surplus fund of fifteen thousand with deposits at the time of this writing amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. This bank is one of the soundest institutions of its size in the state. Mr. Houx is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 673, of Warrensburg, Missouri. He is a fine, capable, promising young man who in a quiet and unassuming way is making a splendid success of life. Mr. Houx is the son of an old schoolmate of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, when he was a boy at Chapel Hill College.

R. H. Wood, ex-judge of Johnson county and a member of a pioneer family, is a citizen of real worth. He was born March 22, 1841, in what is now Simpson township, Johnson county. He is the son of James M. and Angeline (Thornton) Wood, natives of Virginia. James M. Wood was born January 8, 1812. He came from Virginia to Missouri in 1831 and located temporarily in Saline county. In 1833 he moved to Johnson county and settled on a farm of eighty acres eighty miles north of Warrensburg, which land he entered from the government. This farm is now owned by his son, R. H. Wood, the subject of this review. Angeline (Thornton) Wood was born in 1817 in Orange

county, Virginia, and when she was six years of age came with her parents, John and Elizabeth Thornton, to Missouri. In 1833, they settled in Johnson county. Mrs. Wood was a writer of literary ability and in an article written relative to life in Missouri in the early days states that her father and mother lived in a tent on their land, which they entered from the government, until the double log cabin was built. James M. and Angeline (Thornton) Wood were the parents of eight children: Mary Susan, died at the age of twelve years; John William, died in infancy; Thomas, died at Virginia City, Montana; George Lewis, died in infancy; R. H., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, died in the Confederate service at Springfield, Missouri; James Leonidas, died in infancy; and W. W., a graduate of the Lexington Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, attorney, Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The death of James M. Wood occurred in 1851 and interment was made in a private cemetery belonging to John Thornton, the father of Mrs. Wood. She survived her husband forty-seven years, and died January 8, 1908, at the age of ninety-one years. Her remains were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery.

R. H. Wood attended the public schools of Johnson county. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the Confederate army with a company formed at Lonejack which went south under the leadership of Colonel Cockrell, and which was reorganized at McKittrick Springs, Arkansas, August 16, 1862, and served throughout the remainder of the war in Captain Crispin's company, Colonel Gordon's regiment and General Shelby's brigade. His regiment took an active part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Shelby's Ridge, Mark's Mill, and Saline river, Arkansas. They were after General Steel on his raid and participated in many skirmishes. Mr. Wood was in Louisiana when the war ended.

After the war closed, R. H. Wood returned to Saline county, Missouri, and at the expiration of two years returned to Johnson county and engaged in farming in Simpson township, where he resided until ten years ago, when he moved to Warrensburg. He was elected county judge of Johnson county, from the eastern district, and served two terms at the time Judge Stevens was the presiding judge, with I. G. Farnsworth as associate. During his term in office, the first concrete culverts were built in Johnson county. One culvert north and one south of Warrensburg were built to test their durability and to ascertain the cost. The experiment proved so satisfactory that no other kind are now built and the county road plan was adopted whereby three

hundred miles of good roads were built and more than a thousand concrete culverts on the different highways.

December 3, 1867, R. H. Wood was united in marriage with Sarah D. Pemberton, of Saline county, Missouri. To this union were born seven children: James Madison, died in infancy; Edward R., resides in Colorado; Mrs. Sarah A. Foster, Warrensburg; R. H., Jr., farmer in Simpson township; Thomas P., Parkin, Arkansas; James Madison, farmer, Simpson township; and Leslie M., Birmingham, Alabama. May 24, 1887, Mrs. Wood's death occurred and burial was made at Fair Oak cemetery. Later, R. H. Wood was married to Mrs. Agnes J. Foster, of Simpson township. She is a native of Indiana and was reared and educated in Iowa. Mrs. Wood attended the public schools of Ft. Madison, Iowa, and the Congregational Church school at Denmark, Iowa. By her former marriage, she has four children now living: Mrs. James R. Brown, Chickasha, Oklahoma; Mrs. Minnie Fryrear, Simpson township; D. E. Foster, Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Nannie Taggart. Two children are deceased: James M., and George S. Mr. and Mrs. Wood reside in Warrensburg in their home, on Grover street, which they purchased in 1911 from Judge Bradley. Besides the city residence, Mr. Wood is owner of the home place of eighty acres of land in Simpson township and an adjoining farm, comprising four hundred twenty acres in all. Mrs. Nannie Taggart is a resident of Simpson township.

For seventy-six years, R. H. Wood has been a resident of Johnson county. He has seen all the changes incident to the growth and development of the county and has always done his part in advancing the interests of his county and state. No man in Johnson county is more deeply interested than he in movements which have for their object public improvement and moral uplift and to them he has ever given his most earnest support and encouragement. Mr. Wood is a fine conversationalist, possessing a fund of interesting stories of pioneer and war days. He recalls the time when but two residences were between his old home and Warrensburg, a distance of eight miles, and there were only two stores in the old town, one of which was conducted by Mr. Tilford. In the early days, every country store kept a barrel of whiskey in stock as one of the staple articles and retailed it from the barrel by the drink, pint, quart, or gallon. The sales were almost invariably made in quantities, for if a man just wished a drink he helped himself or was invited by the merchant to take one.

Benoia Scott, a veteran of the Civil War and prominent citizen of Johnson county, is a resident of Warrensburg of real worth. He was born August 13, 1844, in Illinois, the son of Robert and Mary (McGinnis) Scott. Robert Scott was a native of Indiana and Mary (McGinnis) Scott was a native of Virginia. The Scott family moved to Illinois and located in Macoupin county, near Scottville, which was named in honor of Robert Scott. When Benoia Scott was a child two years of age, his mother died and two years later the death of his father occurred in Bloomington, Illinois, leaving four small children to be separated and reared by strangers. The children of Robert and Mary Scott are: Thomas, who was reared in Pike county, Illinois, and now resides in Montana, Kansas; John W., who was reared by James Moore in Johnson county, Missouri, and now resides in Laidlaw, Oregon; Benoia, subject of this review; and Eliza Ann, who graduated from the Jacksonville Female Seminary and later married John W. Morgan and whose address is now unknown.

The three Scott brothers enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War: Thomas W., in Company D, One Hundred Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; John W., in Company G, One Hundred First Illinois Infantry; and Benoia, in Company B, One Hundred Twenty-second Illinois Infantry. After the war had ended, Benoia Scott visited his grandmother, who informed him of the enlistment of each of his brothers and of their services in the Union army. Until that time not one of the brothers knew of the enlistment of the others nor, in fact, anything about them. The three brothers met for the first time, within their recollection, in October, 1865.

August 4, 1865, Benoia Scott received his honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois. He served faithfully throughout the war and while he never missed a march, skirmish, or battle, in which his company was engaged, Mr. Scott was never confined in the hospital and practically went through the war unscathed. A slight wound in the left hand, received at Ft. Blakely, April 9, 1865, where General Francis M. Cockrell's brigade surrendered, was the only injury he ever received.

General John B. Stone, of Kansas City, Missouri, who was president of the Ex-confederate Organization of Missouri, and Benoia Scott are the best and closest of friends and yet the first time they met was when they faced each other in the trenches in April, 1865, at Ft. Blakely, Alabama. Stone proposed an armistice one day when the troops lay on their arms and Scott agreed. The two captains met between lines for

a few moments and agreed to give thirty minutes' notice before firing should begin on either side up to a certain point on the line. The Yankees were shy on tobacco, the Rebels on coffee. Why not swap? They did, and in the trying hours which followed the Union boys enjoyed some good smokes while the Confederates were drinking fine, old, black coffee. When the attack came, it so happened that John B. Stone was made prisoner by Scott's men and the sword of Stone delivered by him to Scott. At Mr. Scott's request, a parole was given John B. Stone. Before leaving Alabama, Mr. Scott was a guest of the Stone family, and father, mother, and sisters united in giving him a pleasant welcome, treating him with true Southern hospitality. Years afterwards, Colonel Bob Dalton one day mentioned John B. Stone in a conversation held in Warrensburg. "I wonder," said Benoa Scott, "if he might be John B. Stone whom I met at Ft. Blakely?" Dalton promised to find out, and an invitation to Kansas City, Missouri, for a visit with his old friend was the result. Benoa Scott accepted the invitation not once but many times and the Kansas City papers have repeatedly told of their meetings and of the handgrasp they now give one another and of the stories they tell of other days. Mr. Scott has in his possession many newspaper clippings of these comments and "writeups," which include pictures of both men. When the Confederate Reunion was held in Warrensburg, John B. Stone was the guest of Benoa Scott. The story of the "cementing of the Union" is no better illustrated than with the friendship of Benoa Scott and John B. Stone, who at one time faced each other in opposition at the battle's front. All honor and praise to them!

March 29, 1866, Benoa Scott came to Hickory county, Missouri, from Scottville, Illinois. He purchased sixty acres of land in Hickory county and built a cabin home. For thirty-two years he remained there and gradually increased his holdings, until he at one time was owner of six hundred acres of land there. In September, 1898, he left Hickory county and moved to Warrensburg.

November 11, 1866, Benoa Scott was united in marriage with Mary Annes Estes, the daughter of Elisha and Mary Estes, of Hickory county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of seven children: Dr. W. C. Scott, Afton, Oklahoma; Dr. J. O. Scott, Holland, Michigan; Mrs. Bertha May Brown, who died in Hickory county, Missouri, and is interred in Cross Timbers cemetery; Dr. N. E. Scott, who is now state manager for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company in the state of

Washington and resides in Walla Walla, Washington; Ora Annes, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Mary Gertrude Hemphill, Joplin, Missouri; and Benois Beatrice, who will graduate from the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1918 and she resides at home with her parents. Though Mr. and Mrs. Scott resided on the farm, each of their children was given the best of educational advantages. All have collegiate educations and all, with the exception of the youngest, Benois Beatrice, have been teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Scott celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary November 11, 1916, at their home at 614 Highland avenue in Warrensburg.

Jacob Heberling, a leading merchant of Warrensburg and a pioneer of Johnson county worthy of the highest esteem, is a native of Germany. He was born in 1841, the son of John and Margareta (Piskato) Heberling, who were the parents of the following children: John, who immigrated to America in 1855 and located in Ohio for two years when he came to Missouri in 1857 and entered the meat business as butcher in Warrensburg, in which business he was employed for more than forty years, when his death occurred, April 20, 1917, at the age of eighty-one years and twenty days, in Warrensburg; Jacob, the subject of this review; Fred, a retired merchant of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Kate Ringer, Chicago, Illinois; and William, a prominent stockman of Warrensburg, who for years was engaged in the meat business as butcher.

Jacob Heberling immigrated to America in the spring of 1868 and located in Warrensburg, where he and his brother, Fred, opened a small boot and shoe factory. Later Jacob Heberling engaged in the manufacture of shoes alone. This factory at one time made a thousand pairs of shoes a day. Both boots and shoes were made in the factory, which was located on the square in Warrensburg. One building was situated on Culton street. Jacob Heberling discontinued his business in 1891 when he moved the factory to Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Later, he sold his interest in the factory at Ft. Smith. The first retail store of the Heberling brothers was located on Pine street in Warrensburg. In the early days the Heberlings took measures for hand-made boots and shoes, in the case of special orders, and an extensive trade was then built, which still continues. Mr. Heberling handles only first-class goods and the fact that he does not know how to build a shoddy shoe, and would not if he knew, has made the name of Heberling a splendid reputation and a valuable business asset. Customers of exclusive tastes, who

have been dealing with the firm for more than fifty years, still find their way to the Heberling store. The trade extends into Cass, Henry, Lafayette, and Pettis counties and Kansas City, Missouri. The present location of the Heberling store is at 208 North Holden street in Warrensburg, and here Mr. Heberling and his sons, Adolph and Otto, conduct a shoe store and repair shop.

In Germany, Jacob Heberling and Leonore Heberling were united in marriage. While they bore the same name, Jacob Heberling and Leonore Heberling were not relatives. Within a short time after coming to America, Mrs. Heberling died, about 1870. In 1873, Jacob Heberling was united in marriage with Mary Behron, of Warrensburg. To Jacob and Mary Heberling were born the following children: William, who is superintendent and engineer of a copper mine on the Glorieta Ranch in New Mexico; Jacob B., a shoe merchant in Columbia, Missouri; Mrs. Julia Anderson, Warrensburg; Adolph B. and Otto, who are associated in business with their father in Warrensburg; Frances, who resides at home with her father; Lillian, who died at the age of sixteen years; Robert, who died at the age of three years; and one son and one daughter died in infancy. Mary (Behron) Heberling died in 1911 in Warrensburg, and interment was made in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mr. Heberling resides in North Warrensburg.

Besides his home, Jacob Heberling is owner of two store buildings on West Market street in Warrensburg and the Heberling shoe store on North Holden street. He is one of Johnson county's most substantial and highly regarded citizens.

William E. Johnson, M. D., a well-known and successful physician of Warrensburg, is a native of Monroe county, Missouri. He was born December 10, 1875, a son of Dr. E. W. and Frances (Bradley) Johnson, natives of Monroe county. Three brothers of Dr. E. W. Johnson were physicians: G. A., Robert, and William. Dr. William E. Johnson was the only child born to his parents. His father died in 1913 and interment was made in the cemetery at Centralia. His widowed mother now resides in Centralia.

Dr. William E. Johnson is a graduate of the Centralia High School, Centralia, Missouri, and of Barnes' Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. He is a post-graduate of the New York Polyclinic and the New York Medical School. He was graduated from Barnes' Medical College in the class of 1896. Doctor Johnson began the practice of medi-

cine at Tulip, Missouri, in 1896. He remained there four years, when he moved to Warrensburg in 1900 and located his office at 205 North Holden street. Two years later, he moved his office to his present location at 202 North Holden street.

In 1900, Dr. William E. Johnson was united in marriage with Mary Edna Young, of Monroe county, Missouri. To this union was born one child, a son, William. Mary Edna (Young) Johnson died in 1904. In 1906, Doctor Johnson was united in marriage with Martha (Young) Wetmore, of Monroe county, a sister of his former wife. Doctor and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of three children: James Young, Lynn Francis, and Charles. Doctor Johnson's home is located in Warrensburg at 210 East Gay street.

No physician in Johnson county is held in higher esteem than Doctor Johnson. He has an excellent practice, for which he is well qualified, possessing a well-trained mind, keen, deliberate judgment, and a quiet, attentive manner.

John A. Doak, retired pioneer of Holden, Missouri, is one of the oldest of Missouri's native-born pioneer settlers. Four score and three years ago, this patriarch was born in Missouri, a son of one of the earliest of the brave pioneer settlers, who redeemed this great state from a wilderness of plain and forest and made it habitable for mankind. Nearly ninety years have elapsed since the Doak family settled in Missouri and during that period a great nation has grown and the great state of Missouri has achieved a foremost place among the galaxy of states which make up the greatest republic on earth of which history has ever recorded the story. Probably no living man has witnessed more or greater changes than John A. Doak, the pioneer of Holden, Missouri.

John A. Doak was born in 1834 on a pioneer farm in Lafayette county, Missouri. He is a son of Alexander and Mary A. (Campbell) Doak, both of whom were of old Southern pioneer stock. Alexander Doak was a native of Tennessee and his wife was a native of Virginia. The two were married in Kentucky and resided in that state until 1828, when they came to Missouri, residing in Lafayette county until 1842, when they made a permanent settlement in Johnson county on a farm six miles south of Holden, on Bear creek. Here they developed a fine farm and spent the remainder of their lives. Alexander Doak entered a small tract of government land and also bought land which



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. DOAK



was partly improved. He died in 1879, being followed to the Great Beyond by the wife and mother five years later, in 1884. This pioneer couple were parents of eleven children, three girls and eight sons, only two of whom are now living: the subject of this review; and Mrs. Sarah J. Raker, who lives on a farm near Columbus, Missouri, in Johnson county.

John A. Doak was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to the farm near Holden, Missouri. He endured all the hardships of the pioneer era in the upbuilding of Johnson county and has a vivid recollection of conditions in Johnson county in the early forties. There was no city of Holden at that time and no one even dreamed of building a city on the present site. Lexington was the nearest trading point and this city was forty-five miles distant. The settlers followed the trail straight across country when it became necessary for them to go to Lexington for trading purposes, and the round trip would require several days. The settlements were all located along the creeks so that the pioneer families would be provided with two prime necessities in those days—water and timber, the latter for fuel and building purposes. There were no luxuries although food was plentiful and wild game, such as deer, turkeys and prairie chickens, abounded and could be killed from the front door. The settlers supplied their tables with plenty of wild game, such as would be an unheard-of luxury at the present day. The pioneer had meats and food stuffs which are high-priced at the present day and he had no longing for other luxuries which were beyond his means. All lived alike; none were overly rich; everybody tried to be neighborly and kind; all vied with one another in making the newcomer feel at home and assisted him and his in every way possible. Mr. Doak has witnessed prairie fires and assisted in subduing them. This patriarch attended the old-time "subscription schools" in a little log school house, roughly and poorly furnished with crude, hand-made benches. The only ventilation or light was admitted to the hut by means of a hole made by omitting a log in the side of the building. His first teacher was W. L. King. He was later taught by Mr. Emerson. Mr. Doak engaged in farming and became very prosperous as a successful farmer and stockman in the vicinity of Holden. He remained on his farm until 1901, at which time he removed to Holden and is now living in comfortable retirement and truly enjoying the eventide of life after a long and

productive period of energetic endeavor. Mr. Doak disposed of his farm lands and has carefully invested his life earnings so that the returns from his well-earned hoard will yield him a comfortable income for the remainder of his days.

John A. Doak was united in the bonds of matrimony with Susan J. Potts of North Carolina in 1855. To this union have been born seven children: Susan Ann, who died in childhood; William M., deceased; Tobias S., a farmer located near Chilhowee; Dora, deceased; Charles, now living in Arkansas; James, deceased; and Robert, deceased. The mother of the above named children departed this life in 1872. Two years later, in 1874, Mr. Doak was married to Martha C. Tuttle, a native of Cole county, Missouri, and daughter of John Tuttle, who was born and reared in Maryland and came to Missouri and made a settlement in Johnson county in 1866. The Tuttle's spent their lives in useful farming pursuits in Johnson county and were well-respected citizens. To this second marriage of John A. Doak were born two daughters, as follow: Etta May, wife of Oscar Phipps, living on a farm south of Holden; and Mary E., deceased.

Mr. Doak has been one of the most useful citizens of Johnson county and has filled various offices of trust and honor conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. For a period of twenty-five years, he capably filled the office of justice of the peace and also served as a member of the school board. This patriarch also has an honorable war record of which his descendants may be proud. He, with five brothers, served in the Confederate Army during the war between the states and he was the only one of the six boys who came out of the terrible conflict alive. Mr. Doak enlisted in 1861 and served as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, Second Brigade, under Colonel Jackman with whom he enlisted, serving also under General Price. He fought at the Battle of Prairie Grove and at Helena, Arkansas, taking an active part in countless minor battles and skirmishes. The nearest he ever came to being wounded was when a bullet passed through his collar at Prairie Grove. His command operated extensively in Missouri and Arkansas and Mr. Doak served the cause until the close of the war.

Mr. Doak is religiously inclined and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, since 1856. He is a stockholder in the Blairstown Bank and is a stockholder and a director of the Farm-

ers and Commercial Bank of Holden. He is numbered among Holden's most substantial and respected citizens and has many warm and steadfast friends whom he has made by acts of kindness and by honorable and honest dealings during the many active years which he has been a factor in the development of Johnson county.

W. L. Hedges, M. D., vice-president of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, was born December 17, 1842, in Bath county, Kentucky, son of James F. and Ruth J. (Brown) Hedges. James F. Hedges was born in 1822 in Bourbon county, Kentucky. He was of English lineage and a descendant of the family of Hedges, who came to America with the first colony sailing from England for Maryland, which colony entered the Chesapeake late in February, 1634. Ruth J. (Brown) Hedges was a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and of Irish descent. To James F. and Ruth J. (Brown) Hedges were born the following children: W. L., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., who was principal of the Polk public school, St. Louis, Missouri, at the time of his death in 1881; Milton B., a retired merchant of Stillwater, Oklahoma; Mrs. Fannie E. Clark, Rich Hill, Missouri; John F., who was a prominent merchant of Stillwater, Oklahoma, where his death occurred about 1912 as the result of a surgical operation; Mrs. Belle Shirley, Chanute, Kansas; James H., a railroad contractor residing in Springfield, Missouri; and Mrs. Rolla J. Booth, Rich Hill, Missouri.

The Hedges family moved from Kentucky to Indiana in 1852 and located in Putnam county, where James F. Hedges purchased a farm of two hundred forty acres, upon which the town of Carpentersville was later built. Within a short time, Mr. Hedges disposed of this farm and bought another, upon which they resided until 1856, when the family moved to Illinois, locating on a farm which Mr. Hedges purchased in Macoupin county. They remained upon this farm until the time of the Civil War, when they moved to Girard, Macoupin county. In 1869, on account of business reverses, James F. Hedges left Girard, Illinois, and went to Emporia, Kansas, near which he owned land. He moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1872 and remained one year, when he moved to Fredonia, Kansas, and in 1881, to Rich Hill, Missouri, at which place Mrs. Hedges died in 1882. Fourteen years later her husband died in Rich Hill. Interment for both father and mother was made in the cemetery at Rich Hill.

Dr. Hedges received his early education in the public schools of

Scottville, Illinois and in an academy of that state. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862 and served throughout the war, returning to school when the war had ended. He entered Lunbard University at Galesburg, Illinois, in the fall of 1865 and was in attendance at that institution two years. Dr. Hedges began the study of medicine with Dr. F. Jones, an eminent physician of his day, and attended a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, in 1867-68, and the next year entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated February 24, 1869.

W. L. Hedges enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, August 13, 1862. He lacked three votes of being elected lieutenant. On account of his age, which was only nineteen years, he preferred to serve as private. His company was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads was cut to pieces. December 31, 1862, a bursting shell knocked young Hedges down, but no permanent injury was received. The following spring of 1863 he took an active part in the battle of Town Creek, Alabama, which lasted from April 15 until April 25. July 14, 1864, his company was engaged in the battle of Tueplo, Mississippi, and in October of the same year was in pursuit of General Sterling Price, marching from the barracks at St. Louis through Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence, Old Santa Fe, to Harrisonville and back to the barracks through Pleasant Hill, Lexington, Glasgow, Columbia, and St. Charles, a total distance of about six hundred miles within forty-one days. December 15-16 the battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought, in which Doctor Hedges' regiment lost twenty-six men. They then marched to Eastport, Mississippi, whence they were transported to New Orleans and shortly after to Mobile, Alabama, by steamer. The regiment assisted in taking Spanish Fort and Ft. Blakely, Alabama, April 9-10, losing twenty men, killed and wounded. After a march of more than two hundred miles the regiment arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, where they learned of Lee's surrender. Doctor Hedges returned to Mobile, Alabama, where he was appointed mail clerk, his run being from Mobile to New Orleans by boat. He received extra pay for his services in that capacity. He was mustered out July 15, 1865, and arrived in Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1865.

Before the war, Doctor Hedges taught a rural school in 1862, receiving twenty dollars a month for his services. He began the prac-

tice of medicine after the war, prior to his graduation from the medical school in 1869. In 1871 Dr. Hedges came to Warrensburg and opened an office. He was elected honorary member of the Kansas State Homeopathic Institute in 1875 and in 1876 Doctor Hedges became a member of the National American Institute, the oldest medical society in the United States. He has also been a member of the Missouri Homeopathic Institute, of which he was president in 1879 and 1880.

May 30, 1877, Dr. W. L. Hedges was united in marriage with Virginia A. Gilkeson, of Warrensburg. Doctor and Mrs. Hedges celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary May 30, 1917, at their home at 215 West Gay street in Warrensburg. Mrs. Hedges has always taken an active interest and prominent part in religious and literary work. She has served as corresponding secretary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and for five years was president of the Equal Suffrage Association of Missouri.

Dr. W. L. Hedges has filled many prominent offices within the gift of the Republican party, of which he is an influential member. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Warrensburg and continued in that capacity five years, and served as president of the Warrensburg school board at the same time, from 1878 to 1883. During his incumbency, the finances of the city were placed on a firm basis and the indebtedness satisfactorily arranged. He was appointed United States pension examining surgeon in 1879 and served eighteen years in that capacity. Doctor Hedges was a member of the Congressional Committee from the Sixth district and chairman of the Congressional Convention, consisting of members from this district, which met at Butler, Missouri.

September 1, 1897, A. S. Mayes and Doctor Hedges founded the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg. Until January 1, 1917, Doctor Hedges was president of the banking institution. He resigned at that time and is now serving as vice-president. Prior to the organization of this bank, Dr. W. L. Hedges was a member of the board of directors of the Centerview State Bank and of the Peoples Bank of Warrensburg. He was also one of the organizers of the Johnson County Building Association, of which he was president for thirty-one years, resigning in April, 1916.

In 1865, Dr. W. L. Hedges was made a Master Mason and made a Royal Arch Mason in 1866, and in 1892 a Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been

an active member of the Christian church since 1857. For many years he was an elder and for more than five years served on the state board of missions and served as president of the Missionary Organization of Missouri one year.

Doctor Hedges has always been an active man of affairs and now at the age of seventy-five years is as alert physically and mentally as when he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensioners of Johnson county in 1879. He attributes his remarkable strength and vigor to his war experience, which he believes hardened him and thus helped him bear the strain of the strenuous public life which followed. Dr. Hedges still stands five feet eleven inches, practically the same as when he entered the army. He is now, and has ever been, one of Johnson county's leading citizens.

H. F. Parker, M. D., the founder of the "Oak Hill Sanitarium" in Warrensburg, has not only pre-eminently succeeded in the practice of medicine in Johnson county but he has made a name for himself that is widely known and he is now only thirty-three years of age. Doctor Parker was born January 8, 1884, in Johnson county, the son of Col. J. H. and Elizabeth Ann (Field) Parker, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. Col. J. H. Parker was the son of William W. and Elizabeth A. (Higgins) Parker. The father of William W. Parker, Solomon Parker, was of Scotch descent and a lineal descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Jamestown, Virginia, during the earliest Colonial days.

William W. Parker came from Virginia to Missouri with his maternal grandfather, Mr. Higgins, and his son, J. H., and settled in Lafayette county in 1842, on tracts of land they had purchased and entered from the government. Their route to Missouri led over the Allegheny mountains and along the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Higgins died in Lexington, Missouri, in 1843 and in the same year his daughter, Elizabeth A. (Higgins) Parker, the mother of Col. J. H. Parker, also died. William W. Parker and his son, J. H., were engaged in the pursuits of agriculture in Lafayette county, as were also the family of Fields, prominent pioneers of Missouri. J. H. Parker and Elizabeth Ann Field were united in marriage in 1860 and to them were born the following children: William, a well-known farmer and stockman; John, deceased; Frank, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Sallie, deceased; James H., who is engaged in the

real estate and stock business in Julesburg, Colorado; Bettie, deceased; and H. F., the subject of this review. Col. J. H. Parker has been prominently connected with the early history of Johnson county. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party and he represented Johnson county in the state Legislature. Colonel Parker has also filled a number of appointive offices. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Cumberland Presbyterian church. While residing in Johnson county, Colonel Parker erected a church near his home and contributed generously toward its support. A sketch of Colonel and Mrs. Parker appears in the Biographical History of Missouri in the edition of 1915.

Harry Field Parker was one of the youngest students who have attended the Warrensburg High School, graduating at the age of sixteen years. He entered the University of Missouri and was in attendance at that institution two years when he matriculated in the Medical School of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1906. For one year Doctor Parker was interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, which was then under the direction of the board of health. Doctor Parker had charge of the Hearne Hospital in San Diego, California, for one year. In 1908 he returned to Warrensburg, Missouri, opened his office, and began at once an extensive practice. Three years after locating in Warrensburg, Doctor Parker founded the "Oak Hill Sanitarium," located at 519 South Holden street, which he still owns and maintains at a high standard. The hospital has the best and most modern equipment and is always filled to its capacity. The patients who have been taken there are among Doctor Parker's warmest friends and admirers upon leaving the sanitarium. It has proven of great value and has filled a long-felt need of the citizens of Warrensburg and adjoining counties. Doctor Parker devotes his time exclusively to his large practice. His practice is of a general nature and he has proven equally efficient as physician and surgeon. "Oak Hill Sanitarium" is open to all the physicians of Johnson county, who send many of their patients there. It is under the official management of Mrs. Maude M. Irwin, a trained nurse who has been connected with the institution since its founding.

November 25, 1908, Dr. Harry Field Parker was united in marriage with Martha Sousley, of Nebraska City, Nebraska. She is the daughter of Captain J. R. and Martha (Cheatham) Sousley, both of whom are now deceased. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. Parker

resided in Lowville, New York. Doctor and Mrs. Parker reside in their home at 118 West Gay street in Warrensburg. Besides his city residence, Doctor Parker is owner of the "Meadow Lawn Stock Farm," comprising four hundred acres of the best farm land in Hazel Hill township, and it is devoted to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle.

Thomas Lewis Des Combes, a retired farmer of Leeton, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's oldest pioneers. He was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, on May 1, 1838, the son of Charles Lewis and Martha Ann (Wash) Des Combes, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Virginia. Charles Lewis and Martha Ann Des Combes were the parents of the following children: Thomas L., the subject of this review; Mrs. Mary Louise Crooks, Henry county, Missouri, born November 8, 1839; Adele Anne, born September 24, 1841, and was burned to death in 1857; Charles Edward, born, August 19, 1843, who enlisted in the Confederate service during the Civil War, serving under Francis M. Cockrell, and who is now deceased; William Frederick, born August 4, 1845, deceased; Rachel Rose, born October 11, 1849, deceased; Mrs. Martha Venable, Leeton, Missouri; John Nelson, who died at Leeton, Missouri; Susan Robertha, born November 30, 1854; Virginia Ellen, born September 3, 1867, deceased; and Eugene, who died in infancy. Charles Lewis Des Combes came to Missouri in 1821, an emigrant from Switzerland. He first located in St. Louis county, coming to Johnson county in 1856, where he entered four hundred acres of land in section 29 in Post Oak township. He and Mrs. Des Combes spent the remainder of their lives on this farm. Mrs. Des Combes died in March, 1893 and two years later, September 25, 1895, she was followed in death by her husband, nearly ninety years of age.

Thomas L. Des Combes was in the Confederate service almost three years. He took part in the battles of Lonejack and Lexington, Missouri. From Lonejack his company was sent south and for seven days and nights Mr. Des Combes had no time for sleep, except that which he secured while on horseback. He belonged with the rear of the company but one time his horse carried him, while asleep, to the front. He was suddenly awakened by an officer calling, "Halt!" He was asked where he belonged.

"Company F," replied Mr. Des Combes, now wide awake.

"Where are you going?" was next asked.

"I don't know," was the reply; "ask the horse."



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS L. DES GOURES AND FAMILY.

The officer then commanded Mr. Des Combes to dismount and take a nap, telling him that he would call him when the rest of his company came up to them. Mr. Des Combes was near Corsicana, Texas, when the war closed and he was mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. He returned home by way of St. Louis, Missouri.

After the war, Mr. Des Combes engaged in farming and until 1906 was thus employed. Eleven years ago he moved from the farm to Leeton, where he now resides. Besides his home in Leeton, Mr. Des Combes still owns the old home place, which comprises two hundred forty acres of land southwest of Leeton, one and a fourth miles, and forty acres in Henry county. One hundred sixty acres of the farm are part of the original Des Combes place, upon which both his father and mother died. When Mr. Des Combes built his pioneer home, he bought the pine lumber in St. Louis, Missouri, shipped it to Lexington by boat, and then hauled the lumber from Lexington to his home, using a team of oxen. It took five days to make the trip.

On November 15, 1866, T. L. Des Combes was united in marriage with Sallie Virginia Bell, born July 3, 1843, in Morgan county, Missouri, the daughter of John and Martha Elizabeth Bell, pioneers of Cooper county, settling there in 1849. After the close of the Civil War they settled in Johnson county, where both died. John Bell died in 1906. Mrs. Bell died in 1899.

To T. L. and Sallie Virginia Des Combes have been born the following children: John L., Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Anna E. Holt, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Eleanor Swigert, Leeton, Missouri; William T., Leeton, Missouri; Henry C., Warrensburg, Missouri; Eugene, Leeton, Missouri; and Mrs. Sallie Catherman, Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Des Combes is now seventy-nine years of age and his wife is five years his junior, but both are as active and alert, physically and mentally, as many men and women twenty-five years younger. The Des Combes' name is destined to great longevity, for besides their four sons, Mr. and Mrs. Des Combes have thirty-three grandchildren. It is a good, old name, one of which their descendants may well be proud.

On November 15, 1866, Mr. and Mrs. Des Combes celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. All of their children with their families were present with thirty of the grandchildren present. It was a family reunion and a very happy one. On October 21, 1917, Sunday, Mrs. Sallie Catherman gave a dinner in honor of the fifty-first wedding anni-

versary and all the children excepting a daughter were present. The Des Combes family will make the family reunion an annual event. A purse of gold was given to the aged couple by their children on the wedding anniversary reunion.

Mrs. Maude (Maxwell) Irwin, who is in charge of the "Oak Hill Sanitarium," located at 519 South Holden street in Warrensburg, was born in Warrensburg. She is the daughter of Robert E. and Paralee (Baxter) Maxwell, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. Robert E. Maxwell came to Johnson county in the seventies. He is a well-known and highly respected farmer and stockman now residing near Fayetteville, Missouri. Paralee (Baxter) Maxwell is the daughter of Newton H. and Sallie (Hawkins) Baxter. Newton H. Baxter was born December 13, 1828, in Madison county, Kentucky. He was united in marriage with Sallie Hawkins, August 5, 1850, and in 1870 they moved from Kentucky to Missouri, locating in Johnson county in 1871. Newton H. Baxter enlisted in the Civil War and served four years. He was actively and prominently identified with the commercial life of Warrensburg, Missouri, for forty-five years. Mrs. Baxter died in June, 1914, and August 30, 1914, the death of Newton H. Baxter occurred. Interment for both was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Newton H. and Sallie (Hawkins) Baxter were the parents of eight children and at the time of the death of Mr. Baxter in 1914 there were forty-eight grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren, descendants of Newton H. and Sallie Baxter. To Robert E. and Paralee (Baxter) Maxwell were born the following children: R. F., who is now in San Antonio, Texas, with the United States Aviation Corps and is one of the two hundred ordered to France; Mark W., Chicago, Illinois; Alva D., a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School; and Mrs. Maude M. Irwin, the subject of this review.

Maude (Maxwell) Irwin attended the public schools of Warrensburg, and in Warrensburg began training for a nurse. She completed the nurse's training course at Washington University Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Irwin came to "Oak Hill Sanitarium" one year after the institution was founded, serving in the capacity of head nurse. Two years later she assumed charge of the hospital. "Oak Hill Sanitarium" was established in 1910 by Dr. Harry F. Parker and all the physicians in the city send patients there. Accommodations can be made for as many as ten patients at one time and the hospital is always

filled to its capacity. It has an excellent patronage and is one of the institutions of which Warrensburg and Johnson county are proud. Mrs. Irwin is owner and manager, but the building is the property of the founder, Doctor Parker.

September 30, 1902, E. J. Irwin and Maude Maxwell were united in marriage and to them have been born two children, Nell and Jack.

John H. Wilson, merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in 1859 in Muskingum county, Ohio, the son of Alexander and Sarah (McCully) Wilson. Alexander Wilson was born in Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1868 and located in Warrensburg, where he put in operation a foundry on the present site of the electric light plant. The foundry was devoted to structural iron work, making cultivators, field rollers, and other like machinery. Alexander Wilson operated this foundry until 1873. He had retired from business four years prior to his death, in 1877. Sarah (McCully) Wilson was also a native of Ohio. Her death occurred in Warrensburg in 1894. Interment for both father and mother was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

John H. Wilson is one of four children born to Alexander and Sarah (McCully) Wilson, as follow: Mrs. L. E. Coleman, Warrensburg; Mrs. Margaret Fisher, Marshall, Missouri; Mary C., who died about 1887 in Jefferson City, Missouri; and John H., the subject of this review. John H. Wilson received his early education in the city schools of Warrensburg, Missouri. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School for two years, in 1872 and 1873. After leaving school Mr. Wilson was employed in the clothing business with Frank & Loebenstein, clothiers, in the store located on South Pine street. He was in their employ ten years, when he went into partnership with Mr. Loebenstein, which partnership lasted three years until Mr. Wilson entered the business for himself on North Holden street. He continued in the clothing business at that location until 1906, when he went to Idaho, entering the clothing business in Lewiston, where he remained two years. From Lewiston, Idaho Mr. Wilson went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, and was there engaged in the mercantile business for seven years. He then returned to Warrensburg and purchased the Buente Mercantile Company's grocery store, which he still owns and conducts.

In 1900, John H. Wilson was elected mayor of Warrensburg and he served in that capacity two years. During his incumbency the first

brick paving in the city was put in on Pine street and Holden street. This paving has served as the nucleus for further paving, which has proceeded steadily. Mr. Wilson was a member of the school board at the time the Warrensburg High School was erected. He is now one of Warrensburg's most active and prominent business men.

September 1, 1886, John H. Wilson and Elma Campbell were united in marriage. Elma (Campbell) Wilson was formerly of St. Louis, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children: Estaline, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School, the Warrensburg State Normal School, the State University of Missouri, and Columbia University of New York City, who is now specializing in supervisor's work and is engaged in teaching in Columbia University, New York City; Olive, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and Columbia University, New York City, a children's entertainer, who is now engaged in community chautauqua work, having made this work her specialty; Natalie, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and the Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and now has charge of the physical education of girls in the Girls' Seminary and at the time of this writing is in charge of the military training camp for women at Camp WauPERTown, Arkansas; and John, Jr., now lieutenant in the Philippine Islands, who graduated in June, 1916, from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, and was immediately commissioned third lieutenant, and in July, 1916, went to the Philippine Islands, where he attended school for a short time, learning the Spanish language, and is at present at Nato Barracks on the Island of Mindanao in charge of a company of native soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have reared and educated one of the finest families in the state of Missouri. The Wilson home is a beautiful suburban home on Hurricane Hill, the highest point in the city of Warrensburg.

John C. Thiele, a prominent merchant, owner of "Thiele's Shoes" in Warrensburg, Missouri, is of German descent. His father, John C. Thiele, Sr., was a native of Germany. He came to Warrensburg, about 1869 and opened a shoemaker's shop on Pine street. He had learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany. His death occurred in Warrensburg about 1882 and February 24, 1884, Mrs. Thiele followed her husband in death and both father and mother were interred in the cemetery in

Warrensburg. John C. Thiele, Jr., is one of five children born to his parents, as follow: John C., the subject of this review; Julius, Parsons, Kansas; William, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Isaac, Scott, Kansas; and Mrs. Benjamin Shackelford, Warrensburg.

John C. Thiele, the subject of this review, was born November 22, 1871, in Warrensburg. He attended the public schools of Warrensburg until he was twelve years of age, when his school days were ended. Both parents had died and the small orphan boy was obliged to seek work in the different stores in Warrensburg. He was first employed in a restaurant, on Holden street, which was owned by Jacobs. He also worked for Upton, a restaurant man, and many other business men in Warrensburg. While working in the Spess & Welch, Boots and Shoes Store, Mr. Thiele learned shoemaking and later was in the employ of the Clark Brothers. From the start, as a boy, Mr. Thiele saved his money.

In 1901, John C. Thiele entered the mercantile business on Pine street in Warrensburg, putting in a stock of shoes and repairing outfit valued at six hundred dollars. For almost twelve years Mr. Thiele was in business on Pine street. In 1912 he removed to his present location at 119 North Holden street, which building he owns. Mr. Thiele carries a complete and up-to-date line of men's, ladies', and children's shoes, specializing in the Packard shoe for men and the Selby shoe for women, and also does repair work of all kinds. The Thiele store is one of the most attractive and neatly-kept shoe stores in the city and enjoys an extensive trade. "Keep expenses down and buy right" has been Mr. Thiele's motto and that it is a splendid one is evidenced by his success.

In 1905, John C. Thiele was united in marriage with Nora Ross Mears, the daughter of Robert and Ella (Ross) Mears, who reside in Warrensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Thiele has been born one child, a daughter, Helen. The Thiele home, located at 311 East Gay street, is one of the beautiful homes of Warrensburg.

Mr. Thiele purchased the store building, which was located at his present location on North Holden street, in 1907. Three years later the building burned, which coming at that time was a heavy blow, but he immediately rebuilt and two years afterward moved into the new building from Pine street.

Linn J. Schofield, M. D., president of the Johnson County Medical

Society, was born May 14, 1861, in Lexington, Missouri, the son of Judge Jesse W. and Andalusia (Eddy) Schofield, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New York. Judge Jesse W. Schofield was born in 1801. He came to Missouri from Virginia prior to the Civil War and located in Lexington, where he followed his profession of architect and bridge builder. He was at one time judge of the county court in Lafayette county, Missouri. Andalusia (Eddy) Schofield was professor of mathematics in the Female Seminary at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, prior to her marriage. To Judge Jesse W. and Andalusia (Eddy) Schofield were born the following children: Mrs. W. L. Gott, Fayetteville, Missouri; Dr. Linn J., the subject of this review; F. C., of Palo Alto, California, who is a graduate of the University of Ohio, the University of Colorado, and Leland Stanford University and is now a professor, teaching in California; C. E., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Anda Burton, Odessa, Missouri. By a former marriage, Judge Jesse W. Schofield was the father of two sons: Dr. John L., who was a graduate of the University of Virginia and is now deceased; and George L., deceased. The death of Judge Schofield occurred in 1881, in Lexington, Missouri.

Dr. Linn J. Schofield attended the public schools of Lexington, Missouri, Doggett's Academy, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and Medical Department at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, of which institution he is a graduate in class of 1887. Two years prior to entering medical college, Doctor Schofield was engaged in teaching in the schools of Lafayette and Johnson counties. March 1, 1888, Doctor Schofield came to Warrensburg and opened an office at 105 North Holden street and began the practice of medicine. He has been at his present location for the past twenty-nine years. Doctor Schofield spent one year in study at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, leaving for Europe in the fall of 1892. He is one of the best-read physicians in Johnson county, possessing unusual ability, a quick, clear mind, and a conscientious sense of duty. He is remarkably successful in his chosen profession. He has a large general practice and is at present president of the Johnson County Medical Society. He is a Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights Templar.

In 1890, Doctor Linn J. Schofield was united in marriage with Stella

Morrow, daughter of W. K. and Nancy Morrow, of Warrensburg. Mrs. Schofield died in 1896. In 1898 Doctor Schofield and Edith M. Campbell were united in marriage. Edith M. (Campbell) Schofield is the daughter of Professor J. J. Campbell, one of the most able professors who ever taught in the Warrensburg State Normal School, now deceased. To Doctor and Mrs. Schofield have been born two sons: Campbell, who is sixteen years of age; and Linn, Jr., who is now ten years of age.

Doctor Schofield has been vice-president of the Peoples National Bank since its organization in 1892. He was appointed a member of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Warrensburg and served a term of six years, during which time he was secretary of the board.

Fred F. Miller, well-known pharmacist of Warrensburg, was born in Illinois in November, 1864. His father, Dr. John G. Miller, was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Johnson county in 1867 and located in Warrensburg and opened a drug store at 126 North Holden street. Dr. John G. Miller was united in marriage with Louisa J. Allred and to this union were born the following children: Mrs. Lizzie Mitchell, deceased; Fred F., the subject of this review; Matie, a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School, is a teacher in the government service in Porto Rico; Ivory, in the employ of the Kansas City "Journal," Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Beck, Kansas City, Missouri; John G., Jr., who is associated with Fred F. in the drug business; and Mrs. Daisy Reed, Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. John G. Miller continued in the drug business until 1878, when his son, Fred F., bought him out and continued the business, the store now being located at 313 North Holden street. The death of Louisa J. (Allred) Miller occurred in July, 1916. Mrs. Miller was a native of Illinois. Dr. Miller now makes his home with his son, Fred F. Each day he makes a visit to the store of his son.

Fred F. Miller attended the Warrensburg State Normal and the Kansas City Business College. After completing school he purchased the drug store from his father with whom he was associated in the drug business for some time. Mr. Miller has seen the time when the principal business portion of Warrensburg was covered with timber. He has watched Warrensburg grow from a village into a city and he has always cheerfully given the heartiest support to every worthy enterprise which has for its object the ultimate good of the community. Mr.

Miller has a well-kept store and he carries a clean, up-to-date line of drugs. He enjoys a large patronage of well-pleased customers.

In 1896, Fred F. Miller and Emma Volk, of Warrensburg, were united in marriage. To this union was born one son, Franklin G., who was born in 1906. Emma (Volk) Miller died in 1913 and was laid to rest in the Warrensburg cemetery. Fred F. Miller and son now make their home with Dr. Miller.

Mr. Miller is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

John M. Gillilan, a well-known Confederate veteran and honored pioneer of Johnson county, is a native of West Virginia. He was born in Greenbrier county on June 16, 1837, and when sixteen years of age came to Missouri and located first in Lafayette county, where he rented a home for three months and then in October, 1853, settled on the farm in Columbus township, where he has resided almost continuously for more than sixty years. The only time Mr. Gillilan was away from the farm was during the Civil War, when he was in the Confederate service for four years. John M. Gillilan joined the army on Honey creek and served first under Vard Cockrell and later under "Fighting Joe" Shelby. He saw active service in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in a skirmish at Mark's Mill, Arkansas, was dangerously wounded in the left lung and wrist. This was in May, 1864, and when the war ended in 1865 Mr. Gillilan had not yet fully recovered from the effects of his wound.

In October, 1865, John M. Gillilan returned to his home in Johnson county and he has ever since been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He owns two hundred sixty acres of valuable land in Lafayette county and Columbus and Hazel Hill townships, a farm which was originally entered from the government by Mont Cockrell, an uncle of Senator Francis M. Cockrell. This tract of land was obtained from the Cockrell heirs by Mr. Gillilan.

December 31, 1857, John M. Gillilan and Rachel Ruth Kelly were united in marriage. Mrs. Gillilan is a daughter of John Kelly, a pioneer of the early fifties, of Johnson county, and was born March 1, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillilan have been born twelve children: Mrs. Martha Grinstead, who resides near Kingsville, Missouri; William Price, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Mrs. Anna VanMeter, Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Lydia Violet, Hazel Hill township; George, Columbus



MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. GILLILAN.

township; Ray, who resides on the home place; Bertie, at home; Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, Odessa, Missouri; Charles, the competent cashier of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg, Missouri; Ethel, at home with her parents; Clarence, at home; and one child died in infancy.

Mr. Gillilan is now eighty years of age but as alert mentally and physically as many men twenty years younger. He possesses a remarkable memory, and the exceptional faculty of readily recalling names. Among the "old timers" of the fifties, whom he knew personally in Johnson county, were: William Dalton, Abner Wood, Finley Barnett, William Frakes, John McNeal, Adam Wolfenberger, Frederick Rhodes, Levi Evans, James Norris, Lewis McCoy, Alex Cockrell, Samuel Kirby, Isaac Horner, John Kelly, Albert, Jonathan, and Isaac Groves, Thomas McBride, Bart West, Samuel Whitsett, Mrs. Katie Morrow, Sabina Renick, Samuel Ramsey, Wilson Sammett, and Franklin Ramsey, who is now living in Warrensburg at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Gillilan remembers frequently hearing Senator Cockrell speak on various occasions in the days before the Civil War. He heard Senator Vest deliver his famous eulogy on the dog at the trial resulting from the killing of a dog, when two brothers-in-law, Hornsby and Burton, were at law. Cockrell was employed as attorney opposing Senator Vest at that trial.

Sixty-four years ago, John M. Gillilan came from West Virginia to make his home in the thinly settled West, on the broad, open prairie land of Missouri. To young Gillilan, then a boy still in his teens, life on the plains must have presented a great richness of experience. For more than a half century, the Gillilan name has stood for the best in life and has become a synonym for honor, honesty, and nobility. And "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

H. S. Townsend, member of the firm of Baird & Townsend, Marble & Granite Works, of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born March 17, 1857, in Andrew county, Missouri. He is the son of Jonathan and Kittie Ann (Landers) Townsend, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Missouri. Jonathan Townsend was born June 17, 1827, and when eighteen years of age came to Missouri from Indiana. He located in Andrew county when St. Joseph had but one store, which was conducted by a Frenchman named Rubidoux, who traded with the Indians. Jonathan Townsend settled on a farm near Savannah and there spent the remainder of his life. To Jonathan and Kittie Townsend

were born the following children: W. B., Whitesville, Missouri; F. M., Whitesville, Missouri; James S., Bolckow, Missouri; E. E., Savannah, Missouri; Mrs. John Roe, Savannah, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa J. Todd, who died in 1891; and H. S., the subject of this review. Mrs. Townsend died in 1861. Jonathan Townsend's death occurred at the age of ninety years in Savannah, which had been his home for twenty years. Prior to moving to Savannah he had lived on his farm near that place fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend lived in the first home which he built for fifty-two years and in the seventy-two years they lived in but two different homes. The remains of both father and mother were interred in the cemetery at Savannah, Missouri. The father served in the State Militia under Capt. D. C. Stotts during the Civil War.

H. S. Townsend received his early education in the public schools of Andrew county, Missouri. He later attended Lagrange College, Lagrange, Missouri, for three years. Mr. Townsend entered the teaching profession after leaving college and for fifteen years was engaged in teaching during the winter and farming in the summer time. Twenty-three years ago, in 1894 Mr. Townsend came to Warrensburg, and entered the dairy business. Fifteen years ago he went in partnership with J. B. Baird in the marble and granite business and in farming and stock raising. Baird & Townsend, Marble & Granite Works, are successors of the Farley Brothers. Four years ago they moved to their present location on East Pine street, where they have two display rooms, 24 x 118 and 24 x 30 feet in dimensions respectively. The firm employs three traveling salesmen and has an extensive business all over the state of Missouri and extending into adjoining states. Frequently carloads of stone are shipped to a single point in the state. They import granite and marble in the rough from quarries in Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, besides obtaining some foreign shipments. This firm has undoubtedly the finest stock on hand of any company in western Missouri. Mr. Townsend is well known throughout the state and is universally esteemed, possessing a pleasing personality which has won for him scores of friends. In addition to the granite and marble business, the firm is also engaged in farming and stock raising, owning a splendid stock farm ten miles south of Warrensburg. This farm comprises one hundred sixty-nine acres and is devoted to dairy stock.

In 1880, H. S. Townsend was united in marriage with Florence

I. Clark, daughter of Silas and Marguerite Clark, of Andrew county, Missouri. Both parents of Mrs. Townsend are now deceased. To H. S. and Florence I. (Clark) Townsend have been born two children: Glenn, an only son, who died at the age of thirteen months, who is interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg; and Nellie Grace, who is the wife of Harley Hoar, of Warrensburg. Mrs. Townsend is president of the Johnson County Women's Christian Temperance Union and has held this office for the past five years. She was elected delegate to the national meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held at Seattle, Washington at the State meeting in 1915, but on account of illness was unable to attend.

Mr. Townsend is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, of which lodge he has been one of the officers in Warrensburg for many years, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for the past ten years. He has been a deacon in the Baptist church for twelve years and superintendent of the Sunday School four years.

William Lazenby, a retired farmer and Civil War veteran residing in Warrensburg, was born July 15, 1840 in Morgan county, Illinois. He is the son of John and Sarah (Green) Lazenby, natives of England. John Lazenby emigrated from England to America in 1829 and settled in Morgan county, Illinois on a farm near Jacksonville. John and Sarah (Green) Lazenby were the parents of the following children: Mary, who was born in England; John, Jr., who was born in Illinois and is now deceased; Jane, who died in Adams county, Illinois in 1857; William, the subject of this review; Charles, who died in February, 1916; and Isaac, Jacksonville, Illinois.

William Lazenby enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry August 12, 1861, serving under Captain A. J. Bozarth, whose widow now resides in Warrensburg. Mr. Lazenby's regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, first serving under Commodore Foote and after the battle of Shiloh under General Grant. His company took a prominent part in the battles of Belmont, Missouri; Union City, Tennessee; Corinth, Mississippi; Stone River, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee. William Lazenby was in the very thick of the campaign for Chattanooga, which resulted in the restoration of all Tennessee to the Union, in a victorious army holding the key to Atlanta and the Georgia uplands. At the battle of Belmont, Missouri, Mr.

Lazenby was shot through the right knee and for thirty days was confined in the hospital. In the important engagement fought September 19th and 20th in 1863 at Chickamauga, Tennessee he was again wounded, on September 19th being shot at this time through the hip. Mr. Lazenby was first wounded November 7, 1861 and again on September 19, 1863 and from the effects of these wounds he has been handicapped through all his later life. Mr. Lazenby himself states that he has never been a sound man since September 19, 1863. On account of the wound received at Chickamauga he was confined in the hospital sixty days. Mr. Lazenby was mustered out and honorably discharged September 20, 1864.

After receiving his discharge, Mr. Lazenby returned to Illinois. Within a short time he moved to Iowa, locating in Van Buren county, where he remained five years. From Iowa he moved to Missouri, locating on a farm nine miles north of Knob Noster. William Lazenby resided on the farm near Knob Noster until 1902 when he moved to a farm near Oak Grove in Simpson township. In 1907 he moved to Warrensburg and purchased the six building lots at 410 South Washington street, where in 1909 he built his present residence.

In 1902, William Lazenby was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida (Higgins) Winkler, the widow of Franklin Winkler. She is the daughter of Eugenie and Susan Higgins, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. They settled in Iowa in the early fifties. Both father and mother now rest in the cemetery at Carthage, Missouri. One brother and one sister of Mrs. Lazenby are now living: Horace, Oronogo, Missouri; and Mrs. Susie Montague, Sedalia, Missouri. Franklin Winkler, the former husband of Mrs. Lazenby, was a native of North Carolina. He came from North Carolina to Missouri in 1847 and located in Lafayette county. He was united in marriage with Ida Higgins in 1877 at Carthage, Missouri and to them were born two children: Mrs. Alice May Gladish, who is now residing in Johnson county, Kansas, near Merriam; and Belle M., who is employed as bookkeeper for the Long Construction Company, Kansas City, Missouri. The Winkler family made their home north of Warrensburg until Mr. Winkler's death in 1895. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Oak Grove.

By a former marriage with Mildred Lacy, William Lazenby was the father of nine children, five of whom are now living: Frizello,

Dunksburg, Missouri; Harvey, Warrensburg; Mrs. Della Thornton, Sedalia, Missouri; Arthur, Knob Noster, Missouri; and Wesley, who resides in Howell county, Missouri. Mrs. Clara Tyler died in January, 1917 and three children died in infancy.

William Lazenby was justice of the peace in Simpson township for more than twenty years and the last two terms he served under a Democratic administration although he is Republican. In 1890 and 1900 Mr. Lazenby took the United States census in Simpson township. He is noted in the county for his splendid penmanship, and at the age of seventy-seven years writes a better, plainer, steadier hand than the majority of the young people of today. Mr. Lazenby acquired his skill in writing while serving in the army as orderly sergeant.

Mrs. Lazenby has in her possession a priceless relic of the long ago. This is a Seth Thomas clock, which is still in good working order after seventy-five years of service. The clock was purchased three-quarters of a century ago and brought to Lexington, Missouri by Charles Bradley, the former husband of the first wife of Franklin Winkler.

Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby are highly esteemed and valued members of the Warrensburg Methodist Episcopal church.

H. F. Clark, ex-mayor of Warrensburg, and a highly respected pioneer of Johnson county, was born in 1836 in Virginia. He is the son of Richard Harvey and Mary (White) Clark, natives of Virginia. H. F. Clark is the only survivor of a family of eleven children. One borthor, A. P. Clark, died recently at the age of eighty-five years, in Lawrence, Kansas.

H. F. Clark received his education in the public schools of Ohio, to which state the Clark family moved when he was a child. When he was thirteen years of age, his mother died and he was obliged to leave school to seek work. Mr. Clark has at different times been a boatman, a miner, and a grocer. In 1861 he came from Ohio to Missouri and located on the Missouri river in Gasconade county. In the spring of 1864 he came to Warrensburg, where he opened a general store although he still engaged in farming near Warrensburg.

In 1861, H. F. Clark and Rosa Goff were united in marriage in Muskingum county, Ohio. To H. F. and Rosa (Goff) Clark were born the following children: John, who was a pharmacist in Warrensburg, died at the age of fifty-two years; Mary, died at the age of

sixteen years; Stanton, who was reared to maturity and educated in the schools of Warrensburg, Missouri, and died at the age of twenty-three years at Norman, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in the drug business; two children died in infancy; H. C., a merchant of Warrensburg; W. S., who is at the head of the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery business; Mrs. Rose Bradshaw, wife of Ed. Bradshaw, a broker of New York City; and Ethel, who is the wife of Charles Houx, a prosperous stockman of Centerview township and president of the Bank of Centerview, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Clark died in 1907 and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg, where the children who had preceded her in death were also buried. Mr. Clark, who is now eighty-one years of age, makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Houx. He is one of Senator Cockrell's most valued friends.

Mrs. Mary M. (Hocker) Robinson, one of the noble pioneer women of Johnson county, was born January 31, 1844 in Grover township, Johnson county. She is the daughter of a pioneer family, who settled in this county in 1834. Her parents, Larkin and Eliza J. (Thornton) Hocker, were both natives of Kentucky. Larkin Hocker was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky and in 1834 moved from Kentucky to Missouri, where he located on a farm comprising seven hundred acres of land, which he entered from the government, situated eight miles north of Knob Noster. The Hockers came by boat up the Missouri river to Missouri and then drove through to Johnson county. In those early days, wild game was in abundance and the Hocker children often saw herds of wild deer and flocks of prairie chickens, wild turkeys and wild geese. To Larkin and Eliza J. Hocker were born the following children: Martha Ellen, who was the wife of Willis Huff and is now deceased; Harrison, who died at the age of three years; Amanda J., who was the wife of James K. Tyler, and is now deceased; Mary M., the subject of this review; Henrietta T., who was married to Stanton Feagans in 1866, who is now deceased, and she is residing in the brick house which was built in 1850 on the old Hocker homestead in Grover township; and Larkin, Jr., who was born in 1848 and is residing at Knobnoster, Missouri. Larkin Hocker, Jr. is unmarried. All the children were born in a log cabin, which their father built in 1834. The cabin consisted of one and a half stories with a "lean-to" and shed, making three large rooms, two below and one above. Mr. Hocker

brought four slaves with him, when he moved from Kentucky, and he was owner of twenty at the time the slaves were made free. Mrs. Hocker died December 3, 1894 on the home place and she was followed in death by her husband January 31, 1899. Mr. Hocker was at the time of his death eighty-seven years of age.

Mary M. (Hocker) Robinson was attending school in Warrensburg when the Civil War began. Dr. Warden was teaching in Warrensburg at that time. The school house was north of the old court house in the old town of Warrensburg, and is standing to this day. The Hocker family remained on the farm during the war, keeping the blacks with them until the close of the war, when they were set free.

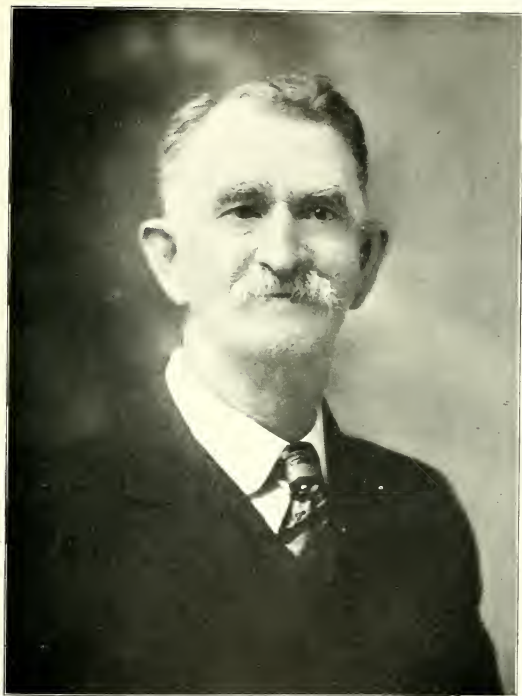
May 27, 1867, Mary M. Hocker and John E. Robinson were united in marriage at the Hocker home in Grover township. John E. Robinson was born August 23, 1841 in Grover township. He was the son of Jehu and Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson, who moved from Saline county, Missouri to Johnson county in 1833. A sketch of Jehu and Julia Ann Robinson appears in connection with the biography of James L. Robinson, which is given in this volume. John E. Robinson was one of six children born to his parents, as follow: Mary, deceased; Mrs. Louisa Hull, deceased; John E., who was the husband of the subject of this review and is now deceased; Dr. J. F., Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie B. Reynolds, who resides near Leeton, Missouri; and James L., Warrensburg, Missouri.

John E. Robinson enlisted during the Civil War, at Warrensburg with Company A, Fifth Missouri Infantry, and was assigned to McCowan's regiment, First brigade, serving under General Bowen. Mr. Robinson was with that division two years, then he was assigned to Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Marmaduke's brigade, with whom he served two years. He was first lieutenant in the latter company and had charge of a company when the war ended. Mr. Robinson was wounded October 4, 1862 in the right shoulder by a bursting shell, but as he was in fine physical condition and possessed a splendid, robust constitution, he soon recovered and was not handicapped in later life from the effects of his wound. When the war closed, John E. Robinson returned to the home of his father, who was at that time living in Boone county, Missouri, and assisted him in recovering from the losses inflicted by the war. Jehu Robinson had been financially ruined. Then in 1867 he was married to Mary M. Hocker.

John E. and Mary (Hocker) Robinson were the parents of four children: Dr. Jehu F., who died January 10, 1896 at the age of twenty-six years, leaving a widow and a daughter, three weeks old, Margaret Finis Robinson, who now resides with her mother, Mrs. George Gilham; Larkin H., who died at the age of thirty-one years, June 30, 1907, leaving a widow; Eliza A., the wife of Henry E. Vitt, of Warrensburg; and Mary Margaret, who died March 26, 1888 at the age of three years, ten months, and one day. Mrs. Henry E. Vitt, the only child now living of the four born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, where she specialized in music. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Warrensburg, Missouri and of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Francis M. Cockrell Chapter, Warrensburg.

John E. Robinson was a prominent and influential stockman of Grover township for many years. In August, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson moved from the farm to Warrensburg and one year later Mr. Robinson died, November 10, 1897. Interment was made at the Hocker cemetery in Grover township, in which burial ground both his parents and the parents of Mrs. Robinson rest. John E. Robinson was a highly esteemed citizen of Johnson county, a man who possessed many qualities worthy of the greatest respect. His death was a source of universal regret and though a score of years have passed his friends still miss with sadness his familiar form and voice. Mrs. Robinson resides in the handsome, modern residence at 212 East Market street in Warrensburg, among a host of friends.

Henry E. Fewel, one of the founders of the city of Leeton, Missouri, and president of the Bank of Leeton, is one of the prominent pioneers of Johnson county. He was born June 6, 1855, in Jefferson township, Johnson county, a son of Richard B. and Nancy (Avery) Fewel, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Richard B. Fewel was born April 30, 1827, a son of Mason C. Fewel, who was born January 30, 1797, in North Carolina. Mason C. Fewel and his son, Richard B., came overland from North Carolina to Missouri many years before the Civil War and settled on land entered from the government six miles southeast of Leeton, Missouri. Nancy (Avery) Fewel was born in Tennessee, March 12, 1830. To Henry E. Fewel's parents, Richard B. and Nancy Fewel, were born the following children: Orlando, deceased; Hattie E., Montrose, Missouri;



HENRY E. FEWEL

Henry E., the subject of this review; Dr. R. B., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Montrose, Missouri, for the past thirty-five years; Mace, Redlands, California; Mrs. Mollie Wallace, Fort Worth, Texas; Green, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mack, Calhoun, Missouri; and Walter, Murchison, Texas. Mason C. Fewel died and was buried on the home place near Leeton. February 24, 1880, the death of his son occurred and the remains of Richard B. Fewel were interred in the cemetery at Sardis church. His widow survived him twenty-two years, when March 12, 1902, she followed Mr. Fewel in death and was also laid to rest in the cemetery at Sardis church.

Henry E. Fewel attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School. He was in attendance at the latter institution two years. After leaving school, Mr. Fewel engaged in the stock business. He was reared on the farm in Jefferson township and all his life has been interested in agricultural pursuits and a stock buyer since he attained maturity. Mr. Fewel resided on the farm until 1896, when the town of Leeton was founded. J. R. Grinstead, J. J. Lee, and Henry E. Fewel were the founders of the present prosperous, flourishing, little city of Leeton, Missouri. In 1896 the town was laid out and at first embraced but eighty acres within the corporation limits, but since that time seventy acres more have been added. Leeton was planned and laid out before the Rock Island railway reached this locality. Leeton now has a population of about five hundred and is constantly growing. It has two splendid banks, an elevator, two lumber companies, and is located in the richest agricultural section of Johnson county.

October 10, 1889, Henry E. Fewel was united in marriage with Jennie Lee Cooper, the daughter of Daniel and Angie (McCray) Cooper. Daniel Cooper was born January 3, 1822, and came to Missouri with his father, David Cooper, in 1832. They settled in Jefferson township, and here Daniel's daughter, Mrs. Fewel, was born many years later. At the time of his death, December 8, 1893, Daniel Cooper was owner of nearly six hundred twenty acres of land. His widow still resides in Leeton. Mr. Cooper was a veteran of the Confederate service, serving under General Price, and he took an active and prominent part in the battle of Wilson's creek. To Henry E. and Jennie Lee Fewel have been born three children: Mrs. Belle Kennedy, who was a student

at Liberty College, Liberty, Missouri, and is now the wife of J. T. Kennedy, assistant cashier of the Bank of Leeton; Floyd E., who is a graduate of the Military College of Mexico, Missouri, was a student at the State University at Columbia for three years and then engaged in farming and stock raising, and associated in business with his father in buying and selling stock, now in training for an officer's commission at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and also he attended the Military Training School, at the Presidio, San Francisco, six weeks during Panama Exposition; and Lee Lucile, who is a graduate of Stevens College, Columbia, Missouri, and is now a student in Central College, Lexington, Missouri.

Henry E. Fewel was one of the organizers of the Bank of Leeton, of which institution he is now president. Mr. Fewel still buys and sells stock, being associated in business with his son, Floyd E. In addition to his beautiful residence in Leeton, Mr. Fewel is owner of the Snowberger place, located a fourth mile northeast of Leeton, the Harwood place, which comprises two hundred acres one and a half miles northwest of Leeton, and a farm of two hundred forty acres two miles southeast of Leeton, owning seven hundred sixty acres in all.

Henry E. Fewel is a man of whom Johnson county is proud. He possesses an unusually broad perspective of life. In a pretty, woodland home, surrounded by flowers and trees, he is spending his life in the city of his own building, for the growth and advancement of which he willingly gave the best years of his life.

Mary C. (Divers) Greenlee, widow of John White Greenlee, of Warrensburg, is one of the honored pioneer women of Johnson county. She was born in 1844 in Post Oak township, Johnson county, the daughter of one of the most distinguished pioneer families in Missouri. Her father, Frank Divers, was born in 1811 in Franklin county, Virginia, thirty miles from the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. He was the son of Christopher C. Divers, who came with his family from Virginia to Missouri and located in Post Oak township about 1832, where he entered land from the government in Johnson county. His death occurred on the farm in Post Oak township and his remains were interred in the family cemetery in Post Oak township. Frank Divers, the father of Mrs. Greenlee, entered about one thousand acres of land from the government, located eight miles southeast of Warrensburg. He was one of the first settlers in that vicinity. Mr. Samuel Kinzey,

the nearest neighbor, lived six miles away. Mr. Divers conducted a general store near High Point church for many years, in the early thirties.

In 1840, Frank Divers and Amelia A. Bouldin were united in marriage in Pettis county, Missouri. Amelia A. (Bouldin) Divers was the daughter of Leonard Bouldin, who was a cousin of Henry Clay, the famous Kentucky orator and renowned "peace-maker." The name Bouldin was originally spelled Boling or Bowling but an ancestor, through error or otherwise, always signed his name Bouldin, and thus through the years the name has continued to be. To Frank and Amelia A. Divers were born the following children: Mary C., the subject of this review; Lucy M., who died in infancy; Nannie, who was first the wife of Theodore Jones, who died, and she later became the wife of Felix Bibb, in 1915 her death occurred in Warrensburg and she left five children: Bernice, the wife of Mr. Appel, Great Falls, Montana; David, banker, Lewistown, Montana; Frankie, married James Calicote, Hobson, Montana; and Leonard Greenlee and Robert Hinton, twins, ranchers near Hobson, Montana, all graduates of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, except the twins who attended school there; William Baxter, died in childhood; Leonard B., who is a prominent ranchman of Hobson, Montana, married Cora Ridge, of Warrensburg, and they have one child, Cora Lee; Frank, Jr., a well-known ranchman of Roswell, New Mexico, married Kate Greenlee, of Fayetteville, and he is a trustee of Baptist Theological School at Waco, Texas, and a liberal contributor to the church and is also one of the directors of the First National Bank at Roswell, New Mexico; Virginia, who was the wife of William Dean and is now deceased, leaving two children, Leonard and Frank, of Kentucky; Vivian H., the wife of Reverend Earl D. Sims, a Baptist minister, state evangelist for Nebraska, who with his family is now located at Liberty, Missouri, but for five years he and his wife were missionaries in China, and they have one son, Rochester Ford, student at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; and Lelia H., the wife of Thomas Fisk, of Butler, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Helen Marie, married Raymond Percival, of Cole Camp, Missouri. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. Divers died in 1874 and his remains were laid to rest in the family cemetery and the mother passed away three years later.

November 24, 1870, Mary C. Divers and John White Greenlee were

united in marriage at the Divers home in Post Oak township, the marriage ceremony being performed by Reverend J. H. Houx. John White Greenlee was born in 1845 in Lincoln county, Kentucky. He enlisted in the Civil War, April 15, 1861, in the Confederate service and served throughout the war. Mr. Greenlee was captain of Company F, Gordon's regiment, Marmaduke's brigade, Shelby's division. His company served mostly in Missouri, Arkansas, and in the western states. Twice he was severely wounded in battle. His brother, William P. Greenlee, was with General Price during the war and was one of the general's escort. After the struggle ended he was one of the first regents of the Warrensburg State Normal School. He also represented Johnson county in the state Legislature in the early seventies. The Greenlee family have long been prominent in the public affairs of both county and state.

To John White and Mary C. (Divers) Greenlee were born three children all of whom are graduates of the Warrensburg State Normal School: Elmo M., who was born March 17, 1873, and died May 28, 1912, in Mexico as the result of a railroad accident, where he is buried in the Masonic cemetery at La Colorado, and he was extensively engaged in mining and a successful business man; Frank D., who was born February 18, 1875, a successful farmer and stock raiser in Post Oak township, on a part of the old homestead, married Bettie Berry and they have two children, John B., who was born January 5, 1907, and Mildred Elizabeth, who was born November 3, 1909, and their mother is one of the successful teachers of Johnson county; and Mary Amelia, who was born February 5, 1879, married Lin Bartholomew, and they reside in El Paso, Texas, where Mr. Bartholomew is successfully engaged in the mercantile business. Mary Amelia (Greenlee) Bartholomew is principal of one of the city schools of El Paso, Texas, well known as a very successful teacher of large experience in New Mexico and Texas. She is a graduate of the State Normal School of Warrensburg and took post-graduate work here, and now has a life certificate in Texas and New Mexico. In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. John Greenlee moved from the farm in Post Oak township to Warrensburg. For eight years prior to coming to Warrensburg, they had resided on the home place of Mrs. Greenlee's father. Mr. Greenlee entered the lumber business in Warrensburg with T. J. Caldwell under the firm name of Caldwell & Greenlee. Both men were reared in the same vicinity and were life-

long friends. For many years Mr. Greenlee was connected with the mercantile business of Johnson county and he was highly regarded by his business associates as an honorable, industrious, capable business man. His death January 25, 1901 removed one of Johnson county's most valued citizens and left a vacancy which has never been filled. Mr. Greenlee was a member of the Baptist church, as is also Mrs. Greenlee.

Mrs. Greenlee has been a resident of Johnson county for nearly three-quarters of a century and possessing a bright, keen mind and remarkable memory, recalls vividly the life of other days and the men and women, who moved amidst the scenes of pioneer life. Among those whom she recalls, who lived in Post Oak township, were: Adam Fickas, Talton Embree, Harvey Dyer, Dr. William Huff, Judge Warrnick, Uncle Nicholas Townsley, and Daniel Marr, and those of Jefferson township; Jefferson Davis, Daniel Cooper, Samuel Kimzey, who was the father of Judge Lee Kimzey, George Peak, Dr. Warren, Charlie Snelling, Addison Draper, Reverend William Caldwell, who was a Baptist minister, Frank Goodwin, and Jesse Enlow, who owned the first carding machine in High Point neighborhood.

Mrs. Greenlee is active in church work, having been a member of the Baptist church since her marriage. She is a member of the Eastern Star, Roswell, New Mexico, and United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was one of the charter members of the Francis Cockrell Chapter and she and her daughter organized the Joe Wheeler Chapter at Roswell, New Mexico and are both charter members and have been elected to all the offices. She has had an active club and social career.

Mrs. Greenlee comes from Revolutionary stock. Her father's oldest brother, John, served in the Revolutionary War. She just remembers seeing him when she was a small child. She sat on his lap and she recalls of him telling her about the war.

Jesse J. Culp, proprietor of the Elevator Mills of Warrensburg, has twenty-four years of business life to his credit and is still a young man. He was born July 14, 1875 on his father's farm near Leeton, Missouri, the son of John and Mary A. (Miller) Culp. John Culp was born in 1846 in Logan county, Ohio and Mary A. (Miller) Culp was born in 1852 in Allen county, Ohio. They came from Ohio to Missouri in 1868 and located on the farm near Leeton, where they remained

several years, and then Mr. Culp traded the Leeton farm for the Dr. Osborne place, which he later sold and in 1888 bought the Warrensburg elevator from Fitch & Smithton. John Culp was the owner and manager of the Elevator Mills of Warrensburg for seventeen years, from 1888 until 1905.

To John and Mary A. (Miller) Culp were born the following children: Lizzie C., who is the wife of M. J. Reggle, a well-known grocer of Warrensburg; Jesse J., the subject of this review; Abram B., a dentist of Kansas City, Missouri; David D., the manager and owner of the Lakeside Hotel, Seattle, Washington; Lottie N., the wife of Samuel H. Davis, of Spokane, Washington; and Adelia H., the wife of Thomas H. Douglass, and resides in Bolivar, Missouri. John Culp died at the age of fifty-nine years, December 31, 1905 and his wife died September 18, 1915. Both father and mother were laid to rest in the Warrensburg cemetery.

Jesse J. Culp attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg High School. After leaving high school, he was associated in business with his father until 1905, when he began business for himself, succeeding John Culp, his father, as proprietor of the Elevator Mills of Warrensburg. September 15, 1908 the elevator was burned. Fire was discovered about five o'clock in the morning and it is supposed it started from a spark blown from an engine, which had been switching on the railroad several hours that night. The case was in court three years and was then compromised by the railroad company paying part of the loss sustained. Mr. Culp rebuilt the elevator immediately, making the new one fireproof. He buys and sells all kinds of grain, seed, and like produce and has storage room for about thirty cars of grain and elevator capacity of thirty thousand bushels. The elevator and buildings occupy all of block E on Grover street in the second addition of Warrensburg and all the elevator buildings are covered with iron. Mr. Culp's present office and wareroom were built in 1909. The wareroom and office are constructed of brick, 50 x 100 feet in dimensions, and the building consists of two stories and is one of the best and most convenient on the line of the Missouri Pacific railway.

In 1904, Jesse J. Culp was united in marriage with Judith Rice, the daughter of Samuel and Susan R. Rice. Both parents of Mrs. Culp are now deceased. To Jesse J. and Judith (Rice) Culp have been born

three children: one child died in infancy; Susan Margaret; and Leland James. Mr. and Mrs. Culp reside in their home at 510 South Holden street in Warrensburg.

At the last meeting of the Warrensburg Baptist church in 1909, Jesse J. Culp was elected superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, which has an average attendance of four hundred twenty members. Mr. Culp has held this office since 1909. He is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Warrensburg, of the Blue Lodge, and is a Knights Templar. For the year 1915, Mr. Culp was president of the Warrensburg Commercial Club. His high standing in the state of Missouri as a business man is shown by the fact that he has been a director of the Missouri State Grain Dealers' Association for the past four years.

Mrs. W. T. Wilson, one of Johnson county's noblest pioneer women, is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Deering) Fewel, natives of North Carolina. William Fewel came from North Carolina to Missouri long before the Civil War and brought with him fifty or more slaves. Elizabeth (Deering) Fewel died in Rockingham county, North Carolina prior to Mr. Fewel's coming West. His daughter, Miss Elvira, the subject of this review, was then sixteen years of age, and well remembers the journey to Missouri. They came bringing wagons, buggies, and carriages and were two months on the way. They crossed the Mississippi river at Columbus, Kentucky. Mr. Fewel first located on Honey creek, where they remained for a few months, and then purchased the present home of Major Williams. This farm comprises about two hundred acres of land and William Fewel entered other land in both Henry and Johnson counties. His death occurred in 1867 and his remains were interred on the home farm. William Fewel was the father of seven daughters and two sons, of whom three daughters are now living: Mrs. W. T. Wilson, the subject of this review; Mrs. William Millner; and Elizabeth D.

In 1853, Elvira Fewel was united in marriage with Samuel Reynolds, of North Carolina. The following children are now living of those born to Samuel M. and Elvira (Fewel) Reynolds: Samuel M., Jr., Corder, Missouri; William F., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; and Mrs. W. H. Dorman, Clinton, Missouri. Samuel M. Reynolds came to Henry county, Missouri before the Civil War and located on the farm, where Mrs. W. T. Wilson now resides.

He enlisted in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Lonejack, August 16, 1862, while serving with Cockrell's regiment. He was buried in the same grave with other men, who fell that day.

Mrs. Elvira (Fewel) Reynolds was united in marriage with W. T. Wilson, a veteran of the Confederacy, in 1867. Mr. Wilson was in the battle of Lonejack, Missouri, where Samuel Reynolds lost his life. W. T. Wilson was born in 1833 in Lexington, Missouri. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1861 and served nearly four years. He was mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 15, 1865 and returned home at once. Mr. Wilson has been a resident of Henry county since the date of his return from the war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are now eighty-four years of age and still active and enjoying excellent health. Mrs. Wilson attends personally to all her housework and Mr. Wilson is able to do as much manual labor as a man many years younger than he.

D. L. Sutherland, ex-judge of Johnson county and formerly one of the prosperous stockmen of Jefferson township, is now a resident of Windsor, Henry county. He was born in 1846 in St. Clair county, Missouri, the son of Uriah L. and Margaret J. Sutherland. Uriah L. Sutherland was the son of Daniel Sutherland, who was a native of Logan county, Kentucky, and of Scotch descent. Daniel Sutherland served in the War of 1812. His son, Uriah L. Sutherland, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1838 and settled in St. Clair county on the farm where his son, D. L., the subject of this review, was born eight years later.

Judge Sutherland was reared and educated in St. Clair county, Missouri. In 1868, he came to Johnson county, after selling a small farm of thirty acres, which was located in Vernon county, Missouri, and had been given him by his grandfather. With the proceeds from this farm in Vernon county, D. L. Sutherland purchased forty acres of land in Johnson county, where he began farming and stock raising. The farm cost him twenty-five dollars an acre. He was employed by "Jim" Wall, a pioneer trader, to buy cattle and from "Jim." Mr. Sutherland borrowed eighty dollars, with which he bought forty-two head of hogs. He fed these hogs and later sold them for two hundred fifty dollars, which he immediately invested in calves. From this humble beginning began one of the most remarkable careers in the stock business in the state of Missouri. Judge Sutherland states that he never kept book of his finances, but in some way he always came out ahead at the close of each year. He invested his savings from time to time in



MR. AND MRS. D. L. SUTHERLAND.

land and at one time was the owner of nearly three thousand acres of land in Johnson county. He gave each of his children eighty acres of land and livestock sufficient to obtain a start in business, when twenty-one years of age, and thus his original holdings have been decreased. He is at present the owner of a splendid stock farm in Henry county, near Windsor, to which city he and his wife moved about nine years ago and where he is engaged, with his sons, in the stock business, handling black Aberdeen Angus cattle. At the time of this writing, they have a herd of one hundred twenty-five cows, which is the largest in this section of the state. Practically all the Sutherland farm is grass land. It is exceptionally well improved and there are seven tenant houses on the place, which are occupied by his assistants.

In 1871, D. L. Sutherland was united in marriage with Elizabeth Garrett, the daughter of J. W. and Ann Tanda Garrett. To Judge D. L. and Elizabeth (Garrett) Sutherland have been born seven children: James O., a prosperous stockman residing near Windsor, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Leland B., Windsor, Missouri; Sam H., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret Botts, Mangum, Oklahoma; Mrs. Edna Ruffin, at home with her father, Windsor, Missouri; Eldon E., of Johnson county, and Roland G., of Pettis county, who are associated with Judge Sutherland in stock raising on the farm in Henry county.

For many years D. L. Sutherland was a magistrate in Johnson county and he served faithfully and well as judge of the county court in Johnson county. In that, he imitated his father, who for several years prior to the Civil War was a highly respected judge in St. Clair county. Judge Sutherland is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Windsor, Missouri. He is a man possessing many qualities worthy of the greatest respect and consideration and no life within the past decade in the state of Missouri has been more remarkable, more full of suggestion for the youth of today. Judge Sutherland and his estimable wife are always "at home" to their numberless friends, welcoming all who come to visit them at their beautiful residence in Windsor.

Jas. L. Robinson, ex-registrar of deeds of Johnson county, was born November 17, 1860 at the home of his father in Montserrat, Missouri. He is the son of Jehu and Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson. Jehu Robinson was born March 26, 1812 in Roane county, Tennessee, the son of Joseph R. Robinson, who was born January 28, 1766, of

Irish descent. The father of Joseph R. Robinson was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. In 1819 Joseph R. Robinson moved from Tennessee to Missouri and located in Cooper county, when his son, Jehu, was a child of seven years. In 1833 Jehu Robinson came to Johnson county Missouri and with his father built a cabin on the farm, three and a half miles north of Knob Noster, which now is owned by John Wampler. Jehu Robinson later sold this place, purchasing another located between Knob Noster and Montserrat and here his son, J. L. Robinson, the subject of this review, was born. The new home Jehu Robinson himself built of lumber which he hauled from Lexington, Missouri. This home was built before the Civil War, in 1857, and was used as an inn, since it was located on the stage line between Sedalia and Kansas City, Missouri. The place was sold during the war and the Robinson family moved to Boone county, where they remained until 1875 or 1876 when they returned to Johnson county and settled on a farm, comprising four hundred fifty-two acres, northeast of Warrensburg. Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson was the daughter of Talton Oglesby. To Jehu and Julia Robinson were born the following children: Mary, who died at maturity; Mrs. Louisa Hull, deceased; John E., who married Mary M. Hocker, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and is now deceased; Dr. J. F. Robinson, who married Linnie Sipe, and resides in Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie B. Reynolds, who resides in Henry county, Missouri, near Leeton; and Jas. L., the subject of this review. Jehu Robinson's death occurred October 16, 1886 on the farm northeast of Warrensburg and his remains were interred in Hocker cemetery at Knob Noster. His wife died August 14, 1900.

Jas. L. Robinson attended the public schools of Johnson county, the State University at Columbia, Missouri, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and Quincy Business College. After leaving college, Mr. Robinson was for several years engaged in agricultural pursuits and later, in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1906, Jas. L. Robinson was elected county recorder of Johnson county and in 1910 he was reelected, serving a term of eight years, his term of office expiring in 1915. Mr. Robinson was one of the best qualified officials Johnson county has ever had.

March 12, 1884, Jas. L. Robinson and Suella Hughes were united in marriage. Suella (Hughes) Robinson is the daughter of H. Y. and Sallie Hughes, of Warrensburg. H. Y. Hughes was a native of Ten-

nessee. He came to Missouri about 1858 and in 1860 was united in marriage with Sallie Hughes. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer of Johnson county and the Hughes family moved from the farm, where Mr. Hughes located upon coming to Missouri, to Warrensburg. To H. Y. and Sallie Hughes were born the following children: E. B., who is president of the Citizens National Bank, Plainview, Texas; Mrs. Birdie Bolton, wife of Lewis T. Bolton, who is engaged in the mercantile business in Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Jas. L. Robinson, wife of the subject of this review. After his term of office as county treasurer had expired, Mr. Hughes organized the Bank of Warrensburg and was president of that institution at the time of his death in 1899. Mrs. Hughes had preceded him in death ten years, her death occurring in 1889. Both parents were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg. To Jas. L. and Suella Robinson have been born two sons: Leonard H., who died at the age of thirty years; and Kenneth N., who is a registered pharmacist at Warrensburg, Missouri, now a member of Medical Corps No. 24, having volunteered at Kansas City, Missouri July 1, 1917 and now in the service. Mrs. Robinson is a lady of remarkably fine attainments. The Robinson home at 121 West Gay street in Warrensburg is a model home, attractive, neatly kept, and beautiful both within and without.

Mrs. Robinson is the granddaughter of John Hughes, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1850. He was born in Kentucky in 1799. In 1851 he located in Johnson county, where he entered six hundred acres of land from the government. John Hughes was united in marriage with Pollie Diddle, a native of Kentucky, and of the children born to them Mrs. R. L. Jackson, who resides in Holden Missouri, alone survive. John Hughes was a Southern sympathizer, and in the fall of the year 1862 took his sixteen slaves with him to Arkansas, locating near Huntsville. His neighbors at first were apparently in sympathy with the South, but later their attitude changed and they claiming to be Union sympathizers, began destroying the property and lives of those of the opposition. John Hughes, with eight others, was taken prisoner January 10, 1863 and placed in Huntsville prison. Three days later they, who had taken Mr. Hughes, removed the prisoners from their cell and under the pretense of sending them back to Missouri took the innocent and unsuspecting men about a mile from town, lined them up, and at a command a detachment of

guards stepped forward and the helpless men were shot down. John Hughes alone survived. Mrs. Vatrigh, whose husband was one of the killed, asked permission of General Herron to get his body and her request was granted. She noticed signs of life in Mr. Hughes and took him to her home. A slave of Mr. Hughes, whose name was "Buck," heard of it and made three different attempts to escape to his master. He succeeded the third time and faithfully remained by the side of his injured master, nursing him to health and strength, although he was left blind from the effects of the wounds on his head. Before leaving Missouri, Mr. Hughes promised his slaves to bring them back home and he kept his promise. All, with the exception of one who joined the Union army, were brought back to Johnson county.

J. O. Reynolds, cashier of the Farmers Bank of Leeton, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's most progressive, young citizens. He is a member of one of the best and most prominent families in the county. He was born just across the county line in Henry county, December 30, 1880, the son of W. F. and Sallie B. (Robinson) Reynolds. W. F. Reynolds was born July 28, 1854 in North Carolina. He is the son of Samuel M. and Elvira (Fewel) Reynolds, natives of North Carolina. W. F. Reynolds came with his parents to Missouri in 1857, where they located in Henry county. Samuel Reynolds was killed August 16, 1862 at the battle of Lonejack, Missouri, while serving in Cockrell's regiment. His widow married W. T. Wilson, a veteran of the confederacy, and they are now residing on the farm in Henry county. A sketch of Mrs. W. T. Wilson appears in this volume. W. F. Reynolds was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. At the first Sunday School he attended, Francis M. Cockrell was his teacher. That was early in the seventies. W. F. Reynolds and Sallie B. Robinson were united in marriage October 15, 1878 in Warrensburg and to them were born the following children: Joseph O., the subject of this review; John R., who resides on the home place; Anna Belle, at home with her parents; and M. Dearing, who resides on the home place. Sallie B. (Robinson) Reynolds was born in Johnson county, October 15, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are now residing on the home place four and a half miles south of Leeton, Missouri.

Joseph O. Reynolds attended the grade schools of Shawnee Mound, the Warrensburg State Normal School one year, and the State Uni-

versity of Missouri at Columbia one year. After leaving college, he engaged in farming for a short time and then entered the mercantile business in partnership with R. L. Garrett, under the firm name of Garrett & Reynolds. Later John R. Reynolds, brother of Joseph O., bought out Garrett and the firm continued in business under the name, Reynolds Brothers. The brothers traded the stock for a farm of one hundred sixty acres in Henry county and Joseph O. Reynolds then spent one year in Colorado. Upon his return he again engaged in farming, on the home place, and until 1911 was occupied with the pursuits of agriculture. Mr. Reynolds was instrumental in organizing the Farmers Bank of Leeton and in September, 1911 accepted the assistant cashiership of that bank. In May, 1913, he was elected cashier, succeeding H. F. Finks, who resigned his position to accept a similar one with the Brinkenhoff Faris Trust & Savings Company of Clinton, Missouri. The Farmers Bank of Leeton has experienced a remarkable growth and is one of the splendid banks of Johnson county, of which all are proud.

October 11, 1905, Joseph O. Reynolds was united in marriage with Nellie Garrett, the daughter of W. A. and Alice (Walker) Garrett, of Bowen, Missouri. Mrs. Garrett is now deceased and Mr. Garrett resides on the home place near Bowen. To Joseph O. and Nellie (Garrett) Reynolds have been born two children: William James, born April 15, 1915; and a daughter, Alice Belle, born August 26, 1917. Mr. Reynolds is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Leeton, the Modern Woodmen of America of Leeton, and the B. P. O. E. of Warrensburg.

The Farmers Bank of Leeton, Missouri was organized in May, 1911, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars and began business July 11, 1911. The first officers of the bank were as follow: A. C. Todd, president; W. T. Baker, first vice-president; Guilford Morris, second vice-president; H. F. Finks, secretary and cashier; J. O. Reynolds, assistant cashier; and A. C. Todd, W. T. Baker, Guilford Morris, J. H. Boone, Moses Nehr, J. W. Stewart, L. C. Abington, S. L. Miller, F. G. Cooper, William Hinton, Dr. J. T. Anderson, T. J. Don Carlos, W. F. Reynolds, J. W. Shoemaker, A. S. Michael, directors. The present capital stock of the bank is twenty thousand dollars, with a surplus fund of five thousand, undivided profits of three thousand, and deposits, at the time of this writing, amounting to one hundred thirty

thousand dollars. The bank officials now are: A. C. Todd, president; W. T. Baker, first vice-president; Guilford Morris, second vice-president; J. O. Reynolds, secretary and cashier; Henly Stacy, assistant cashier; and G. L. Hall, L. C. Abington, J. W. Shoemaker, A. C. Todd, W. F. Reynolds, J. H. Boone, S. L. Miller, W. T. Baker, Moses Nehr, F. G. Cooper, William Hinton, Guilford Morris, W. T. Des Combes, Henly Stacy, J. O. Reynolds, directors. The bank owns its building, furniture, and fixtures, which are valued at more than five thousand dollars. From the time the bank opened its doors it has had an excellent business. The people have the utmost confidence in this institution, due to the careful and efficient management. J. O. Reynolds, the capable, young cashier, is thoroughly wide-awake and a "booster" for all projects which will help the little city of Leeton and the surrounding country. The stockholders and officers of the Farmers Bank have from the start been home people.

Henly Stacy, the well-known and highly respected assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Leeton, Missouri, was born August 29, 1866 in Schuyler county, Missouri, the son of James and Louisa (Garrett) Stacy, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. They are the parents of the following children: W. L., a prominent ranchman residing at Gardner, Colorado; J. M., who died in early manhood; Mrs. L. P. Welch, Eureka, Kansas; Henly, the subject of this review; and Martha J., the wife of Dave Brown, of Warrensburg. Louisa (Garrett) Stacy died about 1896 and her remains were interred in the cemetery in Barton county, Missouri. James Stacy now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Dave Brown, in Warrensburg. He is eighty-six years of age, at the time of this writing.

Henly Stacy received his education in the public schools of Schuyler county. Since he was twenty years of age, he has made his own way in the world. He was reared on the farm in Schuyler county and in earliest boyhood assisted his father with the work of the farm. For about two years, he was engaged in the drug business at Queen City, Missouri. From Queen City, Mr. Stacy went to a farm in Barton county and for four years was engaged again in the pursuits of agriculture. He then left Barton county and went to Iowa, where he remained one winter. When he returned from Iowa he again located in Barton county, coming to Johnson county in 1900, when he purchased a farm in Post Oak township. This farm comprised four

hundred sixty acres and was owned by Lewis Higgins, who sold it to Mr. Stacy for about twenty dollars an acre. Mr. Stacy sold this farm two years later. About thirteen years ago, he moved to Leeton, Missouri and purchased the Dr. Wall property. Within a short time, he disposed of that place and purchased one hundred acres adjoining the townsite of Leeton, eighteen acres of which are now within the corporation limits, where he now resides. Mr. Stacy also owns five hundred acres of land in Post Oak township, one of the best improved farms in Johnson county.

In 1891, Henly Stacy was united in marriage with Sybillia M. Deierling, the daughter of G. and Maria (Blurton) Deierling, of Queen City, Missouri. Mr. Deierling is deceased and his widow resides in Queen City. To Henly and Sybillia M. Stacy have been born two children: Mrs. Edith L. Hansam, who has one daughter, Jane, and resides in Leeton, Missouri; and John L., who is a student in the Leeton High School and resides at home with his parents.

Leeton, Missouri is practically a farmers' town. Besides the Farmers Bank, Leeton has a lumber and an elevator company, and the Westlawn Telephone Company, which has in operation more than three hundred fifty phones. Mr. Stacy has been one of the stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Leeton for years and is now assistant cashier and one of the directors of the bank. He has held the former position since May, 1913. Henly Stacy is a director of the Leeton Lumber Company, treasurer of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, a member of the Leeton School Board and of the city council. Aside from his banking and other business interests mentioned, Mr. Stacy buys and sells stock. On his farm in Post Oak township, he raises horses, cattle, mules, and hogs, and is in partnership with his nephew and his son-in-law, E. F. Hansam, in the Leeton Mercantile Company. He is also a member of the firm, Stacy & Reynolds, which firm has the agency for Fords in this locality. Fords are sold as fast as they can be shipped to Leeton. Fifty cars have already been delivered this year and the firm has twenty-two unfilled orders. It is not necessary to eulogize Henly Stacy or his capabilities. The actual facts speak for themselves.

Mr. Stacy is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Leeton, the Modern Woodmen of America at Leeton, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Warrensburg.

Thomas Jefferson Halsey, secretary and treasurer of the Holden Milling and Elevator Company, Holden, Missouri, is a native of New Jersey and a scion of an old and distinguished American family of English origin. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Halsey, who took ship from England at the time the great revolution was brewing which placed Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of the commonwealth in power. John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell took passage on the same ship which carried Thomas Halsey to the new world, but they were prevented from leaving England by order of the king. Thomas Halsey descended from one of the oldest of the Broklind families in England, the lineage of which traces as far back as 1189 and the family numbers in its various generations men who were famous in English history. The history of this long line of honorable ancestors, in this country and England, sprung from a far beginning, covers seven hundred twenty-nine years.

Deeds on record at Lynn, Massachusetts, furnish the first record of Thomas Halsey in America, which was during the year 1637. He possessed at that time one hundred acres of land at Lynn. He, with others, migrated from Lynn and founded the town of Southampton on Long Island, which was the first English colony within what are the present limits of New York. The name Thomas Halsey is affixed to the agreement between the settlers and the Indians who sold them the land upon which they made their settlement. The wife of Thomas Halsey was the first victim to fall at the hands of a hostile tribe of Indians who later raided this colony, in 1649. The Halseys of Long Island had many representatives in the French and Indian Wars and, later, in the struggle between the colonies and the mother country. When the news of the skirmish at Lexington reached Long Island, Jesse Halsey crossed over to New London and joined the patriot army. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill he enlisted and served throughout the war and retired with the rank of colonel. Captain Luther Halsey was one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati and was instrumental in establishing Union College at Schenectady. Captain Jeremiah Halsey distinguished himself by bravery in the capture of Ticonderoga and contributed more of his time and money than many other patriots in Connecticut. He was later commissioned commander-in-chief of the northern department and as captain of the armed sloop "Enterprise" on the Great Lakes was the first naval commander



THOMAS JEFFERSON HALSEY.

of the United States. Halsey street in Brooklyn was named in honor of this great hero. Captain Elias Halsey was killed at Croton Heights, Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781. Matthew Halsey fought in the battle of Long Island and afterward took out letters of marque and led an expedition to New London against some Hessian troops. Captain Silas P. Halsey was killed in an attempt to blow up the British blockading frigate, "Ramilles," this being, it is said, the first time the torpedo was used in warfare. In the war with Mexico the Halseys again came to the front. In the War of the Rebellion there were many of the Halseys of Long Island and also members of the family from other states on the muster rolls of the Union army. The Halsey family has spread over the country and by intermarriage are allied with many of the old colonial families of this and other states.

The Halsey coat of arms was granted to William Halsey and his brothers in 1633. In a letter dated Gaddesden, Hartfordshire, England, March 23, 1885, addressed to Jacob L. Halsey, vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, Thomas Frederick Halsey acknowledges the clear and undoubted right of the descendants of Thomas Halsey born at Great Gaddesden to wear the Halsey arms. Thomas Jefferson Halsey, subject of this review, was born in Dover, New Jersey, May 4, 1863, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah E. (Burt) Halsey, both of whom were natives of New Jersey.

Thomas Jefferson Halsey, father of the subject of this review, migrated to Missouri with his family in 1878 and located on a farm two miles south of Holden in Johnson county. Prior to this he had served in the Union army as major in the Eleventh New Jersey Infantry. Major Halsey was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison, where he was forced to remain and suffer for nine long months. He was severely wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. For a number of years, he cultivated his farm south of Holden and eventually moved to Holden and engaged in the mercantile business, a venture which proved successful from a business standpoint. He died at Holden, January 20, 1893. Mrs. Halsey departed this life March 29, 1905. They were parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, as follow: Frank, superintendent in the Calumet and Heckla Copper Mines at Calumet, Michigan; E. E., an attorney of Clarkston, Washington, who has served three terms as a member of the state Legislature of his adopted state and introduced the present effective Wash-

ington bone dry law; Fred, a merchant, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Mamie Shoemaker, Daleville, Indiana; and Thomas Jefferson, subject of this review.

The last-named was reared to young manhood in Hackettstown, New Jersey, and attended the public schools of his native city. After coming to Missouri with his parents he studied in the private academy at Holden, attended Holden College and the Warrensburg State Normal School, a student here under Doctor Osbron's administration. After taking a course in the Normal School he pursued a course of study in the Missouri State University. Thus, equipped with a good education as a sound basis upon which to build his subsequent interesting and successful career, he began active pursuits in the mercantile business in Holden. He was thus engaged for a period of twenty-five years, finally disposing of his business in 1906. He then bought an interest in the Holden Milling Company and was connected with this concern until 1910 when he disposed of his milling interests and moved to Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles where he was engaged in business pursuits for one year. He returned to Holden and bought an interest in the milling company, which he is now managing as secretary and treasurer, resuming his old position.

Mr. Halsey was married January 14, 1891 to Miss Clara Wiley of St. Joseph, Missouri and to this union have been born four children, the following three children living: Edwin C., who is employed in the mill at Holden; Herbert A., a junior in the Holden High School; Clara Elizabeth, a student in Holden grade school. Mrs. Halsey is a graduate of Holden College and taught school for a number of years, having been a teacher in the St. Joseph public schools.

For forty years, Mr. Halsey has been a member of the Presbyterian church and is a consistent religious worshipper and worker. His early plans were to enter the ministry and his education was planned with that object in view and had his eyesight not become weakened by constant study and reading he would have completed his education at Princeton University. Mrs. Halsey is a member of the Presbyterian church and is much interested in church and religious work. Mr. Halsey is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a Republican in politics and is one of the leaders of his party in Missouri. When Hadley was governor of Missouri, Mr. Halsey was a member of the State Executive Committee, and was also a member

of the State Committee at large. He served as mayor of Holden, during the period when the municipal lighting plant was installed, having been elected to the office in April, 1895, serving two years. The lighting plant, which he advocated and which was placed in operation during his term of office, has proven to be an unqualified success. Mr. Halsey has always taken an interest in educational matters and filled the office of member of the school board for three years. Ever keenly alive to the growth and development of his home city, he has filled the post of president of the local Commercial Club and has served as chairman of the local Lyceum Bureau. In fact, when the citizens of Holden wish something accomplished for the good of the city, this versatile and accomplished citizen is usually to be found in the forefront of all progressive movements intended to better social, civic and commercial conditions.

Being a public speaker of considerable ability and power, he has given his services during political campaigns. He was a candidate for the Legislature at one time. When Herbert Hadley made the race for governor, Mr. Halsey was prevailed upon to become his party's candidate for state auditor but declined. Mr. Halsey has delivered many addresses on public occasions and his audiences are always charmed and entertained by his style and erudition.

William F. Reynolds, an honored pioneer of Henry county, Missouri, was born July 28, 1854, the son of Samuel M. and Elvira (Fewel) Reynolds, natives of North Carolina. Samuel M. Reynolds was killed August 16, 1862, at the battle of Lonejack and his widow later married W. T. Wilson and they reside on the farm in Henry county, which Mr. Reynolds improved before the Civil War. A sketch of Mrs. W. T. Wilson will be found elsewhere in this volume. One brother and one sister of William F. Reynolds are now living: Samuel M., Jr., Corder, Missouri; and Mrs. W. H. Dorman, Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Reynolds attended school in Calhoun, Clinton, and Warrensburg, Missouri. He was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School early in the seventies. After leaving school he engaged in farming and stock raising in Henry county and, except for the eight years Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds resided in Warrensburg in order to educate their children there, he has ever since resided on the home place in Henry county, near Leeton.

October 15, 1878, William F. Reynolds and Sallie B. Robinson were united in marriage in Warrensburg. Sallie B. (Robinson) Reynolds is the daughter of Jehu and Julia Ann (Oglesby) Robinson, of Warrensburg. Jehu Robinson was a pioneer of Johnson county of the early thirties. He built a house of three stories near Montserrat, shipping the pine lumber from Cincinnati, Ohio to Lexington, Missouri, from which place he hauled it to Warrensburg. The third story was the first Masonic hall in Johnson county. It was furnished in 1856 and is still standing. Jehu and Julia Ann Robinson were the parents of the following children: Mary Margaret; John E., deceased; Louisa H., deceased; Dr. Joseph F., Nevada, Missouri; J. T., deceased; Sallie B., the wife of the subject of this review; and James L. To William F. and Sallie B. Reynolds have been born the following children: Joseph O., who is cashier of the Farmers Bank of Leeton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; John R., the well-known farmer and stockman residing on the home place near Leeton, Missouri; Anna Belle, at home; and M. Dearing, at home.

Although the Reynolds farm, comprising two hundred forty acres, lies one and a fourth miles across the county line in Henry county, Mr. Reynolds is claimed by Johnson county. He is one of the most excellent farmers and is owner of one of the finest and best improved places in the Leeton neighborhood, a highly valued and most desirable citizen, and the pioneers of this county claim him as their own. Part of the present Reynolds place is the original Fewel farm, which was entered from the government in 1849 by William Fewel. The Tebo, a small stream, runs through the place and the farm is well watered. Mr. Reynolds is still actively engaged in farming and stock raising.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds enjoy the stories of the days long past and recall much of the life in this section of the state in the early days. Mr. Reynolds often broke prairie land with a team of oxen, when the rattlesnakes were in abundance. He remembers the day his father left home to join the Confederate service at the battle of Lonejack. William F. was a child eight years of age and he climbed on the horse, behind his father, and insisted upon being taken with him. The boy was determined not to get off "Celum" and was removed, protesting vigorously. A neighbor brought the horse home after the battle. The empty saddle was the first news of the father's death.

William F. Reynolds is a third cousin of Richard Pearson Hobson, the hero of the "Merrimac," of Spanish American War fame.

James B. Greim, a retired farmer of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born April 15, 1861 in Warrensburg township, Johnson county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. He is the son of Nicholas and Barbara (Brunner) Greim, who were united in marriage in Illinois in 1858. Nicholas Greim was a native of Germany. He emigrated from Germany to America when he was seventeen years of age and landed in New York City in 1852, unable to speak a word of English and with only ten cents in his pocket. He went from New York to Pennsylvania and for some time was employed in work on a canal. From Pennsylvania he went to Illinois, where he was married, and he and Mrs. Greim came to Missouri from Illinois and settled in Warrensburg township. Before the railroad was built, Nicholas Greim hauled lumber to Clinton, Missouri. To Nicholas and Barbara Greim were born the following children: William; James B., the subject of this review; Mary E.; Henry G.; Maggie, deceased; Anna; John; Christopher; Fred; George; Clara; Amelia, deceased; and Sophia, who lives at home with her mother. Mr. Greim died October 31, 1906, and his remains were interred in the cemetery southeast of Warrensburg. Mrs. Greim resides one and a half miles south of Warrensburg. A sketch of Barbara (Brunner) Greim appears elsewhere in this volume.

James B. Greim attended school at the old Valley school house near his home in Warrensburg township. He also was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School for two years, in 1875 and 1876. Mr. Greim began farming on a place southeast of Warrensburg, a farm of two hundred eighty acres, which he improved and still owns. His son, Otto, now resides on this place and is a successful breeder of Hereford cattle. James B. Greim was engaged in the pursuits of agriculture twenty-four years on this farm, until 1909, when Mr. and Mrs. Greim moved to Warrensburg, where they now reside at 113 Ming street and he is now engaged in general carpenter work and contracting.

January 14, 1886, James B. Greim was united in marriage with Rose Gunser, the daughter of Fred and Margaret (Mack) Gunser, of Warrensburg. Fred Gunser was a native of Germany. He came to Johnson county before the Civil War. Mr. Gunser enlisted in the Civil

War in the Union service. He was a wagon maker by trade and conducted a wagon shop at Westport Landing before Kansas City was even a town. He also owned a wagon shop in Warrensburg, which place of business was located on the site of Mose Cohn's store on North Holden street. He worked in the wagon shop in the old town of Warrensburg, long before the war. Mrs. Gunser died September 19, 1883. Fred Gunser survived his wife thirty-three years, his death occurring January 26, 1916. He was laid to rest in the Warrensburg cemetery. To James B. and Rose (Gunser) Greim have been born two sons: Otto F., who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois and is now engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place and is one of Johnson county's most progressive and highly regarded, young citizens; and Willard N., who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School in the class of 1910, a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1912, a postgraduate of the Normal School in 1913, and a graduate of the Young Men's Christian Association School of Physical Culture, Springfield, Massachusetts, and was employed for the year 1917 and 1918 in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio, but resigned to enter the officers' training camp at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, was commissioned a captain and is now serving in the national army. While in college Willard N. Greim took an active part in all forms of athletics, being a member of the varsity football, basketball, and track teams, making the "All-Missouri" football team in 1912. He was a member of the literary and debating society and president of his class. For two years Willard Greim was principal of the Lathrop High School, Lathrop, Missouri, from 1913 until 1915 and for the past two years he had been an instructor in the Indian Orchard Sunday School. Mr. and Mrs. Greim have reared and educated two of the finest young men in the state, of whom Johnson county is proud. The Greim family are well known in Johnson county and prominent in the community.

Barbara (Brunner) Greim, widow of Nicholas Greim, is one of Johnson county's pioneer women. She was born in Germany December 27, 1837. When she was fifteen years of age she emigrated from Germany with relatives and came to America. They located in Illinois and there Mrs. Greim remained about four years.

March 18, 1858, Nicholas Greim and Barbara Brunner were united in marriage near Springfield, Illinois in Sangamon county. In the

spring of 1859, they came to Missouri and settled in Warrensburg township, locating first on a farm northeast of Warrensburg and later moving to a farm southeast of the old town. In 1901 they purchased thirty acres of land located one-half mile south of Warrensburg. Martin H. Williams built the house on this place and here Mrs. Greim now resides. During the Civil War, Mr. and Mrs. Greim lost practically all they had by depredations from the enemy. At one time Mr. Greim was in Lexington, Missouri securing provisions for the family when his team and wagon were confiscated. Nicholas Greim died October 31, 1906 and his remains were interred in the cemetery at the Dunkard church southeast of Warrensburg.

Nicholas and Barbara (Brunner) Greim were the parents of thirteen children: William H., who resides in Santa Barbara, California; James B., a retired farmer of Warrensburg, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Mrs. Mary E. Drummond, who resides in Warrensburg; Henry G., who resides in Warrensburg; Mrs. Margaret Priest, deceased; Mrs. Anna Glaspey, of Warrensburg; John K., Warrensburg; Christopher C., Warrensburg; Mrs. Clara Fitterly, Warrensburg; George W., Warrensburg; Amelia, deceased; Fred W., Warrensburg; and Sophia E., who resides at home with her mother.

Harry T. Clark, shoe merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri, a member of the firm known as the Clark Brothers, is a native of Gasconade county, Missouri. He is the son of H. F. and Rosetta (Goff) Clark, a biographical sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The Clark family came to Johnson county in 1864 and in 1868 settled in Warrensburg.

In the public schools of Warrensburg, Harry T. Clark received his early education. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School and after leaving the Normal, entered the drug business in Warrensburg, associated with E. N. and N. B. Johnson, who owned one of the best pharmacies in the city. Mr. Clark studied pharmacy and became a registered pharmacist. He was associated with the Johnsons in the drug business for three years and then entered the mercantile business, employed in the drygoods store of Christopher & Shepard for two years. Later, Mr. Clark purchased the interest of Mr. Roberts in the Roberts & Clark Shoe Store and the firm became known as the Clark Brothers' Shoe Store, the store being located on North Holden street in the city of Warrensburg. This firm is one

of the pioneer mercantile establishments of Warrensburg, having continued in business for the past thirty-five years. The Clark Brothers carry a complete line of the best quality of men's, women's, and children's shoes and they are enjoying an excellent patronage. The stock is always kept up-to-date and in splendid condition and the word of a Clark is as good as gold.

November 26, 1900, Harry T. Clark was united in marriage at Westport near Kansas City, Missouri with Laura C. Orr, the daughter of J. P. and Utilda Orr, of Holden, Missouri. J. P. Orr was a prominent and able attorney of Holden, Missouri. Both parents of Mrs. Clark are now deceased and their remains rest in the cemetery at Holden. To Harry T. and Laura C. (Orr) Clark have been born two children, both daughters: Vera, who was born January 27, 1902; and Laura, who was born May 17, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are held in the highest esteem in Johnson county and they are numbered among the best and most respected families in Warrensburg. The Clark home is located at 309 North Maguire street.

Elmer J. Ozias, a well-known farmer and stockman of Centerview township, commissioner and president of the "From County Seat to County Seat Highway Association," is one of six children born to his parents, J. A. and Lavina Ozias, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Will DeLaney, Centerview; Elmer J., the subject of this review; J. R., Centerview; and A. W., Centerview. The Ozias family came to this county from Ohio, to which state they had moved from Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ozias came to Missouri with their family in 1866 and settled in Centerview township. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and became very prosperous and influential, owning at one time one thousand acres of land in Johnson county. Mr. Ozias died in 1914 and since his death his widow has made her home with her son, J. R., on the farm north of Centerview.

Elmer J. Ozias was born in Ohio May 8, 1862 and at the age of four years came to Johnson county with his parents. He was reared and educated in Centerview township. From boyhood, he has been interested in farming and stock raising and until he was twenty-one years of age, he remained on the homestead with his parents. At that time, he purchased his first farm of two hundred sixty-five acres of good crop-producing soil, from his father and on which he engaged in raising grain and stock, including hogs, mules, cattle, and horses. Mr. Ozias



ELMER J. OZIAS.

has from the beginning followed the plan of buying a large herd of cattle in the autumn of each year and feeding them through the winter. At the present time, he has nearly two hundred head of Duroc Jersey hogs. He harvested two hundred twenty-five tons of hay, one thousand two hundred sixty bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats, and in addition had one hundred seventy-five acres of the farm in corn in 1917. Mr. Ozias has sown one hundred fifty acres of the place in wheat this autumn. The Ozias farm now embraces five hundred fifty acres in Johnson county and all the splendid improvements now on the farm he has placed there. When he bought the land there were no improvements on it. He has built a modern residence of ten well-lighted and airy rooms, supplied with hot and cold water and all the latest conveniences of a city home. It is finished with hardwood floors and well heated and lighted throughout. There are four large, well constructed barns on the farm and other buildings in keeping. In 1916, Mr. Ozias erected a mammoth concrete silo, having a capacity of three hundred seventy tons, ninety feet high, and fourteen feet in diameter, built of reinforced concrete. This silo is probably the best in this part of the country and it has been visited by hundreds of people, who have climbed to the top in order to obtain the wonderful view of the surrounding country, which can be had there. From the first, Mr. Ozias has prospered and he has richly merited all the success that has come to him. He still resides in his handsome country home but with his Buick car the city is but a few moments ride from his residence and thus he has all the advantages of the city near at hand while he enjoys the peace and freedom of the country.

In 1909, E. J. Ozias was united in marriage with Bessie Henderson, daughter of W. N. Henderson, of Coffeyville, Kansas. Mrs. Ozias is president of the Home Makers' Club and her home is the center of the social life of their community. She was the organizer of this club, which first met about a year ago, the object of which is the mutual benefit and improvement of its members and to study how to make the home and its occupants better and happier. Contests in cooking are frequently a part of the programme, after which the men, guests of the club, are expected to eat the results of all the experiments. At different times practical demonstrations of the art of cookery have been given before the club by members of the faculty of the State University, who have charge of the Home Economics work in that institu-

tion. At all meetings, a literary programme is given and on special occasions guests are invited and games and a dance are given, to which social events the young people look eagerly forward. There is a fine dance hall in the Ozias home and often a crowd of Warrensburg people, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Ozias have a wide acquaintance, spend the evening enjoying a delightful dance at the Ozias country home. On last Fourth of July, two hundred guests partook of their hospitality and all seemed to have a very happy time. Mr. and Mrs. Ozias are probably doing more to make home life in the country attractive than any other family in this part of Missouri and there is no more popular family in this county than the Ozias family.

Mr. Ozias has spent much time and considerable money in promoting good roads and is especially active in the building the Southern Highway from Kansas City to St. Louis. He is president of the Highway Commission of the County Seat to County Seat Highway, connecting all county seats adjoining with Warrensburg. He assisted in laying out all the connecting highways. He is a Democrat in politics and is active in political affairs, one of the leaders, and is treasurer and member of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Ozias are members of the Progressive Dunkard church.

Dougald Steele, of Warrensburg, could well have served as inspiration for Longfellow's immortal poem, "The Village Blacksmith," for he was Warrensburg's blacksmith more than a quarter of a century ago. He was born in Scotland in 1848, the son of Alex and Catherine (Morrison) Steele, and came when eight years of age with his parents to Canada, where they located in 1856 in Glencoe. His mother died in Canada and the father, after remaining twelve years in America, returned to Scotland, where his death occurred. Alex and Catherine (Morrison) Steele were the parents of the following children: Donald, who died in Canada; Michael, who died in Canada; Mrs. Charlotte Gorman, who died at Hillman, Michigan, where her husband, John Gorman, was judge of Montmorency county for twenty-five years; and Dougald, the subject of this review.

Dougald Steele received his education in the schools of Canada. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Canada, whom he served three years, receiving for his services only his food and clothing. When eighteen years of age he had learned the

blacksmith's trade, and in those days the blacksmith was obliged to make both his nails and horseshoes. In 1866 Dougald Steele left Canada and located in Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. He went from Pennsylvania to Saginaw, Michigan and for three months was fireman on one of the lake steamers, when he left Michigan and went to Illinois, remaining there one year. In 1869 Mr. Steele came to Missouri and located temporarily at St. Joe, coming from that place to Warrensburg in the fall of 1869. For two years Mr. Steele worked at his trade in the employ of J. K. Miller, a pioneer blacksmith of Warrensburg. Four years prior to opening his own blacksmith shop, Dougald Steele was employed in the stone quarry. He opened his first shop on the present site of Magnolia Mills and later moved to his present location, where he has been for the past thirty-five years, at 143 West Pine street in Warrensburg. Mr. Steele has carried implements in addition to doing the work of the shop and nine years ago he sold his forge and blacksmith business and now continues the implement business alone. In addition to his store building Mr. Steele owns his residence, rental property, and several lots in Warrensburg.

In 1870, Dougald Steele was united in marriage with Anna Baylers, and to them were born three children: Dougald, Jr., salesman for the International Harvester Company at Topeka, Kansas, who first married Bernice Higgins, now deceased, and he has remarried; Lula, who is the wife of George Wyatt, of Adrian, Missouri; and Edna, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, and is now engaged in teaching in the Warrensburg High School. Mr. and Mrs. Steele reared and educated children of whom to be proud. Mrs. Steele died in December, 1906.

Mr. Steele is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with whom he affiliated thirty-three years ago. He is also a member of the Royal Arch and the Blue Lodge.

W. S. Clark, president of the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company and vice-president of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, was born March 15, 1865 in Warrensburg. He is the son of H. F. and Rosetta (Goff) Clark, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. H. F. Clark is an ex-mayor of Warrensburg and an esteemed pioneer of Johnson county. He was born in 1836 in Virginia and in 1861 was united in marriage with Rosetta Goff in Muskingum county, Ohio, and

to them were born the following children: John, who was a pharmacist in Warrensburg, and is now deceased; Rose, the wife of Ed Bradshaw, a broker of New York City; Mary, who died in girlhood; Stanton, who was a pharmacist at Norman, Oklahoma and died at the age of twenty-three years; two children died in infancy; H. C., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Warrensburg; W. S., the subject of this review; and Mrs. Charles Houx, wife of a well-known and leading stockman of Johnson county. Mrs. Clark's death occurred in 1907 and she was laid to rest in the cemetery at Warrensburg. H. F. Clark now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Houx.

W. S. Clark attended the public schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving school Mr. Clark engaged in the shoe business in partnership with his brother, on Holden street in Warrensburg. For a few years, he was employed as traveling salesman for the Standard Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri. W. S. and H. C. Clark were in business together for twenty-five years, when W. S. Clark accepted his present position with the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company six years ago. For the past fifteen years he has been a director of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg and vice-president of that institution for the past two years.

November 27, 1890, W. S. Clark was united in marriage with Hattie Holliday, the daughter of Thomas G. and Auline (Phillips) Holliday, of Paris, Missouri. Auline (Phillips) Holliday is a sister of Colonel John F. Phillips, ex-United States District Judge of Kansas City, Missouri and a half-sister of Clay C. Arnold, now deceased, formerly a Kansas City, Missouri druggist, who was president of the election board of Kansas City under the administration of Governor Stevens, a member of the district board and a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. Both parents of Mrs. Clark are now deceased. To W. S. and Hattie (Holliday) Clark has been born one child, a daughter, Marian, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and a graduate from the State University of Missouri at Columbia, where she is specializing in History and Languages.

The Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company was organized in 1901 and incorporated November 9, 1904 by J. J. Lobban and the store was first located on North Holden street in Warrensburg. This mammoth institution, with more than three thousand feet of floor space,

is a business concern in which the people of Warrensburg feel a special pride. The organizer, James L. Lobban, was one of the hustling young men, who was reared in Warrensburg and with a vision which would have placed him in the front ranks in Kansas City or St. Louis, began the wholesale business in a country town, having but one railroad as an outlet, and in a remarkably short time saw his mercantile venture grow by leaps and bounds. His untimely death in February, 1905, at the age of forty-two years, was the source of deepest regret to the people of this community, who admired and respected him greatly for his aggressive, undaunted spirit, intense enthusiasm, marked capabilities, and manly character. The present officers of the company are keeping the pace set by J. J. Lobban and under the management of W. S. Clark the business has made steady and healthy growth. He gives it the closest and most careful attention at all times. The officers at the time of incorporation were: H. T. Clark, president; Mrs. Lulu Lobban, vice-president and W. S. Clark, secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mrs. Nancy B. (Warren) Thomson, one of Johnson county's pioneer women, was born March 6, 1848 in Warrensburg township. She is the daughter of Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Reavis) Warren, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Boone county, Missouri. To Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Reavis) Warren were born the following children: Mrs. R. M. Box, Lamar, Missouri; Dr. James T., a graduate in the old College of Medicine at Philadelphia, after graduating at St. Louis in 1869, valedictorian of his class, who was a prominent physician near Rich Hill, Missouri, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine, and at Lone Jack, in all for forty-nine years, and widely known as one of the best read and most thoroughly posted men of his profession, his death occurring in 1916; Mrs. Martha Prigmore, Sweetsprings, Missouri; Mrs. Nancy B. Thomson, the subject of this review; Mrs. Angeline Thomson, deceased; Mrs. Caroline Ashley, deceased; Mrs. Frances Yardley, who died at Lamar, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Cones, who died at Lamar, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Carter, deceased; Mrs. Laura Roark, Mountain View, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Tuck, Houstonia, Missouri; Mrs. Ida May Thomson, Lamar, Missouri; and Thomas, Jr., Sedalia, Missouri.

Thomas C. Warren, the father of Mrs. Nancy B. Thomson, was

born in Kentucky in 1805. He came to Missouri with his father, Martin Warren, and they settled on a farm in Johnson county, land which is now the site of the city of Warrensburg. This city was named in honor of Martin Warren. Their home was the home now occupied by Miss Grover and her brother, who are engaged in the real estate business in Warrensburg. Martin Warren was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. His death occurred in Warrensburg and his remains were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery. His son, Thomas C., was a prosperous farmer residing on the Cliff Baile farm, which is located three miles southeast of Warrensburg. Thomas C. Warren was united in marriage with Elizabeth Reavis in 1841 and to them were born the thirteen children named in a preceding paragraph, and lived to see all the children grown, married, and all members of the Christian church. Mr. Warren sold his farm to James L. Hickman and moved to Pettis county, then to Cedar county, where his death occurred May 5, 1890. Four years later he was followed in death by his wife, who died February 13, 1894.

Nancy B. (Warren) Thomson received her education in a "subscription school" in Johnson county. There were no public schools in this section of the country until after the Civil War. The school was held in an old log house, having puncheon benches and floor. There were no bells in those days but the "master," as the teacher was called, would call the children from play at recess time by shouting, "Books." Educational advantages were few and not easily obtained in the early days. In the pioneer homes, there was always much work that could be done by the older boys and girls and they were obliged to remain at home much of the time, when school was in session, which was only for a few months each year.

September 2, 1868, Nancy B. Warren and Clifton Thomson were united in marriage. Clifton Thomson was born in Pettis county, Missouri, a son of Milton Thomson. He was the great-grandson of Gen. David Thomson, who was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. Prior to coming to Missouri, Milton Thomson was engaged in farming on the Thomson homestead in Kentucky, where General Thomson is now buried. The old Kentucky home place of the Thomsons was near Georgetown, Kentucky, and when Milton Thomson came to Missouri in 1818 and settled in Pettis county, the town which grew from the settlement where he lived, was named Georgetown in honor of Milton

Thomson's old home. Gen. David Thomson was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. To Clifton and Nancy B. (Warren) Thomson were born the following children: R. M., who is a well-known and highly respected attorney at Ravenna, Nebraska; Mrs. J. W. Dunlap, Fort Worth, Texas; James R., who died in childhood at the age of three years; Clifton, Jr., who died in childhood at the age of four years; William, who died in infancy; Mrs. W. C. Barron, Kansas City, Missouri; W. F., who is a prominent merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri; Marian B., who died in childhood at the age of five years; and Frank J., who is a prosperous and influential banker of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. J. W. Dunlap, nee Grace E. Thomson, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Nancy B. Thomson, was born in Pettis county, Missouri. She was a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School, and for a number of years engaged in teaching in the public schools of Farmington, Missouri, and of Texas. She was united in marriage in 1899 with Prof. J. W. Dunlap, a distinguished professor of the state of Missouri, who filled various positions in the state as superintendent of schools and institute instructor at St. Joe and Bethany, Missouri. Mr. Dunlap is at present engaged in the mercantile business in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Thomson has lived in Johnson county all her life and she has witnessed many changes in the county during the past half century. She possesses a remarkably retentive memory and a great fondness for history. Mrs. Thomson recalls that the city of Sedalia, Missouri, was named in honor of Mrs. Sarah E. Cotton, who is now eighty-six years of age and is residing in Sedalia. Mrs. Cotton was known familiarly as "Seddy" and the name "Sedalia" was derived from the "pet name." She is a first cousin of Mr. Clifton Thomson.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Thomson resided on a farm six miles west of Sedalia, Missouri, where they remained seven years. They then moved to a farm six miles northeast of Warrensburg, which was the Thomson home for nine years. From the place northeast of Warrensburg, the Thomsons moved to one just east of the city, where Mr. Thomson was engaged in farming for three years. About 1884, they moved to Warrensburg from the farm and Mr. Thomson entered the real estate and life insurance business in this city. He was a capable, industrious, highly esteemed citizen and his death in 1899 was the source of deepest regret in this community. His remains were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery.

H. L. Pemberton, the widely known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of a pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born August 29, 1858 in Johnson county, son of L. W. and Rebecca (Davis) Pemberton. The father was born in Virginia in 1819. L. W. Pemberton was a son of Henry Pemberton, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1833 and settled on a vast tract of land comprising one thousand acres in Rose Hill township, which farm he purchased for twenty-five cents an acre. The elder Pemberton built a rude, primitive log cabin of three rooms, having an old-fashioned fireplace and chimney, and this was the Pemberton home for many years. He engaged in general farming and became well known as a very wealthy man for his time. His son, L. W., was at one time sent to Kentucky to settle an estate the father had there and the young man made the round trip on horseback. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Johnson county and he, too, became known as a very successful and enterprising farmer and stockman.

L. W. Pemberton bought the homestead from his father and was in turn an extensive landowner. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, but genial man, one who was strictly honorable and honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen and he was justly esteemed and popular throughout this section of Missouri. Several years prior to the Civil War, L. W. Pemberton was united in marriage with Rebecca Davis, of Virginia and to them were born two children: Mrs. Ella F. Wood, who is now deceased; and H. L., the subject of this review. The mother died in 1862 and the father in 1897. They were numbered among the county's most valued pioneer citizens.

Mr. Pemberton, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Pemberton and the sole survivor of his immediate family, was reared and educated in Johnson county. He attended the public schools of Rose Hill township and in 1875 was a student at a select male school, which was taught by Professor George Catron, and later, in the Warrensburg city schools. He began life for himself engaged in farm work on his father's place and the first money he made was made in selling wheat for one dollar a bushel. Mr. Pemberton invested his savings in land, the first tract which he owned comprising one hundred fifteen acres for which he paid twenty-seven hundred dollars. He has maintained the unbroken record of his predecessors and has prospered. At one time, he was the owner



L. W. PEMBERTON.



H. L. PEMBERTON.

of sixteen hundred acres of land in Johnson county and he has always had splendid success in stock raising. At the present time, he has ninety-three head of fine cattle, of the white face Hereford breed, and more than one hundred head of hogs. H. L. Pemberton now owns seven hundred acres of choice land, a well watered and equipped farm. He is a capable agriculturist. No machinery is ever seen standing out in the rain on the Pemberton place. Mr. Pemberton has a machine shop and he never fails to put the machinery away immediately when he has finished using it.

In 1884, H. L. Pemberton was united in marriage with Lucy E. Baker, daughter of Nathaniel and Louisa (Scott) Baker, early settlers of Johnson county. Mrs. Pemberton and Mrs. Mary H. Arnold, of Kansas City, Missouri were sisters. To H. L. and Lucy E. (Baker) Pemberton were born four children: Lilly L., San Diego, California; Una, San Diego, California; Louisa, Kansas City, Missouri; and Harry, Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Pemberton, the mother of his children, was burned to death and in January, 1913, he was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Clara Shoup, born in Franklin county, Missouri, a daughter of L. W. and Caroline (Lawson) Bird, natives of Tennessee, pioneers of Franklin county, came to Johnson county in 1891, both now deceased. By her first marriage with Richard Shoup she is mother of two sons: Marvin, and Mark, who are living with Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton. Mrs. Pemberton is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Pemberton is an energetic poultry raiser and at the time of this writing, in 1917, has almost one thousand chickens. The Pembertons reside in the same home, where Mr. Pemberton first started keeping house thirty-three years ago. The beautiful maple trees which shade the lawn of the Pemberton home were planted by Mr. Pemberton in 1885.

When H. L. Pemberton was a youth, the country was unbroken prairie from his father's home to Holden and fences were few. Deer, prairie chickens, and wild ducks were here in abundance. Oxen were used to break sod. Mr. Pemberton states that in the spring of the year the roads became practically impassable. He has always been a firm advocate of good roads for he well knows the inconveniences and hardships imposed by bad ones. Mr. Pemberton has been an active worker in the Democratic party but he has never aspired to hold office.

W. F. Thomson, a well-known and successful merchant of Warrensburg, is the son of one of the pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born October 18, 1881, in Warrensburg, the son of Clifton and Nancy B. (Warren) Thomson. Clifton Thomson was born in Pettis county, Missouri, and was a member of one of the leading pioneer families near Georgetown, Missouri. His death occurred in 1899. W. F. Thomson is the great-grandson of Martin Warren, in whose honor the city of Warrensburg was named.

The early education of W. F. Thomson was obtained in the Warrensburg public schools. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School for three years. After leaving school, he was engaged for several years in writing life insurance. With six years' experience in this line of work, Mr. Thomson abandoned the insurance business and entered the mercantile business, September 8, 1908, at 131 West Pine street, in Warrensburg, where he continued in business until June 1, 1913, when he moved to his present location at 118 West Pine street. Mr. Thomson's New and Used Furniture Store occupies a building containing three floors and 25 x 90 feet in dimensions. He has a splendid trade, carrying everything in stock needed to furnish a home.

December 24, 1904, W. F. Thomson was united in marriage with Ota B. Nash, the daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Witt) Nash. Mrs. Thomson was born in Clinton county, Missouri. Both her parents are natives of Missouri. Thomas Nash's father and mother came from Kentucky in an early day and settled in Buchanan county, Missouri. Mrs. Witt is now deceased and Thomas Witt, grandfather of Ota B. (Nash) Thomson, now makes his home in Warrensburg. To W. F. and Ota Thomson have been born four children: the oldest child died in infancy; Stella Blanche, Warren N., and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson reside at 408 South Washington avenue in Warrensburg, Missouri. The Thomson family has long been considered one of the highly respected families of Johnson county.

J. B. Elliott, the progressive stockman of Warrensburg township, is one of Johnson county's exemplary citizens. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1854, the son of Moses and Martha A. (Frizzell) Elliott, both of whom were natives of Holmes county, Ohio. Moses Elliott was born in 1826. He came to Johnson county, in 1872 and settled on the farm in Warrensburg township, which place is now owned by his son, J. B., the subject of this review. Moses Elliott purchased

two hundred acres of land from Judge Welshans, paying thirty dollars an acre. He engaged in farming and stock raising and fed cattle. Mr. Elliott succeeded well in his new Western home, which he enjoyed but a few short years, when his death occurred in 1895. Interment was made in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mrs. Elliott died in 1909 and she, too, was laid to rest in the Warrensburg cemetery. Moses and Martha A. (Frizzell) Elliott were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elmira Reid now deceased, who was the wife of James N. Reid; Mary J., Warrensburg; J. B., the subject of this review; Mrs. Emma Spiess, now deceased, who was the wife of Adolph Spiess, of Warrensburg; J. F., a well-known farmer, Warrensburg; Mrs. Martha A. Statler, the twin of J. F., who is the wife of J. A. Statler, of Akron, Ohio; and Cora W., who died in 1916.

J. B. Elliott received his education in the public schools of Johnson county. Early in life he began working for himself, engaged in farming on the home place. He remained at home with his parents until he was thirty years of age. He and his brother, J. F., were in partnership in farming and stock raising for many years. For the past ten years J. B. Elliott and his brother-in-law, E. R. McClean, have been associated in the stock business, making a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle. Mr. McClean's father, William McClean, was owner of the first herd of pure-bred Shorthorns in this section of the country. After his death, his son and Mr. Elliott took charge of the cattle, which are now on the McClean place. Mr. Elliott also raises Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs, and mules. At the time of this writing, he has fifty head of sheep and for the season of 1917 the fleece averaged ten pounds of wool each and sold for sixty-one cents a pound. Bear creek flows through the Elliott stock farm, which is one of the pretty country spots in Missouri. The farm comprises three hundred twenty acres of valuable land, two hundred acres of which are rich bottom soil.

April 16, 1885, J. B. Elliott and Mary McClean were united in marriage. Mrs. Elliott is the daughter of William and Mary (Robinson) McClean, who came to Johnson county in 1868 from Ross county, Ohio. The McClean family settled on the farm in Warrensburg township, which place is now owned by the son, E. R. McClean. Both parents of Mrs. Elliott are now deceased and their remains are interred in the Warrensburg cemetery. The Elliott home is one of the attractive residences in Johnson county. It is located upon an elevation, overlooking the entire farm. The residence is a large structure of two

stories, 16 x 34 feet in dimensions, built with an "L" and summer kitchen. The house is modern with a hot and cold water system throughout. There are several large and small stock barns on the place, all in keeping with the well-kept surroundings. The lawn is well shaded by fine, old, stately trees, adding the finishing touch to as beautiful a country scene as suggested in some charming pastoral idyl. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Johnson county, of which church Mr. Elliott has been a member for more than fifty years and steward for the past thirty-five years. He is a quiet, unobtrusive, model citizen, one who is held in the highest esteem in this county, where he has lived for nearly a half century.

Clinton J. Rucker, one of the directors of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg since the organization of the bank as the Johnson County Trust Company in 1898, a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman and operator of a threshing outfit, is one of the best and most skilled mechanics in this section of Missouri. He was born in 1858 in Greene county, Ohio. Clinton J. Rucker is the oldest of ten children born to his parents, John and Mary J. (Smith) Rucker, natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, who were as follow: Clinton J., the subject of this review; Mrs. Mary Crow, Decatur, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Barnhardt, the wife of John C. Barnhardt, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. Jennie Smith, the wife of Dr. Alexander Smith, of Union county, Ohio; William, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Alice Hitt, the wife of Henry T. Hitt, now deceased; Dr. Frank, who was a prominent and very successful physician of Centerview, Missouri, and is now deceased; Mrs. Rosalie Bolton, the wife of Dr. Wesley Bolton, who is a graduate of the St. Joseph Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Warrensburg; Mrs. May McBride, the wife of J. C. McBride, the well-known druggist of Warrensburg; and Mrs. Annie L. Leary, the wife of Harry Leary, Kansas City, Missouri. Of the three sons born to John and Mary J. Rucker, only two are now living. Dr. Lee Franklin Rucker, known as Dr. Frank Rucker, died several years ago. He was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College and for many years was engaged in the practice of medicine at Centerview. Doctor Rucker was widely known in Johnson county and his loss has been keenly felt in the medical profession. The only surviving brother of Clinton J. Rucker, William

Rucker, of Portland, Oregon, is a master mechanic and engineer, supervising the erection of steam machinery.

John Rucker came with his family to Missouri in 1884 and settled on land known as the Gallaher addition to Warrensburg, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Rucker increased his holdings at different times, purchasing eighty acres of land in the southeastern part of Warrensburg, which was later included within the city limits of Warrensburg, which place Clinton J. Rucker used to farm; and four hundred eighty acres of land, known as the C. H. McFarland farm; and the Shelton place southeast of Warrensburg with eighty acres adjoining the place on the east. John Rucker was an industrious, capable, remarkably intelligent business man and richly deserved the success which attended all his efforts. His death occurred in Warrensburg in 1887. His widow survived him only six years, when she joined her husband in death, September 23, 1893.

At the age of twenty-one years, Clinton J. Rucker began life for himself and for three years was engaged in farming in Greene county, Ohio. With his accumulated savings, he purchased a small farm in Ohio, the place comprising twenty-seven acres of good farm land, for which he paid seventy-five dollars an acre. January 13, 1883, he came to Warrensburg and six months later his father came West. Until the marriage of Clinton J. Rucker, father and son were associated in farming on a place one and a half miles southeast of Warrensburg and later, on a farm twelve miles south of Warrensburg. Prior to his marriage, Clinton J. Rucker purchased two hundred fifty-five acres of the old homestead.

March 18, 1885, Clinton J. Rucker was united in marriage with Sadie E. Drummond, of Guernsey county, Ohio. Sadie (Drummond) Rucker is one of eight children born to her parents, Samuel and Sarah (Tingle) Drummond, the other children being as follow: Albert, who married Eliza Day and resides in Warrensburg; Theodore, who married Georgia Gilliland, now deceased, and he resides in Warrensburg; Mrs. Rowena Davies, the wife of Ezra Davies, a highly respected hardware merchant of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Mrs. Rhoda Fickas, the wife of Richard Fickas, of Santiago, California; Joseph H., who is a successful real estate man, residing in Arkansas Pass, Texas; William, Los Angeles, California; and Edward, a civil engineer, residing in Portland, Oregon. Samuel Drummond was a skilled cabinetmaker, having learned the trade in early manhood, but he was engaged in farming

after coming to Missouri in 1867. He died in July, 1878 and in November, 1890, Mrs. Drummond joined him in death. To Clinton J. and Sadie E. Rucker have been born the following children, all of whom were born in Johnson county and now live at home with their parents: Pearl, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School; Grace, and Mabel, graduates of the high school and Warrensburg Normal School; and Drummond. Pearl is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School. Grace is a graduate of the city high school and normal and taught school for four years. Mabel is a graduate of the high school and normal college and is now a supervisor in the State Normal School at Ada, Oklahoma. Drummond is a graduate of the city high school, class of 1917, and is now a junior in the normal school.

The Rucker farm, which is located two miles northeast of Warrensburg, adjoining the the county farm on the east, comprises eighty acres of valuable land, which Mr. Rucker purchased in February, 1904. Mr. Rucker has greatly improved the place since his coming to it, remodeling the house, making it modern, and rebuilding the barn, which is now 60 x 72 feet in dimensions, with concrete floors and a splendid basement. Mr. Rucker's machine shop, in which he rebuilds machines, is located on the farm. The shop is equipped with engines, lathes, power drill presses, grinders, boilermaker's tools, plumber's tools, carpenter's tools, tinner's tools, and complete blacksmithing equipment. In connection with the shop, there is a large warehouse, 44 x 64 feet in dimensions, in which are stored machines. Mr. Rucker has, at the time of this writing, ten grain separators, six steam and one oil tractors for sale. In a stock room 16 x 24 feet in dimensions, are kept all the supplies necessary for his work. Mr. Rucker makes a specialty of rebuilding engines and threshers.

In addition to general farming and stock raising, Clinton J. Rucker annually operates a thresher. He has been engaged in this work for thirty-four consecutive years. In connection with this work, he has improved many of the outfits that were difficult to operate. Mr. Rucker has three machines at work this season, 1917, and has sold two outfits this year. Last year he made seven sales. He buys old machines, paying cash for them, and then rebuilds and sells them. He can put any old machine in excellent condition. Mr. Rucker purchases some casting, but makes most that he uses. He can make any part of a machine and he always keeps in his shop a large stock of repairs.

Mr. Rucker has deserved all the splendid success that has come

to him. He has prospered remarkably well and at the time of this writing is the owner of extensive property interests, owning a fine twenty-acre tract adjoining Warrensburg on the north, on which place is a handsome, modern residence, one of the finest in the state of Missouri; residence property in Magnolia, Missouri; a cottage and flat of twenty-four rooms in Sedalia, Missouri; and residence property on Walnut street in Kansas City, Missouri. The Rucker property north of Warrensburg was formerly the Marcus Youngs place. It is a beautiful home, surrounded with large, native trees and with a park, including ten acres of land. An excellent spring is on this farm. Mr. Rucker's home, although in the country, has all the conveniences of a city residence, being supplied with city water and electric lights obtained from Warrensburg. Mr. Rucker is also the owner of an Oldsmobile, a forty-eight hundred dollar car, sixty horse-power engine, and a six-cylinder Mitchell machine. With the Oldsmobile, the Rucker home is but two hours' ride from Kansas City, Missouri.

Charles Lowe, of the firm, Stockton & Lowe of Warrensburg, was born in 1857 in Henry county, Indiana. He is the son of George and Mary E. (Roach) Lowe, the former, a native of Ireland, who came with his parents to America when he was but an infant, and the latter, a native of Virginia. George Lowe was one of eleven sons born to his parents. Both he and his wife lived to be eighty-five years of age and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Newcastle, Indiana. George and Mary E. Lowe were the parents of the following children: Virginia, wife of Henry Hurliman, of Newcastle, Indiana; William, who resides in Warrensburg; Anne, died at the age of twenty-one years; David, died at the age of forty-five years; Jane, was the wife of John Whisman and is now deceased and he resides in Cass county, Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of Roy Carnell, of Cass county, Indiana; Alice, was the wife of George Goodwin and is now deceased and he resides at Newcastle, Indiana; George, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana; John, died at Newcastle, Indiana; Charles T., the subject of this review; and Henry S., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Charles Lowe attended the public schools of Newcastle, Indiana. February 13, 1877, he came to Warrensburg from Indiana and engaged in carpentering. From that work he became interested in contracting and for probably eighteen years was thus engaged. He then entered the manufacturing business, associated with the firm of Stockton & Lowe, in the manufacture of concrete materials. For the past ten

years, their place of business has been located on Gay street in Warrensburg on the Quarry switch. During the year of 1916 the company unloaded two hundred thirty-six cars of materials.

The first business venture of Mr. Lowe in contracting in Warrensburg was the purchase of an acre of land upon which he built four houses, which he sold on the monthly payment plan. This proved so successful that for many years afterward he was engaged in buying vacant lots and building houses. He has erected all sorts of buildings, from a small, inexpensive cottage to a ten thousand dollar structure. There are but three or four houses between the old town of Warrensburg and Gay street, which Charles Lowe has not built or improved. He purchased five acres of the Minerva land estate, when there was but one brick building on the place, and with the exception of that one house, he has built every house now on this addition, which lies between Gay and North streets.

In 1891, Charles Lowe was united in marriage with Ida M. Norris, of Warrensburg. By a former marriage with Sarah Scheadenberger, he has one son, Harry, who married Vorden Derheart, and they reside in Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe reside at 502 North Maguire street in Warrensburg, on which street there were but four families residing, when Mr. Lowe located his home there. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are highly esteemed in Warrensburg, where they are numbered among the most substantial citizens.

George W. Houx, a prosperous citizen of Centerview township, a retired farmer and stockman, is a member of one of the first pioneer families of Johnson county. Mr. Houx was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in Johnson county in 1839, a son of Philip and Margaret Houx, who had settled in the county in 1837. Philip Houx was a son of Jacob Houx, who had come to Missouri among the first settlers and had located in Cooper county, where he became a very successful and wealthy farmer and stockman. The son, Philip, left Cooper county to make his permanent home in Johnson county and he, too, became a wealthy landowner. At one time, Philip Houx was the owner of two thousand acres of valuable land in Johnson and adjoining counties. He was a leading stockman of his day and was extensively interested in raising mules and cattle, although he devoted much time to general farming. Mr. Houx was prominent as a man of public affairs and he served the county four years as sheriff. He always took an enthusiastic part in politics and was a valued member of the Democratic party.



GEORGE W. HOUX.

Philip Houx departed this life in 1856. Mrs. Houx died in 1884. To Philip and Margaret Houx were born eight children.

Public schools were not established in Johnson county until after the Civil War and George W. Houx obtained his education in the old-fashioned "subscription schools." He attended school at Hill school-house, where at different times the following men and women taught: Samuel Chamberlain, Miss Scott, and Mr. Thaxton. Mr. Houx has a vivid recollection of the early institutions in Johnson county. With the pioneer of the early forties, the church was considered the most important. Of course, there were no church buildings at first and when George W. Houx was a lad such a thing as a Sunday school was unheard of, but religious services were held at irregular intervals, most frequently in some settler's log cabin or out under the trees. Traveling pioneer preachers would visit a community and the people would come for miles and miles to hear him preach. It was no simple task for him to go from settlement to settlement, through thick forests and muddy swamps, yet he was always brave and cheerful, a welcome visitor in every cabin home. Reverends Robert and John Morrow, Henry Renick, and the Weir brothers were early day preachers, who often were welcomed in the Houx home. Traveling was mostly done on horseback in the early days or in wagons drawn by oxen. The settlers never went from home merely for the pleasure of going from place to place sightseeing, for travel was difficult and dangerous. There were no roads, merely trails across the open prairie, and one followed directions then. Mr. Houx remembers when there was not one house on the trail from his father's place to Warrensburg. When the Houx family settled in Johnson county, the father built a log cabin on his vast tract of land. This house had but one room and when the entire family of ten members gathered around the open fire in the winter time, it sometimes seemed uncomfortably cozy. The ingenious manner in which the brave, patient mother managed to rear her large family, eight lively and sturdy boys and girls to eat and sleep, in one small room is something for the spoiled children of fashion of today to ponder upon and deeply consider. The experiences of his youth, George W. Houx will never forget. He and his brothers often drove yokes of oxen, which were used when breaking virgin sod, and they assisted their father countless times in fighting the dreaded and destructive prairie fires. Mr. Houx has, in the years gone by, cradled grain in the

old way, the only known way then. He recalls the time when deer, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, and prairie chickens were here in abundance. He remembers the howling of the wolves at night time and relates that the moans of a young calf, which had been caught by a wolf at night, guided his father and brothers to its rescue and it afterward became a very useful work-ox. The young people of Mr. Houx's day had many happy times. Life was not all monotonous toil, for there were parties, dances, "singing schools," "quilting bees," house-raising, and "husking bees," which were largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

For three years, George W. Houx served in the Civil War with the Confederates. His brother, Jacob, fought under General Cockrell and was killed during the war. After the conflict had ended, Mr. Houx returned to the farm in Johnson county. He has always lived on a farm and until his mother's death made his home with her. He owns a tract of land in this county, a place comprising four hundred fifty-eight acres, which he now rents. Formerly, Mr. Houx raised large herds of stock, specializing in Berkshire and Poland China hogs.

In 1898, George W. Houx and Mrs. Anna K. Fulkerson, widow of W. P. Fulkerson, were united in marriage. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, Georgia M., who is now attending school in Warrensburg. Mrs. Houx is the mother of five children, of her first marriage: Mrs. Edna R. Hart, Warrensburg, Missouri; P. P., Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Hattie L. Goings, Minden, Nebraska; Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Columbus, Missouri; and W. D., Centerview, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Houx reside on the Fulkerson place and the two sons, P. P. and W. D., live with them and manage the farm. The Fulkerson brothers in addition own a farm of their own, which they also manage, making seven hundred acres in all. They are industrious and intelligent, young agriculturists and this past season harvested seventy-five tons of hay, one thousand nine hundred forty bushels of wheat, and had planted eighty acres of their land in corn. They are devoting most of their attention, however, to stock raising. There are two hundred ninety-seven acres in their farm.

Mr. Houx is a worthy member and active worker of the Presbyterian church. His long and useful career in Johnson county has now spanned more than three-quarters of a century and he is just as interested in the growth and progress of the county today as he was fifty

years ago. Mr. Houx has always contributed his support and encouragement to all enterprises which had the good of the community as their object. He is a noble and honored pioneer, who has bravely and cheerfully "done his bit."

Mrs. Hannah (Broyles) Baird, a pioneer woman of Missouri, was born March 6, 1827, in Campbell county, Tennessee. She is the descendant of a fine, old colonial family, prominent in the early days in the South, ancestors noted for great longevity. One lived to be one hundred five years of age and another, to the age of one hundred three years. In Tennessee, Mrs. Baird was reared, educated and married.

December 25, 1845, Louis Baird and Hannah Broyles were united in marriage at Jellico, Tennessee. Louis Baird was born October 14, 1824, in Campbell county, Tennessee. To them were born fifteen children: Tasy and Nancy, twins; Louis and Hannah, twins, both of whom died seven weeks after birth; Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney, born November 29, 1848 and is now deceased; Mrs. Keisiah Benefield, born October 18, 1850, and died April 13, 1897; Mrs. Martha J. McKinney, born August 12, 1852, and is now residing at Elston, Missouri; Mrs. Samantha Smith, born April 25, 1854, and now resides at Nile, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Emaline Cook, born December 25, 1857, and is now residing at Yeiser, Colorado; Mrs. Margaret Y. Birlew, born December 4, 1859, and is deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Demaries Gilmore, born October 29, 1861, resides at Hugo, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Faulkner Lemons, born December 12, 1863, and now resides at Birchtree, Missouri; Lawson Bell Wallace, born September 26, 1867, and now resides at Mountaingrove, Missouri; John Bowman, a skilled marble and granite cutter as there is in the state, of the firm of Baird & Townsend, Warrensburg, Missouri; and one child, born August 22, 1873, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hannah (Broyles) Baird has fifty-four grandchildren, fifty great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren, having probably more descendants than any other living person in Johnson county, or perhaps in the state.

Louis Baird came to Missouri from Jellico, in the eastern part of Tennessee, and located on a farm in Cole county, prior to the Civil War. Later, he moved with his family from Cole county to Raymondville, Texas county, where he was residing at the time of his death, May 2, 1903. Burial was made in the cemetery at Old Lebanon church. Mr. Baird was a capable, industrious, highly esteemed citizen, a man

of genial, kindly manners, possessing countless friends. Mrs. Baird makes her home with her son, John B., in Warrensburg. She is now, in 1917, in her ninety-first year and until the last year has been as active as one much younger than she. For the past year, Mrs. Baird has been blind, but, with marvelous fortitude and strength of spirit, she is bravely and cheerfully bearing the affliction that has blighted the closing years of a good, pure, useful life. There is no one in Johnson county more worthy of great respect and honor than Mrs. Hannah Baird.

John B. Baird, a prominent citizen of Warrensburg, a highly skilled marble and granite cutter of the firm of Baird & Townsend, was born July 12, 1871, in Texas county, Missouri, near Raymondville. He is the son of Louis and Hannah (Broyles) Baird, both of whom were natives of Campbell county, Tennessee. Louis Baird was born October 14, 1824, and Hannah (Broyles) Baird was born March 6, 1827. They were united in marriage at Jellico, Tennessee, December 25, 1845, and to them were born the following children: Tasy and Nancy, twins, born in 1846; Louis and Hannah, twins, who both died seven weeks after birth; Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney, deceased; Mrs. Keisiah Benefield, deceased; Mrs. Martha J. McKinney, Elston, Missouri; Mrs. Samantha Smith, Nile, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Emaline Cook, Yeiser, Colorado; Mrs. Margaret Y. Birlew, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Demaries Gilmore; Mrs. Mary Faulkner Lemons, Birchtree, Missouri; Lawson Bell Wallace, Mountaingrove, Missouri; John Bowman, the subject of this review; and one child died in infancy. The father's death occurred May 2, 1903. During the Civil War he served in the Missouri State Militia at Centertown, Missouri, in Captain Wilhite's company and Colonel Terry's regiment. He was a Union man and a life-long Democrat. The mother has made her home with her son, John Bowman, since the death of her husband. She is now ninety-one years of age and although afflicted with blindness for the past year, Mrs. Baird is still able to walk about the home.

John B. Baird received his education in the public schools of Texas county, Missouri. He was obliged to walk six miles to go to school, but he was an ambitious lad and enthusiastic about learning. He early in life learned the carpenter's trade and at the age of twenty-three years began life for himself, working at his trade and farming. Mr. Baird came to Warrensburg, in 1898 and was employed in work on the new

court house the first year he lived in this city. He did his first work in stone cutting with T. F. Bailey, the veteran marble cutter of Warrensburg, in 1898. In the same year, the firm of Farley Brothers entered the marble and granite business in Warrensburg, succeeding T. F. Bailey. In 1908, Baird & Townsend succeeded Farley Brothers and have continued the business to the present time. This firm has their business establishment at 113 and 115 East Pine street. They have a large patronage and no dissatisfied customers.

April 1, 1893, John B. Baird and Lula Hayden were united in marriage. Lula (Hayden) Baird is the daughter of Frank T. and Frankie (Meadows) Hayden. Mrs. Hayden was born in Washington county, Virginia. Her death occurred in 1897 and interment was made in Jacobia Chapel cemetery. Mr. Hayden is now residing at Columbus, Missouri. To John B. and Lula Baird have been born two children: Eula May, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1916, and for the past year was engaged in teaching, and is now located at Cody, Wyoming; Nada, who is a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School. Mr. and Mrs. Baird reside at 111 Broad street in a handsome, modern residence, a home of ten rooms, and all the latest conveniences. Mr. Baird has a workshop in connection with his garage, and in his little shop does much of his work. He possesses ability as a cabinet worker and his excellent taste and skill are manifested in his home.

Mr. Baird is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Court of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are valued highly among Johnson county's most respected citizens.

Laura L. Runyon, the associate professor of history in the Warrensburg State Normal School, was born in Springfield, Illinois, the daughter of John C. and Harriet (Chase) Runyon, the former a native of New Jersey and the publisher of the "Courier News" at Plainfield, in that state, at the time of his death. Miss Runyon is of Scotch and French descent and a member of one of the most distinguished families in America. The genealogy of her mother, Harriet (Chase) Runyon, traces back to the same ancestors as those of the renowned Salmon P. Chase, an American statesman, Secretary of the Treasury from 1861 until December, 1864, and then chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States until his death in 1873. To John C. and Harriet

(Chase) Runyon were born the following children: Orrin E., deceased; David M., Plainfield, New Jersey; Elma H., Plainfield, New Jersey; Laura L., the subject of this review; Charles W., Plainfield, New Jersey; Harry C., Plainfield, New Jersey; Marian, the wife of C. L. Moffett, of Lebanon, New Jersey; and Adalaide, the wife of Gerald Olliff, who is at the time of this writing, on the battleship "Oklahoma" in the United States Navy. The Runyon family have long been prominent in the historical annals of this country and was one of the leading colonial families. The ancestors of John C. Runyon came to America in 1682 and settled in that section of New Jersey, which later became Union county. Isaac Goodrich, a great-great-grandfather of Laura L. Runyon, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. Both parents of Miss Runyon are now deceased.

The elementary education of Laura L. Runyon was received in the public schools and the high school of Plainfield, New Jersey. After completing the high school course, she entered the University of Chicago, from which institution she is a graduate and has her master's degree. Miss Runyon was engaged in teaching in the elementary schools of the university for five years prior to coming to Warrensburg in 1903. At that time she was employed as superintendent of the Normal Training School. She is now associate professor in the department of history and conducts classes in the State Normal School. Miss Runyon has charge of four courses in Modern History—Greek, Roman, Methods in History, and Nineteenth Century History.

Miss Runyon is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a charter member of the Warrensburg chapter. She now holds the position of regent. She has taken an active and commendable interest in locating historical spots in Johnson county and was the one who suggested the marking of the grave of Martin Warren, which act was perhaps the first of the countless valuable ones of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The city of Warrensburg was named in honor of Martin Warren.

William E. Sutton, secretary and treasurer of the Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg, was born in Warrensburg township in 1876. He is the son of J. W. and Nannie E. (Coats) Sutton, the former, a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Johnson county. J. W. Sutton was born near Danville, Kentucky, the son of William Sutton, Sr., and when eight years of age came to Missouri with his

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parents, who settled on land about four miles east of Warrensburg, which Mr. Sutton entered from the government early in the fifties. William Sutton was engaged in farming and was a prosperous and well-known citizen of Johnson county. His death occurred on the old home place and interment was made in the Sutton cemetery. Nannie E. (Coats) Sutton is the daughter of Bowen Coats, an honored and esteemed pioneer of Johnson county, and Lucinda (Warren) Coats, a grandchild of Martin Warren, in whose honor the city of Warrensburg was named. J. W. and Nannie E. Sutton are the parents of the following children: Lillian, the wife of Arch Greim, of Warrensburg; William E., the subject of this review; and Bertie, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sutton reside in Warrensburg township on the farm five miles southeast of Warrensburg, where William E., the subject of this review, was born. Mr. Sutton is an industrious, efficient farmer and stockman and the owner of a splendid stock farm of two hundred seventy-six acres of valuable land.

The primary education of William E. Sutton was obtained in the country schools of Warrensburg township. He later entered the Warrensburg State Normal School and also was a student in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, after leaving the Normal School. For several years after completing his school work, Mr. Sutton was engaged in teaching school in Johnson county. In 1910, he accepted a position with the Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company as bookkeeper. At the present time he is secretary and treasurer of the company.

The Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company manufactured ice and pork products. In winter they sell fresh meats and in the summer time sell the cured and packed meats and manufactured ice. The company employs usually fifteen men and they have an excellent and profitable business. William E. Sutton pays the closest attention to all the details of the trade and much of the success which the company has deservedly had is due in no small measure to his careful management of the finances and general supervision.

February 19, 1913, William E. Sutton and Mabel Cline were united in marriage. Mrs. Sutton is the daughter of J. E. and Emily Cline, of Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. Cline is now deceased and Mrs. Cline resides with her daughter, Mrs. William E. Sutton. To William E. and Mabel (Cline) Sutton has been born one child, a daughter, Vivian. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton reside at 347 East Market street in Warrensburg.

James H. Hering, late prominent hardware and lumber merchant of Centerview for a quarter century, was a native of Maryland. He was born in 1838 in Frederick county, a son of Joshua and Susanna Hering, both of whom were members of leading colonial families of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hering were the parents of the following children, who are now living: Mrs. Joseph C. Martin, Thurmout, Maryland; Mrs. F. A. Norris, Steelton, Pennsylvania; Dr. D. W. Hering, New York City; F. E., Wilmington, Delaware; and John M., the well known citizen of Johnson county, of the Realty Securities Corporation. Both father and mother have long since been deceased.

The Herings resided for many years in the city of Baltimore and there James H. Hering spent most of his boyhood days and early manhood. During the Civil War, Mr. Hering enlisted with the Army of the Potomac and served throughout the four years of conflict, being mustered out and honorably discharged in 1865, with the rank of first lieutenant. In the year after the war had ended, in 1866, James H. Hering came to Warrensburg, Missouri two or three weeks after the Repp family had moved from Maryland to Johnson county. Mr. Hering located at Centerview a few years later and engaged in the hardware and lumber business, following this vocation for nearly twenty-six years.

In 1867 James H. Hering and Sarah Repp, daughter of Ephraim B. Repp, of Warrensburg, Missouri, but a former resident of Maryland, were united in marriage. To this union were born nine children, six of whom are now living: Mrs. Mary S. Hunter, Newton, Kansas; Mrs. Jessie Delaney, Centerview, Missouri; J. Clinton, Washington, D. C.; Margaret E., the wife of Rodney Hull, of Centerview, Missouri; Elizabeth, the wife of Raymond Graham, of Los Angeles, California; and E. P., Centerview, Missouri, who is one of the owners now of his father's hardware establishment. For four years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hering resided at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Hering was a carpenter by trade and he was engaged in this occupation many years. He purchased eighty acres of land south of Warrensburg, when he first came to Missouri, and four years later sold this tract and settled in Centerview. He succeeded well in the mercantile business and was known all over Johnson county.

Mr. Hering was active in the ranks of the Republican party. He was a member of the Colonel Grover Post of the Grand Army of the



JAMES H. HERING.

Republic and he had been an earnest and consistent Christian, a member of the Baptist church for forty years. As there was no Baptist church in Centerview, Mr. Hering worked with the Presbyterians. He was deeply interested in educational and all public matters and in the advancement of his community and his long life of seventy-two years and six months was spent in nobly doing his part in aiding the growth and development of his chosen county. The following is an extract copied from an article, relative to the loss of James H. Hering, which appeared in the local paper at the time of his death in 1911:

"Mr. Hering was a man of irreproachable character, with a circle of friends as large as his acquaintanceship, and he will be sadly missed, by Centerview and Johnson county. * * *

"The funeral of J. H. Hering at Centerview, Wednesday, was attended by an immense concourse of people, gathered to pay the last sad tribute to a beloved citizen. The stores of Centerview were all closed, the merchants and clerks attending the funeral. A touching sermon was preached by Reverend J. O. Staples and the body of a good man was laid to rest. Mr. Hering made no claim to greatness and was a man of unostentatious disposition, but he left the greatest memorial of all—an unsullied reputation."

The widow of James H. Hering owns the homestead and her son, E. P., and his family make their home with her in Centerview. In 1911, E. P. Hering and Edward Repp formed a partnership and assumed charge of the hardware and lumber business formerly owned by Mr. Hering's father. They are at this time carrying a stock valued at twenty thousand dollars. Their business slogan is, "Everything with which to build." Mr. Hering and Mr. Repp are both excellent business men and have a host of friends, who desire that the new firm succeed as well as did the old in the mercantile world.

In 1907, E. P. Hering was united in marriage with Harriet Cecil Gowans, daughter of A. D. and Mary Gowans, pioneers of Johnson county. To this union have been born two children: Pauline and James, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hering are highly regarded in Centerview, where they are numbered among the best citizens.

William Shockey, president of the Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg, was born one mile east of St. Louis, Missouri, on the home place of the Shockeys, which was located on

the banks of Horseshoe Lake. He was born in 1869, the son of John E. and Mary E. (Beems) Shockey, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: Josie B., the wife of Charles B. Ming, formerly of Warrensburg, but now residing in Los Angeles, California; who is the son of the honored pioneer of Warrensburg, in whose honor the street was named Ming; Kate S., the wife of Albert Morrow, now deceased, and she resides in Jefferson City, Missouri; Nellie S., the wife of John F. Grote, of Clinton, Iowa; Lovell, who was a well-known citizen of St. Louis, Missouri, who died in 1914 and he was interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg; and Mayme, wife of Edgar M. Scott, of St. Louis, Missouri.

John E. Shockey moved with his family to Johnson county in 1871 and settled in Warrensburg, where he was for a long time engaged in conducting a livery, feed and sale stable. He later entered the mercantile business in partnership with W. H. Lee, the firm owning a hardware store where the Citizens Bank is now located. Mr. Shockey abandoned the hardware business and engaged in the grocery business, associated with Alex O. Redford and J. Ray Kelley. He was succeeded in business by his son, William Shockey, in 1892. The father died in 1903 and was buried in the Warrensburg cemetery. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Shockey has resided in St. Louis, Missouri.

William Shockey attended the public schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School and completed the C course in 1887. He was for a number of years employed by the mercantile firm, Shockey & Kelley, in Warrensburg. Later, William Shockey and Dean S. Redford were associated in business, under the firm name of Redford & Shockey. Mr. Shockey purchased Mr. Redford's interest in the firm and for several years conducted the grocery business alone, until 1905. Since 1907 he has devoted his entire attention to the interests of the Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company, of which he is president. William Shockey is also general manager of the company and has sole charge of the sales department. William E. Sutton and Arch Greim attended to the buying.

The Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company began business on the farm belonging to Charlie Baile near Pertle Springs, in 1898. The low price of hogs in 1897 was the underlying cause, responsible for the establishment of this factory. At this time, William Shockey

was in the grocery business, his store being located on Pine street in Warrensburg. Mr. Baile raised and fed hogs extensively and he killed the animals, made sausage, cured the hams, and made other products, which Mr. Shockey handled through his store and assisted in marketing all the products, which he was unable to sell in his store. This firm made a specialty of country-cured sausage and hams and they furnished the best hotels and restaurants with their products. The first year, 1898, about three or possibly four hundred hogs were killed. The business has grown marvelously within the past score of years and six thousand hogs were killed during the past year.

In 1907, Mr. Shockey purchased the interest of Mr. Baile and moved the factory to the Eureka Mills building, the location of the first large mill in Johnson county, and has continued the business at this place ever since that time. The company employs fifteen men the entire year. They sell both fresh and cured meats. In 1909, the firm began the manufacture of ice in connection with their meat business and they now have a large storage plant for ice in connection with their factory. This plant has a storage capacity of one thousand tons of ice and the walls of the building are seventeen inches in thickness, with four inches of cork lining the entire structure. The cost of the cork alone was three thousand dollars. The pump capacity is forty gallons a minute. The well, an eight hundred foot drilled well, used in connection with the manufacture of ice, furnishes water for cooling purposes alone, as the ice is manufactured from the city water. The plant ordinarily has a capacity of fifteen tons of ice each day, with a storage of thirty tons, used in connection with their meat products. The meat is smoked with green hickory wood. The Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company own their electric light plant and, in 1917, are installing a fertilizing plant. The meats in storage are kept at a minimum temperature of thirty-four degrees and every sanitary precaution is taken in the handling of the products. The demand for these products is much greater than the production. The company owns fifteen acres of land within the city limits of Warrensburg and their plant is located at 333 and 335 East Gay street on the railroad switch. This business establishment is one of which Johnson county is proud to claim.

April 27, 1898, William B. Shockey and Blanche Harwood were united in marriage. Mrs. Shockey is the daughter of Robert B. and Rosa E. (DesCombes) Harwood. Robert B. Harwood was one of

the most respected of the brave pioneers of Johnson county. He served the county as county clerk for two terms. Mr. Harwood was one of Warrensburg's best citizens and his death was the source of the deepest regret in this community. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Harwood has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Shockey. To William B. and Blanche (Harwood) Shockey have been born two children: William Harwood and Eleanor Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Shockey reside at 408 Normal avenue, in Warrensburg.

William Shockey is affiliated with the Corinthian Lodge No. 265, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Demolay Chapter No. 26, of the Royal Arch Masons. He is one of Johnson county's progressive citizens.

Ben T. Sams, one of Warrensburg's successful business men, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1860. He is the son of Edward and Jessey (Oxley) Sams, both of whom were natives of England. Edward Sams was born in Ware, the son of John Hill Sams, who was a native Englishman. When Edward was a young man, the Sams family went to Australia, during the period of the excited rush to the gold fields there, and they remained in that country nearly five years. Edward Sams was one of the first men in the Ballarat mines of New South Wales. Jessey (Oxley) Sams was born in London and with her parents went to Australia, where she met and was united in marriage with Edward Sams. The two families returned to England and thence came to Missouri about 1856, settling in Johnson county in 1867, after a temporary sojourn in Franklin county. John Hill Sams manufactured an excellent quality of English ale, but as the settlers of Missouri preferred beer to ale, his business venture was unsuccessful.

When the Sams family moved to Warrensburg, Edward Sams established a factory at the corner of Culton and Warren streets, where he engaged in the manufacture of pop. The product of this factory was shipped to Clinton, Lexington, Sedalia, Kansas City, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas and to many smaller places. The water used in the manufacture of this beverage was obtained from the well, which is located on the Henry Love property. Pop then retailed at ten cents a bottle, a case of two dozen bottles costing one dollar and thirty-five cents. The cork was held in the bottle by a wire, which must be pushed off and the gas inside the bottle would then force out the cork with a loud pop, and thus the drink came by its name here. John Hill Sams and

his family were intimate friends of Gen. Francis M. Cockrell and of J. H. Houx and his family, all being members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Warrensburg. Nellie Sams, the wife of John Hill Sams, died in 1880 and two years later her husband died and the remains of both are interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The death of their son, Edward Sams, occurred in 1905 in Warrensburg. His wife survived him but four years, her death occurring in Warrensburg in 1909. They are buried in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Edward and Jessey (Oxley) Sams were the parents of the following children: George Anglesey, who was born on board ship "Anglesey" en route to England from Australia just as the vessel was rounding Cape Horn, and he is now residing at Portland, Oregon, where he is engaged in the harness business, being a saddler by trade; Ben T., the subject of this review; Walter, who was a jeweler and inventor, formerly in the jewelry business in Warrensburg, one of his inventions being the Sams' blowpipe, which is used by all up-to-date dentists and jewelers, and his death occurred July 6, 1917, in Chicago, Illinois; Eleanor, who is the wife of J. P. Christopher, of Shreveport, Louisiana; William E., who for twenty-five years was engaged in the jewelry business in Clinton, Missouri, and is now employed as salesman with the Jaccard Jewelry Company of Kansas City, Missouri; James, a druggist, Ocean Park, California.

Ben T. Sams received his education in the city schools of Warrensburg. He was a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School when Professor Osborn, as principal, sent young Sams home one day for lack of application to the study of grammar. The lad found it sometimes difficult to concentrate his attention upon subjects distasteful to him and his mind would wander to the life outside the walls of the school room. Ben T. Sams was a youth of much pride and he never returned to school. Years afterward, Professor Osborn desired a range for his home and he came to make his purchase at the hardware store owned by Mr. Sams. Mr. Sams sold the range to the professor and took it to his home. While he was employed in putting up the stove, the professor said, "Mr. Sams, do you remember the day I sent you home from school?" Mr. Sams remembered it as well as if it had occurred but the preceding day. "Well," said the professor, "I remember it distinctly, too, and I realize that I made a great mistake." I have learned a whole lot more about boys and their

management since that time." A friendship between the two men was cemented by this talk and when Professor Osborn died no one felt the loss more keenly than did Ben T. Sams.

After leaving school, Mr. Sams was employed in a hardware store on Holden street, which store was owned by the firm, Magoon & Billingsley. He was associated in business with his father for one year and then, at the age of nineteen years, went on a ranch in Vernon county, Missouri, with J. P. Christopher. They developed a splendid farm from virgin prairie land and after two years Ben T. Sams purchased his partner's interest and for two and a half years was engaged in farming alone, when he sold the farm and returned to Warrensburg. Mr. Sams entered the meat business with his father and he later formed a partnership with E. N. Warnick and engaged in the hardware business in 1890. The partnership was dissolved in 1902 and for several years Mr. Sams was connected with the Wholesale Grocery business in Warrensburg. He is now employed in looking after his farming interests, owning one farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Hickory county, Missouri, one farm of two hundred acres in Warrensburg township, which is known as the Kelley place and an interest in two other farms.

May 20, 1882, Ben T. Sams and Roberta Whitfield were united in marriage. Roberta (Whitfield) Sams is the daughter of J. C. Whitfield and Jane (Holt) Whitfield, both of whom are now deceased. The father died in Warrensburg and the mother in Bates county and both are buried in Bates county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sams has been born one child, a daughter, Myrtle Eleanor, the wife of Leslie L. Lobban, of Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Sams purchased their present home at 210 West Gay street in 1884, which is one of Warrensburg's beautiful, modern homes, surrounded by a well-kept lawn.

John H. Werling, the well-known grocer of Warrensburg, was born April 28, 1883, in Warrensburg. He is the son of John and Caroline Werling, both natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in 1877 and located in Illinois, remaining there one year, when they moved to Missouri on a farm four miles southeast of Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. John Werling now reside in the city of Warrensburg at 607 East Grover street in the home which has been theirs for nearly twenty-nine years. To John and Caroline Werling have been born the following children: Tracer, now deceased; Lizzie, wife of Harvey Eller,

Warrensburg; John H., the subject of this review; Merritt, with his parents; Edward, married Clara Pouch, and resides in Warrensburg; and Lawrence, married Mary Pouch, and resides in Warrensburg.

John H. Werling attended the city schools of Warrensburg and at the age of eighteen years he began life for himself, in the dairy business. He was thus engaged for six years and then he learned the shoemaker's trade. Mr. Werling went to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, when the shoe factory of Warrensburg was moved to that place, and remained in that city one and a half years working at his trade. Later, he went to Texas, where he was engaged in the lumber business, having charge of the shipping yards of the C. R. Cummins Lumber Company for six years. In 1909, John H. Werling returned to Warrensburg and entered the grocery business, opening a store in the building, which he bought from N. H. Baxter, which was located at 501 East Market street. The business increased to such proportions that Mr. Werling was obliged to have a much larger building, which he built, and he now is the owner of one of the finest groceries in the city of Warrensburg. The building is a well-built structure, 25 x 50 feet, and the residence adjoining the store has a large concrete basement, which is used as a storage room.

April 20, 1904, John H. Werling was united in marriage with Minnie A. Maledon, daughter of Jacob and Lizzie Maledon, one of the honored pioneer families of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Jacob Maledon died January 24, 1905, and his widow now resides in Ft. Smith. Jacob and Mrs. Maledon were the parents of the following children: Mary, the wife of Hugh Seahorn, a prominent stockman of Holden, Oklahoma; Katie, a sister in St. Benedict's Convent at Clarksville, Arkansas; Ida, the wife of W. L. Glauser, who is foreman of the Southern Pacific machine shops at Houston, Texas; Andrew, employed by Pierce's shoe store at Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Carrie, married Monta Baxter and died June 24, 1895; Lena, the wife of Charles Hatfield, a well-known business man of Dunright, Oklahoma; Minnie A., wife of John H. Werling, the subject of this review; Joe, unmarried, resides at Ft. Smith, Arkansas; and Bessie, wife of George Harper, a car checker at Houston, Texas. To John H. and Minnie A. (Maledon) Werling have been born three sons: John, Jr., Harry Lawrence, and Harvey Jacob. Both Mr. and Mrs. Werling are members of the Yeomen lodge. Mrs. Werling a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and Mr. Werling a member of the Court of Honor.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Werling began business with limited capital and Mr. Werling in very poor health. Mrs. Werling worked in the store and attended to her household duties and cared for their little ones and by careful management and cautious expenditure of their small resources, they in time gained a firm foothold in the mercantile world and began to prosper. Great credit and praise are due Mrs. Werling for her willing and splendid assistance, without which all would have ended in failure. The Werling store is one of the best in Johnson county, the stock clean and nicely kept, and Mr. Werling is enjoying a large patronage of well pleased customers.

Thomas Alexander Patterson, Sr., retired farmer and stockman, is one of the oldest citizens if not the oldest citizen of Johnson county, one who has for many years been prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. Mr. Patterson, Sr. was born January 25, 1826 in North Carolina, a son of Joshua and Polly Patterson, who were highly respected among the best families of the early colonists.

Reared on a Southern plantation, the early life of T. A. Patterson, Sr. was marked by no wild, thrilling experiences. The daily routine of his life consisted in a round of honest, rugged toil, varied at intervals by attending such schools as the country at that time afforded. He grew to manhood sturdy and strong and with the earnestness of purpose characteristic of his pioneer ancestry. Mr. Patterson, Sr. began life in North Carolina with a determination to succeed if success could be obtained by hard work and conscientious, persistent effort. In 1860, he left the South and came to Missouri, locating in Johnson county. Nearly all his hard-earned savings were exhausted by the time he reached this state, and he began working as a hired laborer on the different farms for the mere pittance of five dollars a week. Mr. Patterson, Sr. from his boyhood days always made it a point to lay aside a part of his income, be it ever so small, and thus he always had a surplus, which, when the proper time came, he invested in farm land in Johnson county, land that increased in value in due time and made him a wealthy man. With his first savings he purchased a farm from Mr. Kertley, a place he sold shortly afterward and then bought two hundred ten acres of land and in 1867 purchased his present home place, and to these two farms constantly added additional tracts until at one time he was owner of six hundred acres of excellent farm land in Johnson county. Mr. Patterson, Sr. has given tracts of land to his children



THOMAS ALEXANDER PATTERSON, SR., AND MINERVA (POINDEXTER)
PATTERSON.

at different times and is now the owner of two hundred thirteen acres of his original holdings. At one time, he was one of the most extensive dealers in mules in this part of Missouri and he was widely known also as a successful stockman, a specialist in breeding and feeding Poland China hogs.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Thomas A. Patterson, Sr. was employed as overseer by A. W. Reddings, a wealthy landowner of Johnson county, the proprietor of thousands of acres of land and a colony of slaves. Mr. Patterson was serving the government under a contract to carry the mail in his township and he was exempted from service in the army during the war. In 1863, he drove a herd of one hundred twenty-eight cattle into Lafayette county and there sold them, realizing a good profit. After the war had ended, Mr. Patterson, Sr. again resumed agricultural pursuits in Johnson county and in the years which followed became very prosperous and influential.

In 1868, T. A. Patterson, Sr., and Minerva Poindexter, of North Carolina, were united in marriage. To this union were born eight children, seven of whom are now living: James M., Dodge City, Kansas; Mrs. Cornelia Hale, Kingsville, Missouri; Thomas A., Jr.; and John Edwin, who reside with their father and manage the home farm; William H., Kingsville, Missouri; Wiley R., a banker of Stillwell, Kansas; and Annise, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The mother died in 1907 at the age of sixty-five years. She was born in 1842. She was a good, religious woman, faithful wife and kind mother, whose assistance to her husband was invaluable. She endured hardships with fortitude. She was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, July 2, 1842 and died October 13, 1907. The "Pleasant Hill Times" has this tribute to her memory in its issue of November 22, 1907:

"She professed faith in Christ when a mere girl living in North Carolina. Coming to Missouri shortly after her marriage she at once united with the Elm Springs Baptist church and later became a charter member of the Forest Grove Baptist church. She lived a beautiful and devoted Christian life until she was called home at the age of sixty-five years, three months and eleven days to join a company of saints on the other side and received her crown of numberless stars.

"The beautiful funeral services were held at Elm Springs Baptist church by her pastor, Rev. C. P. Jones of Liberty, Missouri, after which she was laid to rest in the Elm Springs cemetery.

"While in her earthly home she was a faithful wife and a sweet and devoted mother. Her home was ideal. It with her church and loved ones was the especial object of her love and care. In this home she was loved and trusted, honored and obeyed. Her children took the greatest possible delight in pleasing her, and precious in her memory is the thought that not one of them ever brought grief to her heart or life."

In former days, Thomas Alexander Patterson, Sr., was considered an expert and authority as a stockman. He was asked once to select from a large number of hogs enough which when sold would bring one thousand dollars. He made his selection. The hogs were sold and they brought the owner one thousand eight dollars. Besides an established reputation as an exceptional judge of livestock, Mr. Patterson was considered one of the best and most intelligent wheat and corn producers in the state. His sons, Thomas A., Jr., and John Edwin, now manage the home place. They, too, are successful farmers and stockmen. This past season of 1917, they harvested eight hundred bushels of oats, ninety tons of hay, and have sixty head of cattle and twenty-five head of horses and mules on the farm at the time of this writing. Politically, the Patterson brothers are affiliated with the Republican party.

From a very humble beginning, by practicing prudence, industry, and thrift, T. A. Patterson, Sr. forged to the front among the most successful men of Johnson county. He has carved a name his sons may well be proud to bear. And now in the eventide of life, safely over the hilltop and bravely, cheerfully facing the Valley, T. A. Patterson, Sr. can cast a retrospective eye back over his active career and with complacency know that all that he is and all that he has is the well merited result of his own honest, honorable exertions. For ages the chivalry in battle and the clash of arms have been the themes of song and story, but the man who quietly remains in the humble walks of life, performing each day's duties the best he can, promoting the general welfare and prosperity by his individual efforts, is no less a hero than he who wins the Iron Cross on bloody battlefields. For more than a half century, the career of T. A. Patterson, Sr. has been inseparably interwoven with the growth, development, and prosperity of Johnson county.

John Frizzell Elliott (better known as "J. Lell Elliott"), proprietor of the "Walnut Hill Stock Farm," was born February 5, 1864, in Holmes county, Ohio, a son of Moses and Martha (Frizzell) Elliott, the former, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and the latter, of Maryland. Moses Elliott was born in 1826 and he was reared and educated in Holmes county. He was united in marriage with Martha Frizzell and to them were born the following children: Elmira, married James Reid, and they are both now deceased; Mary J., Warrensburg; James B., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Emma, married Adolph Spiess, and is now deceased; John Frizzell, the subject of this review, and Martha A., wife of J. A. Statler, Akron, Ohio, who are twins; and Cora W. died in 1916. All the children of Moses and Martha Elliott were born in Holmes county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott moved from Ohio to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1872 and settled on a farm in Warrensburg township, which place is now owned by their son, James B. Elliott. The death of the father occurred in the spring of 1895 and the mother died in 1909. The remains of both parents were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

John F. Elliott attended the public school of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School. His three sisters were teachers and both Emma and Cora were graduates of the Normal School. Cora Elliott was a graduate in the class of 1885 and Mrs. Adolph Spiess graduated prior to that date. All taught in their home district school, the Union Prairie district. Mr. Elliott remained at home with his parents until his marriage in 1897.

In 1897, John Frizzell Elliott and Anna Thompson were united in marriage. Mrs. Elliott was a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School at the time of her marriage. She is a graduate of the C course in that institution. Anna (Thompson) Elliott is the daughter of M. J. and Rhoda (Hart) Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was born in Cole county, Illinois, and is now deceased. Her death occurred in 1914 and interment was made in Carthage cemetery. Mr. Thompson is a retired merchant, now residing in Joplin, Missouri. M. J. and Rhoda (Hart) Thompson were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Belle Eckert, Wasco, California; Aura, who lives at home with her father; E. W., Joplin, Missouri; and Edward, who was an engineer employed by the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railway Company, and in 1909 was accidentally killed at Chaffee, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have been

born three children: Ruth, James Elward, and J. Lell, Jr., all at home. Ruth is a student in the Normal School.

The "Walnut Hill Stock Farm," of which John F. Elliott is the owner, is a beautiful place, comprising two hundred acres of valuable land, forty acres of which are in timber and one hundred sixty acres of splendid, well-watered upland. Five acres of the farm are in alfalfa, which has a remarkable record of standing eight years. Many farmers in this section of the country have tried alfalfa and have failed. The "Walnut Hill Stock Farm" was formerly the James Shumate place. Mr. Shumate purchased the land from Mr. Adams, who entered it from the government. James Shumate came to Johnson county in the early thirties. About 1875, Moses Elliott purchased the farm from James Shumate and for nearly twenty years the place was known as the "Elliott Ranch" and the two boys, James B. and John F., were engaged in raising stock on the place, coming from their home two miles away to attend to their interests on the "Ranch". The present residence was built in 1897 and the three barns in 1897, 1904 and 1913. Mr. Elliott devotes most of his attention to stock raising, handling for the past ten years purebred Shorthorn cattle for which he has ever found a ready market. Mrs. Elliott raises purebred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. She has complete charge of the poultry industry on the "Walnut Hill Stock Farm" and her success is sufficient proof that the industry is in competent hands. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are widely known and esteemed in Johnson county.

There is no better view of the surrounding country than the one from "Walnut Hill Stock Farm." For twenty miles or more, one can scan the country from this old, historical place. Charming as is the location and view, the farm has other attractive features for the historian. The old Shumate home is still standing, a house which was built in the thirties or forties. It was originally a log cabin, but many years after it was erected the logs were covered with native lumber. The house is now deserted. There are five tombstones in the old family burial ground of the Shumates and they tell the following somber facts:

"James Shumate. Born in Henry county, Virginia, October 13, 1813. Died December 9, 1883."

"Susannah, the wife of James Shumate. Born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, November 27, 1815. Died February 24, 1882."

"William D. Shumate. Born in Johnson county, Missouri, May 9, 1836. Died January 20, 1875."

"Nancy J., daughter of J. and S. Shumate. Born February 9, 1850. Died November 24, 1854."

"Isaac, son of J. and S. Shumate. Born November 9, 1852. Died May 25, 1853."

Lingering beside the stones, which mark the last resting places of a family who lived and moved amid the scenes of the long ago, one receives the impression that a spirit of weird melancholy pervades the spot.

John Shumate now resides on part of his father's homestead, where he was born seventy-five years ago.

G. F. Burkarth, one of Johnson county's progressive farmers, is a native of Ohio. He was born near Washington, Fayette county in 1861, the only child of Frederick and Elizabeth (Saltzman) Burkarth, both of whom are natives of Germany. When their son was five years of age, they moved from Ohio to Johnson county, Missouri. November 11, 1866, the Burkarth family settled on a farm west of Warrensburg on Bristle Ridge. Mr. Burkarth purchased a prairie farm, comprising eighty acres of land, paying eighteen dollars an acre and later, he increased his holdings by purchasing another farm at the same price. At one time, Frederick Burkarth was owner of four hundred fifty-two acres in Johnson county. He came from Ohio to Missouri in a linchpin wagon, drawn by a team of horses. His son, G. F., recently sold the wagon to a junk dealer. Mr. Burkarth spent the active years of his life in improving his farm, which he sold in 1903 and he is now living retired in Warrensburg, at 204 West Gay street. He is eighty-two years of age and his wife, one of the noblest women of the early settlers of Warrensburg, is seventy-seven years of age.

George F. Burkarth received his education in Long Prairie school. Until he was thirty-two years of age he remained at home with his parents. He is now the owner of eighty acres of the home farm in Centerview township and in 1906 he purchased one hundred twenty-three acres of land adjoining the city limits of Warrensburg. He has rebuilt the residence on this place, which is his home, and erected a barn, 34 x 52 feet, which was built for dairy purposes. Mr. Burkarth keeps pure-bred Jersey cattle, though not registered, and has been engaged in the dairy business practically ever since owning this farm.

In 1892, G. F. Burkarth and Kate Scheidenberger were united in marriage. Mrs. Burkarth is the daughter of John and Margaret Scheidenberger, who came to Warrensburg in 1869 from Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scheidenberger were born in Germany. In 1884, the father was killed in the explosion at the Eureka Mills in Warrensburg and his widow is now living in Warrensburg. John and Margaret Scheidenberger were the parents of the following children: George, Leavenworth, Kansas; Mrs. Lizzie Schaffer, Warrensburg; Mrs. Sarah Lowe, deceased; John, Jr., Springdale, Arkansas; Mrs. Kate Burkarth, wife of the subject of this review; William, Palo Alto, California; Mrs. Margaret Gable, Holton, Kansas; Gustavus, deceased. To G. F. and Kate Burkarth have been born two children: Margaret, who lives at home with her parents; and Lawrence, who is employed as fireman on the Santa Fe railway. Mr. Burkarth is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, affiliating with this lodge in 1902, and of the Sandstone Lodge No. 137, of Warrensburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burkarth are held in the highest esteem in this community.

James P. B. Shepherd, proprietor of "Honey Creek Ranch," is a native of Tennessee. He was born in December, 1849, in Overton county, near Livingston, the son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Taylor) Shepherd, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Tennessee. The father died in Tennessee and the mother in Johnson county, Missouri. Her remains were interred in Liberty cemetery.

In 1863, J. P. B. Shepherd enlisted at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the Seventh Illinois Infantry, serving with Company K. He was first stationed at Rock Island, guarding prisoners and later saw active service with his regiment in Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. He was for a time with "Fighting Joe Hooker" and in many battles and skirmishes. His two brothers, Moses and Thomas, served in the Union army, answering Lincoln's first call for volunteers. J. P. B. Shepherd was mustered out and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865.

In 1873, Mr. Shepherd came to Johnson county and for a short time was located at Valley City. He was engaged in farming there on the place owned by Charlie Sellers. Among the first pioneers of Valley City, who were there in 1873 and are still with us, are Perry Bold and "Willy" Maddox. In 1880, J. P. B. Shepherd purchased his present home from Mrs. John Powelson and the land adjoining her

place, a farm which now comprises two hundred forty acres. All the improvements upon the place, Mr. Shepherd has himself placed there. He is giving most of his attention to stock raising, handling Berkshire and Poland China hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle. The males only are registered. About one hundred acres of this place are in corn, thirty-five acres in oats, and ten acres in alfalfa. Near the drainage ditch, which crosses the southwestern end of the farm, is a ridge underlaid with the best quality of firing clay, five per cent. iron. Mr. Shepherd has a sample brick made from the clay, showing its excellent qualities. There is not a rock on the entire place which was not placed there by Mr. Shepherd. He had a well dug, near the house, and after digging down fifty feet with a spade no rock was found. The farm is exceedingly well watered and is an ideal stock ranch.

March 15, 1873, J. P. B. Shepherd was united in marriage at Galesburg, Missouri by Elder D. F. Warnkey to Dora McDowell, of Crawford county, Kansas. Mrs. Shepherd is a native of Iowa, born March 3, 1856, daughter of J. A. and Eleanor McDowell, natives of West Virginia and Belmont county, Ohio, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have been born four children: Minnie, the wife of J. V. Woolsey, of Pueblo, Colorado, has two children, James Walter and Dora Ruth; Nellie, the wife of Roy Parsons, and they reside at home with her parents, has one child, Nellie May; William, who married Elvina Cameron, the daughter of Alexander Cameron, of Hazel Hill township, and they reside on a farm in Warrensburg township, has four children, Glenn William, James Russell, R. Alexander, and Nellie Elvina; and James A., who married Bettie Morris, and they reside on a farm in Warrensburg township, has three children, Alta May, Morris Hadley, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are numbered among the best and most respected families of Johnson county.

The Holden Milling & Elevator Company, one of the live and important manufacturing concerns of Johnson county, is the outcome of forty-five years growth in the milling business in Holden. Its predecessor was the Smith & Conner Mill, established in 1872 by J. H. Smith and H. C. Conner, the former of whom is deceased and the latter is located in Wichita, Kansas. The first milling machinery to be placed in operation in the mill was brought from Warrensburg in charge of a colored machinist and engineer named Columbus Dower. This mill was operated by Smith & Conner, a firm until 1890, when Mr. Conner purchased the interest of Mr. Smith and then formed a part-

nership with G. H. Scheidenberger and L. Hank in 1896. The mill was operated under the firm name of the Conner Milling & Elevator Company, a grain elevator being erected in 1891. The old mill structure was burned in 1899 and the new enlarged building was then erected. The company was incorporated in 1900 with Mr. Conner, president; Mr. Hank, vice-president; and Mr. Scheidenberger, secretary and treasurer. In May of 1903, Mr. Conner disposed of his holdings in the company to H. F. Kirk and new incorporation papers and a change of name were made in 1906, the name being changed to Holden Milling & Elevator Company. Mr. Kirk served as president from 1903 to 1908 and was then succeeded by Mr. Hank, who has since filled that position. Mr. Halsey became secretary and treasurer and remained in that capacity until 1910 when Mr. Bluhm purchased the Halsey interests. The daily capacity of the mill is two hundred barrels of flour and one hundred barrels of meal and the business is in a flourishing condition.

The present officers of the Holden Milling & Elevator Company are: L. Hank, president; T. J. Halsey, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Hagenmeyer, vice-president; all the foregoing being directors with H. L. Bluhm, who is the miller in charge of the plant.

John Granderson Senior, one of Johnson county's pioneers, was born in this county seventy-seven years ago. He is the son of Samuel and Susan A. (Matthews) Senior. Samuel Senior was the son of Samuel Senior, a highly respected farmer of Virginia, of French descent. Susan A. (Matthews) Senior was the daughter of William Matthews, a native of Tennessee. Samuel Senior, the father of the subject of this review, came to Missouri in 1817 and located in the Cooper Fort neighborhood, where he remained several years. In 1834 he moved to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Grover township, where six years later his son, J. G., was born. The Senior farm comprised two hundred forty acres of land, which Samuel Senior entered from the government. He was a successful and highly regarded farmer of Grover township and his death in 1859 was the source of universal regret in Johnson county. He was twice married. Susan A. (Matthews) Senior died in 1847. In 1849, Samuel Senior married Martha Holliday, a native of Boone county, a daughter of George Holliday, a prominent farmer. Mrs. Senior preceded her husband in death ten years. J. G. Senior is the only living member of the family of eight children born to Samuel and Susan A. Senior.



MRS. JOHN GRANDERSON SENIOR.



JOHN GRANDERSON SENIOR

After his father's death, J. G. Senior assumed charge of the farm in Grover township and until the outbreak of the Civil War was there engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1861 he enlisted in the Civil War with Company A, Fifth Missouri Infantry. Mr. Senior was in active service four years and took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; Corinth, Mississippi; Farmington, Mississippi; Fort Gibson; Baker's Creek; and in the siege of Vicksburg. After the siege of Vicksburg, late in the summer of 1863, J. G. Senior was taken captive and in January, 1864 was exchanged and entered the service again with the Tenth Missouri Cavalry. He surrendered with his company at Shreveport, Louisiana in 1865. He served under General Francis M. Cockrell, whom he considers to have been one of Missouri's greatest sons, a famous warrior, statesman, and Christian gentleman and who held the record for continuous service in the United States Senate of thirty years, a record never before or later excelled.

Mr. Senior returned to Johnson county, Missouri when the war had ended, in July, 1865. He again engaged in farming and remained on the home place in Grover township until 1869, when he moved to Pettis county, Missouri and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1904, when he returned to Johnson county, locating in Knob Noster, where he has since resided. J. G. Senior is the owner of a farm in Pettis county, which comprises almost seven hundred acres in that county and sixty acres in Johnson, which place is known as the "Capital Hill Stock Farm." This is undoubtedly the best improved farm within a circuit of ten miles. Mr. Senior's country home is a handsome residence, a large, modern structure of twelve rooms. He spends a large part of his time at "Capital Hill." He has also a pretty home in the city of Knob Noster.

In 1870 J. G. Senior was united in marriage with Josephine Honey, the step-daughter of A. F. and Margaret Priscilla Scruggs. Josephine (Honey) Senior was born in 1851 in Bourbon county, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Margaret P. (Stephens) Honey. William Honey was a native of Kentucky and died in 1851. Margaret P. (Stephens) Honey was a third cousin of Alexander H. Stephens. Mrs. Honey married Rev. A. F. Scruggs, who came to Missouri in 1856. She was a native of Ohio. Reverend A. F. Scruggs was a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who labored in the cause of

Christianity for seventy-six years, his death occurring in his ninety-ninth year. To J. G. and Josephine (Honey) Senior have been born nine children: Mary Priscilla, deceased; Mrs. Minnie S. Gilham, Montserrat, Missouri (Minnie S. Gilham was first married to Dr. J. F. Robinson in 1893, who died January 10, 1896); Joseph Elston, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Porter, wife of Dr. J. E. Porter, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Allena D. Ehlers, who resides in New Madrid; Franklin L., Centerville, Iowa, married Bernice Campbell, October 19, 1904, and they have two sons, John Campbell and Collin Franklin; Samuel Prentice, John G., and Josephine, all deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Senior have six grandchildren: Mrs. Minnie S. Gilham has two daughters: Margaret Finis Robinson, by the first marriage with Dr. J. F. Robinson; and Josephine Mayes Gilham; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, married September 28, 1904, has one child: Ruth Elizabeth; Mrs. Allena D. Ehlers, wife of Dr. M. F. Ehlers, married February 14, 1909, has one child: John Frederick; and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin L. Senior have two sons: John Campbell and Collin Franklin.

For forty-two years, Mr. Senior has been a director of the Bank of Knob Noster, during which time he served as president and vice-president. He was elected judge of the Pettis county court on the Democratic ticket and served four years. Mr. Senior is one of the strongest supporters of the Democratic party in the county. He takes keen interest in religious matters as well as civil affairs and has been an elder of the Christian church for thirty-five years. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He served twenty-three consecutive years as president of the Pettis County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, since its organization, and upon his resigning in October, 1917, he recommended his successor, Mr. Williams. He was one of the organizers of this strong concern which has an assessed capital of about three million dollars. It was with reluctance and regret that his fellow directors accepted his resignation, which was tendered on account of defective hearing due to advanced age.

D. D. Corum, proprietor of the "Edgewood Stock Farm," is one of Johnson county's progressive, young citizens. He was born May 23, 1893, in Dunksburg, Grover township, the son of J. C. and Della B. (Smith) Corum, both of whom were born in Johnson county. J. C. Corum was born near Knob Noster on the farm where his father died. Della B. (Smith) Corum was born in 1872 on her father's farm near Sweetsprings, Missouri, the daughter of H. Strong and Mary (Dunk-

ley) Smith, the former, a native of Ohio and the latter, the only child of Doctor Dunkley, a prosperous and prominent pioneer of Johnson county, in whose honor the city of Dunksburg was named. Dr. B. F. Dunkley was one of the very first settlers of Grover township, where he entered eight hundred eighty acres of land, which are now a splendid stock farm owned by his granddaughter, Myrtle Smith. J. C. Corum is now with the Texas State Militia, being commissioned as colonel. Mrs. Corum is making her home with her father and sister in Sweet-springs, Missouri. A more comprehensive biographical review of the Corum family appears in the sketch of Mrs. Della (Smith) Corum, which will be found in this volume.

D. D. Corum attended the public schools of Johnson county and Central College at Fayette, Missouri. Until he was twenty years of age, he remained at home with his parents. He then began life for himself, engaged in farming on the place he now owns. In April, 1916, he began the dairy business on the "Edgewood Stock Farm" and from the beginning has met with splendid success.

The "Edgewood Stock Farm" comprises two hundred forty acres of land northwest of Warrensburg, which formerly belonged to the Colberns and was purchased from them by H. Strong Smith, the grandfather of D. D. Corum, about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Corum has at present forty-five head of Holstein and Jersey cows and calves, milking thirty cows at this season. Each cow has her individual stanchion and knows her place. Once each month, every cow is tested to ascertain the cost of her feed, the amount of milk given in return, and the percentage of butterfat. The milk is shipped twice daily to Kansas City, Missouri, the cows being milked at 5:30 a. m. and at 5:30 p. m. and the trip made twice to the station as the product from this dairy is A grade and must arrive in Kansas City in first-class condition. The milk is shipped in ten-gallon cans. The main dairy barn is 40 x 50 feet in dimensions with a fourteen-foot shed, built in 1914, and has a concrete floor and excellent drainage. Everything about the dairy is kept perfectly clean and sanitary. The milk is cooled immediately after it has been obtained, by placing it in cans in a concrete vat filled with cold water, which is iced in summer. Water is supplied both the dairy and residence from a well, three hundred feet deep, which was drilled in 1914. The water, which is soft, stands within fifteen feet of the top and is pumped by a gasoline engine. Mr. Corum has an ice storage house in connection with his dairy, which has a capacity of forty

tons of ice and is filled each winter with pond ice. To operate a good dairy, up to the standard of the requirements of the Kansas City Board of Health, means much hard work and that all things and persons connected with the dairy must be strictly clean and sanitary, that everything from cows to cars, from the washing of vessels to the washing of the dairy barn, must come up to the required standard. The cows, as well as the men employed in the dairy, must be tested for tuberculosis. Mr. Corum employs one assistant all the time and at times has a number of helpers at work on the farm.

One hundred eighty acres of the "Edgewood Stock Fram" are in bluegrass and pasture and the remaining sixty acres are usually planted in corn for silage. The silo now on the farm has a capacity of one hundred tons. It was erected in 1915 and is made of wood. Mr. Corum contemplates erecting another silo this year, 1917, which will have the same capacity as the one he now has. He feeds alfalfa and silage in the winter time, modifying the feed with cottonseed meal, beet meal, oil meal, bran, and hay.

September 21, 1914, D. D. Corum and May Foster were united in marriage. To this marriage has been born a son, H. Smith, born October 5, 1917. Mrs. Corum is the daughter of Fred and Flora (Day) Foster, of Warrensburg. Fred Foster is a well-known barber of Warrensburg. The Corum residence is a beautiful home, a structure of one and a half stories and containing seven rooms. An attractive feature about this home, which is modern in every respect, is the fine sleeping porch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Corum have a host of friends in Johnson county.

Mrs. Della B. (Smith) Corum, one of Johnson county's highly esteemed daughters, is a member of one of the prominent families in this section of Missouri. She was born in 1872 in Johnson county, the daughter of H. Strong and Mary (Dunkley) Smith. H. Strong Smith was born in Ohio in 1837, the son of A. Smith, with whom he came to Missouri in the early forties and they settled near Palmyra. A. Smith died in 1901 at Sweetsprings, Missouri, having attained the age of ninety-nine years and ten months. In 1867, H. Strong Smith came to Brownville, which later became known as Sweetsprings, and there engaged in farming, in which vocation he has been employed all his life. Mr. Smith is now residing at Sweetsprings. Mary (Dunkley) Smith was the only child of Dr. B. F. Dunkley, in whose honor the city of Dunksburg was named.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley was one of Senator Francis M. Cockrell's most

highly prized and respected friends. He was born in England, February 26, 1809, of the best lineage, and educated in Washington, D. C., and came to Warrensburg in 1848. Doctor Dunkley settled on section 1, township 47. He was engaged in the practice of medicine in Johnson county for more than forty years. Malarial fever was the scourge in July and August and September, and the doctor used oxen on his farm that he might have his horses to ride to see his patients. He had two horses and each day he rode one, visiting his patients on one side of the creek one day and the patients on the other side the next day. Doctor Dunkley was known as a very wealthy man in his day, being the owner of one thousand acres of valuable land in Johnson county. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Jane Porter in 1845 and to them was born one child, a daughter, Mary, who was reared to maturity in Johnson county and became the wife of H. Strong Smith and the mother of Della B. (Smith) Corum, the subject of this review. Doctor Dunkley's death occurred in Warrensburg in 1890 and his loss was long and keenly felt in Johnson county. The Dunkley home was one of the first in that part of the county surrounding Dunksburg.

Della B. (Smith) Corum attended Central College and after leaving college was united in marriage with Jack Corum, of Knob Noster, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Corum was born one child, a son, Dallas D., who is the proprietor of the "Edgewood Stock Farm," which is located three and a half miles northwest of Warrensburg. Mrs. Corum is at present residing with her father, H. Strong Smith, and her sister, Myrtle, in Sweetsprings, Missouri. The Cockrell family has long esteemed and admired Mrs. Corum and she was their guest for one winter, about five years past. She is a lady of countless admirable qualities.

William R. Cockefair, proprietor of the "Lakeview Dairy," is one of Johnson county's finest young men and most progressive citizens. He was born June 4, 1882, in Knox county, Missouri, the son of E. A. Cockefair, Sr., and Maria L. (Taylor) Cockefair. E. A. Cockefair, Sr., was born in New Jersey and in 1909, with his family, came to Johnson county, Missouri, where he located in Warrensburg for two years and then went to Moulton, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1916. His widow, Maria L. Cockefair, is at present residing in Albert Lea, Minnesota. E. A., Sr., and Maria L. Cockefair were the parents of the following children: E. A., Jr., who is the farm adviser in Greene county, Missouri; William R., the subject of this review; Laura, who is the wife

of L. L. Moore, of Albert Lea, Minnesota; and L. I., who is associated with L. L. Moore in the management of a large estate of twenty-five hundred acres of land at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

William R. Cockefair attended school at Unionville, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Unionville High School and of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, where he specialized in the study of agriculture. He was a member of the class of 1908. After completing his work in the State University, Mr. Cockefair assumed charge of the land owned by Blackwater Farm Company, a tract of two thousand acres in Johnson county, which the company was endeavoring to reclaim for cultivation by irrigation. For six years, Mr. Cockefair was in the employ of this company and during that time assisted in developing, improving, and selling several farms in the district in which he now resides. In 1914, William R. Cockefair resigned his position with the Blackwater Farm Company to engage in farming and later, in the dairy business. At the time of this writing, in 1917, Mr. Cockefair has the lease of the J. C. Christopher place, comprising one hundred forty acres of land in Johnson county, which farm he is developing into a first-class dairy and truck farm.

In 1911, William R. Cockefair was united in marriage with Caroline B. Benton, the daughter of R. H. and Alice (Johnson) Benton, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Benton are honored pioneers of Lafayette county, Missouri. The farm, which R. H. Benton now owns, located near Higginsville, was entered from the government by his father. R. H. Benton is a Confederate veteran and for many years was superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville. Mr. and Mrs. Benton are the parents of five children: C. R., of Kansas City, Missouri, who is superintendent of the passenger department of the C. & R. Railway Company; Mrs. Harriet B. Stanwood, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. William R. Cockefair, the wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. E. L. Lusk, of Roswell, New Mexico; and R. H., Jr., who is the specialist in beef cattle employed by the Louisiana State Agricultural College. To William R. and Caroline B. (Benton) Cockefair have been born two children, one son and one daughter, William R., Jr. and Harriet Benton. Mrs. William R. Cockefair is a highly intellectual and splendidly educated lady of winning personality and excellent attainments. She is a graduate of University of Missouri, Columbia, from which institution she has three degrees, the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, and the Master's. Mrs.

Cokefair was president of the Homemaker's Club, a county organization, for two years, until 1916 and at the present time she is a member of the Ladies' Council of Defense of Johnson county.

The "Lakeview Dairy" is one of the best and most sanitary in the State of Missouri. Mr. Cockefair has at the present time twenty-one Jersey cows, nineteen of which he is milking. The milk is retailed in the city of Warrensburg, delivered in paraffine paper individual containers and on ice. One delivery is made each day, starting at 7:30 A. M. The product of the "Lakeview Dairy" is emphatically A grade and the milk will keep sweet, under ordinary conditions, two days, because of the perfect, sanitary methods employed in obtaining and caring for the milk. Within five minutes after the milking, the milk is reduced in temperature to fifty degrees and twenty-five minutes later it is forty-five degrees. The milkroom is constructed of concrete and over it is a large water tank, kept filled with cold water pumped by a gasoline engine from a spring. The milk barn is 22 x 44 feet in dimensions, with an individual stanchion for each cow, concrete floor, which is thoroughly cleansed daily by the use of hose attached to a water pipe, and all the interior walls are whitewashed. The room is kept scrupulously clean and at milking time is an attractive place. Milk is not the only product of the "Lakeview Dairy," as sixty pounds of cottage cheese have been sold weekly besides gallons of excellent butter-milk.

Sixty acres of the farm Mr. Cockefair has in bluegrass and sixty acres in meadow, with the remaining twenty acres devoted to corn raising and truck gardening. In the garden, are grown tomatoes, beets, carrots, salsify, and corn, besides the berries grown on the place, one acre being given to strawberries and a half acre to blackberries. Mr. Cockefair produces on the farm almost all the feed he uses in the dairy, feeding the stock clover hay and alfalfa in the summer time and the same in winter, except that the feed is modified with cottonseed meal, silage, and bran. He is planning the erection of a silo this season, 1917.

William R. Cockefair began life for himself without any capital except a splendid mind and a strong will. He made his own way through the State University and is now getting a splendid start in the business world, solely through his own energetic efforts and with the noble assistance of his wife, who has always willingly and cheerfully given her support and encouragement in all that Mr. Cockefair has attempted

to do. He firmly believes that there are just as great opportunities for the young man of today as there ever were and that all one needs to make a success in life are a willingness to take advantage of the opportunities offered and a strong determination not to fail—and he is certainly proving the truth of his hopeful theory. There is no more worthy, better, upright, young men in Missouri than William R. Coke-fair and he deserves every bit of success which in the future will undoubtedly attend his efforts as it has in the past.

John Adams, one of Johnson county's pioneers, is a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman of Montserrat township. He is the sixth child born to his parents, Thomas and Sarah Ann Adams, his birth occurring on the old homestead belonging to his father, February 8, 1856, which place is now owned by his brother, George. Thomas Adams was born in 1820 in North Carolina. When he was fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to Missouri. The Adams family settled in Johnson county the year the county was organized, in 1834. They resided on the farm now owned by Mr. Sproat and on this place John Adams, the father of Thomas Adams, died in 1867. Thomas Adams was an industrious, intelligent agriculturist. He was chiefly engaged in raising cattle and sheep on his splendid farm of four hundred acres of land, one hundred sixty acres of which he had entered from the government, but he also kept a few horses and mules. The Adams farm was at that time heavily timbered and in the first years following the Civil War there were no fences in the county worthy of the name, practically all the land being open prairie. Thomas Adams enlisted in the Civil War with the Union army and served throughout the struggle of four years, serving at first with the home guards. He had married many years prior to the war, in 1846, and to him and Sarah Ann Adams were born the following children : Jane, the wife of George Roberts, Knob Noster, Missouri; Martha, who died in Oregon; Mary, the wife of Tom Clare, Jefferson township, Johnson county; Amanda, the wife of Timothy George, of Montana; Bettie, the wife of J. W. Dawson; John, of this review; James, Warrensburg, Missouri; Annie, the wife of James Ivy, Columbus, Kansas; George, on the old homestead, Montserrat township; Sallie, the wife of John Dillingham; Julia, the wife of Walter Hay, Walla Walla, Washington; and Thomas B., Miami, Oklahoma. The barn, which Thomas Adams erected many years ago, is still standing on the homestead, now owned by George



Z'EVAN E. (MARSHALL) ADAMS.



JOHN ADAMS.

Adams. This barn is exceptionally worthy of mention, having been built of black walnut. An immense walnut tree, which was at least six feet in diameter and sixty feet to the first limb, had been blown down and from it were sawed the boards of genuine black walnut, now so very valuable and scarce, and they were used in the construction of this barn. At least sixteen-foot lumber was obtained from the limb. The father's death occurred January 4, 1888 and in August, 1910 the mother joined him in death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were fine, estimable, worthy citizens, who nobly did their part in the work of upbuilding the county and state.

At the age of twenty-four years, on March 2, 1880, John Adams began farming for himself. He is now owner of five hundred twenty-six acres of valuable farm land in Johnson county, practically all of which tract is under cultivation or in meadow. Two hundred acres of the place are annually farmed. Mr. Adams gives much time and attention to raising Hereford cattle, having at present one hundred two head on his farm, with a high-priced, registered male, "San Pedro, I," at the head of the herd. He usually keeps from five to six hundred dollars worth of hogs each year and a few sheep.

John Adams and Elizabeth Marshall were united in marriage March 2, 1880 and to them were born eight children: Lillie F., born December 10, 1880, the wife of S. V. Dudley, of California; Everett E., who is farming on a place south of the home place; Almon, a member of Company B, Sixty-first Infantry, National Army; Myrtle, the wife of Mr. Hildebrand, residing on a farm one mile from the home place; Lulu May, the wife of Frank Judd, Bertsville, Johnson county; Ora, the wife of Mr. Lee McGraw, residing with her father, for whom she is keeping house; Charles, at home; and Estelle, the wife of Mr. John W. Sullivan, Warrensburg, Missouri. Mrs. Adams departed this life February 22, 1917 at the age of sixty-one years. She was a brave, noble, highly estimable woman, one whose gentle, kindly, pureminded spirit exerted a marked influence for good in her community and in her home, one who has been sadly and deeply missed by her scores of friends. She was, and Mr. Adams is, a worthy and consistent Christian, a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Adams is at present the school director in his home district.

James M. Hamisfar, proprietor of the "Elmwood Farm" in War-

warrensburg township, was born in 1862 in Perry county, Ohio. He is the son of Dr. L. R. and Mary C. (Williams) Hamisfar, both of whom were born in Perry county, Ohio. Dr. L. R. Hamisfar was the son of Karl Hamisfar, who emigrated in early manhood from Germany to America, and settled in Ohio. Mary C. (Williams) Hamisfar is the daughter of William Williams, of Pennsylvania. Her grandmother, Mary Wright, was an aunt of the renowned Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, the gifted inventors of the aeroplane. Dr. L. R. and Mary C. Hamisfar were the parents of the following children: J. M., the subject of this review; M. D., a well-known dentist of Warrensburg; Lulu, whose death occurred in Ohio; Charles, who died in 1873 in Warrensburg; and Florence K., who is a teacher in the city schools of Warrensburg.

Dr. L. R. Hamisfar came to Missouri in the spring of 1860 and bargained for the Wilson Halley place of two hundred eighty-six acres of land in Johnson county. The father of Wilson Halley died before the deal was consummated and Mr. Hamisfar purchased the farm from the administrators of the estate, paying thirteen and a half dollars an acre for the land. Due to the unsettled conditions of war times, Dr. L. R. Hamisfar returned to Ohio and engaged in practice of dentistry, which profession he followed until 1873, when he came with his family to Johnson county and settled on the farm purchased many years prior to their coming. On the Hamisfar homestead in Warrensburg township, Dr. L. R. Hamisfar died in October, 1882. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Mount Zion. Dr. L. R. Hamisfar was a highly intelligent and esteemed citizen of Johnson county, whose loss has long been keenly felt. His widow is now residing in Warrensburg, Missouri.

J. M. Hamisfar obtained his early education in the district schools of Johnson county. He was later a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School for three years. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place and since 1882, has followed farming. The Hamisfar place is known as the "Elmwood Farm," the name having been registered. With the exception of about ninety acres this farm is all excellent, tillable land, one hundred twenty acres of which are in wheat, at the time of this writing, fifteen acres in oats, one hundred ten acres in corn, and the balance in meadow and pasture. "Elmwood

Farm" is located four miles south of Warrensburg and is one of the best in Johnson county. Three residences have been burned on "Elmwood Farm" at different times. Two of the homes were burned during the Civil War, one by the Federals and one by the Confederates. In 1910, the third residence was destroyed by fire, started in some unknown way, as the family were away at the time. In the last fire, there were five hundred dollars in the house, when it was burned, two hundred twenty-five dollars of which were recovered, some of the money being silver and a part paper made good by the United States government.

October 26, 1901, J. M. Hamisfar and Hattie Baker, the daughter of Morris and Sarah (Prince) Baker, of Warrensburg township, were united in marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker were natives of Indiana, who came to Johnson county after the Civil War had ended and settled in Warrensburg township. Both father and mother of Mrs. Hamisfar are now deceased. The father died in March, 1912 and the mother four years later. Mrs. Baker was killed accidentally in a tragic incident in November, 1916, at the crossing on the railway at Lewis Station, Missouri. Mrs. J. M. Hamisfar has five sisters and four brothers now living and three sisters deceased. The living brothers and sisters are as follow: W. T. Baker, Warrensburg; James Baker, a prosperous blacksmith of Post Oak township; Marion White Baker, resides in New Mexico; John Baker, resides in Oklahoma; Mrs. Della Daugherty, of Lewis Station, Missouri; Mrs. Lottie Kelly, of Lewis Station, Missouri; Mrs. Susie Newland, Cornelia, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Lord, resides in Oklahoma; and Mrs. Mollie Ball, Windsor, Missouri. To J. M. and Hattie (Baker) Hamisfar have been born five children: Lillie, who is now the wife of Clyde Greer, of Warrensburg township; Mary, Nellie M., James M., Jr., and Rosalie, who are at home with their parents. The Hamisfar family has long been prominent in this section of Missouri and Mr. and Mrs. Hamisfar are of the best pioneer lineage and are numbered among the excellent citizens of Warrensburg township.

In 1900, J. M. Hamisfar was appointed census enumerator of Warrensburg township and again in 1910. In 1902, he was offered a position in the United States census department, but was obliged from existing circumstances to refuse. Mr. Hamisfar has ever been keenly alert to the interests of his township and county and it was he, who

circulated the successful petition for the establishment of rural mail routes in this county and it is chiefly due to his energetic efforts that Johnson county now enjoys the excellent mail service it has.

John W. Bowman, the widely-known merchant and blacksmith, whose store, shop, and residence constitute the little town, on the Leeton-Warrensburg road, which the people of Johnson county call Bowmansville, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in 1859 in Richland county, Wisconsin, the son of John Bowman, Sr. and Lucinda (Shepard) Bowman. John Bowman Sr. was born in Ohio, and in early manhood moved to Wisconsin, thence to Illinois and from Illinois to Johnson county, Missouri, with his family, in 1867. The Bowman family settled on a farm, known as the Adam Fickas farm, after having lived one year on a place south of Warrensburg, and three years on the Oskeday place, now owned by the Mohlers, which is located south of Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman, Sr., resided on the Fickas farm for twenty years. At the time of his death February 1, 1911, Mr. Bowman was with his son, John, Jr. The mother died on August 12 of the same year. The remains of both parents were interred in the cemetery near Warrensburg, known as the Dunkard cemetery. John Bowman, Sr., and Lucinda (Shepard) Bowman were the parents of the following children: Lizzie, the wife of Finis Faubian, Warrensburg township; Anna, the widow of Alfred McDonald, Post Oak township; Christian, deceased; John W., Jr., the subject of this review; Daniel, Warrensburg; Mary, the wife of John McGirl, Hazel Hill township; and Lydia, the wife of Thomas Myers.

John W. Bowman, Jr. received his education in the district school in Johnson county, at Possum Trot schoolhouse. He remained with his parents as long as they lived and until he was thirty years of age, he was engaged in farming. At that time, he began blacksmithing on the farm. In 1896, he erected his present shop. Mr. Bowman's blacksmith shop is equipped with all the latest and modern machinery and tools, being supplied with a triphammer, woodworking machine with band saw, boring machine, planer, cold tire setter, plow welding machine, and power punching machine, all of which are operated by a gasoline engine. Mr. Bowman sharpened plows with an iron wedge for an anvil, when he began business more than a score of years ago. In 1905, he opened a general store in addition to his shop of which his

older son, James, has charge while the younger son, Joseph, assists his father in the blacksmith shop. The store and shop constitute Bowmansville's principal and only business establishments and there is probably not another town in Missouri where all the citizens are congenial members of one family, all cooperating as harmoniously as do the citizens of this little town.

In 1890, John W. Bowman, Jr. and Mary Miller were united in marriage. Mary (Miller) Bowman is the daughter of John and Emily (Miller) Miller, who were the parents of the following children: Ed, Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Arthur, Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Mrs. Lydia Ohmart, who resides in Oklahoma; Mrs. Effie Galion, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas; and Mrs. John W. Bowman, the wife of the subject of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have been born two sons: James F. and Joseph E., both of whom are associated with their father in conducting the business interests of Bowmansville. They have established a splendid reputation in Johnson county and the name of Bowman is the synonym for honest, honorable, upright dealings. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are numbered among the county's most substantial citizens.

Erskine McClean, manager of the McClean & Elliott Stock Farm, vice-president of the Johnson County Purebreds Breeders' Association, is one of the progressive stockmen of Johnson county. He was born in 1869 on the homestead of the McCleans in Johnson county, son of William and Mary Jane (Robinson) McClean. William McClean was born in Ross county, Ohio in 1827, the son of John and Sarah McClean. John McClean was a tanner by trade and he and his wife resided in Chillicothe, Ohio, their two sons, William and Samuel, having complete charge of the home farm in Ross county. Mary Jane (Robinson) McClean was the daughter of Joshua and Hannah Robinson, of Chillicothe, Ohio. William McClean and Mary Jane Robinson were united in marriage in Ohio and to them were born the following children, who are now living, two having died in infancy: Henry, Los Angeles, California; Lucy, Warrensburg; Mary, wife of James B. Elliott, with whom Erskine McClean is associated in stock raising; William, Jr., of Etiwanda, California; Erskine R., the subject of this review; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Clark, of Canon City, Colorado.

William McClean came with his family to Johnson county, Mis-

souri from Ohio in 1867. In the spring of 1868, he purchased the farm three and a half miles northwest of Warrensburg, which is now owned and conducted by his son, Erskine, and son-in-law, James B. Elliott. In that year from a very humble start with a pure-bred Shorthorn bull and cow, which he brought with him from Ohio, William McClean began the stock business, which has been continued since his death by McClean & Elliott and which has attained in recent years mammoth proportions. He was a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns in Ohio and he brought to Missouri in 1868 "Cherokee," a registered bull, Number 6536, red, which was purchased from Morgan Hayes in February, 1868 at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio and brought to Johnson county in March of that year, and "Highland Belle," a pure bred red cow, which was purchased from Thomas Kirk at Washington Court House, Ohio.

From the stockbook kept by William McClean, showing the name, date of purchase, place of purchase, and the record of each pure bred animal on his farm, from the time he bought the place in 1868 until his death in 1902, the following record was taken: In 1871, Mr. McClean purchased "Derby," a red roan bull, Number 9740, from Jesse Hagler, of Fayette county Ohio; in May, 1871, "Kitty Clover," a roan cow; in September, 1881, "Blushing Maiden," a red cow and "Lelia Major" was purchased from C. E. Leonard, of Cooper county, Missouri; in April, 1883, two red and two roan cows were purchased, namely: "Angelica, 28," "Rosamond of Rovenswood," "Blushing Beauty," and "British Girl."

William McClean owned five hundred fifty acres of land in one tract, a portion of which is the present McClean estate. He was one of the very first successful breeders in Johnson county. He sold all his stock at private sales and in the early days of the seventies, when cattle sold at a low price, Mr. McClean suffered all the ill luck in common with the other stockmen of that time, but he never became discouraged or lost faith in high grade cattle. He believed firmly that Johnson county would be one of the best stock counties in the state and that to win a place for the county the quality of the stock must be kept up to the highest standard. He was a careful, conscientious, capable business man, one whose methods are well worth emulating. He did more, perhaps, than any other one man to place Johnson county

in the front rank in stock raising. His death, which occurred in March, 1902, has long been lamented in this section of Missouri. Mrs. McClean joined her husband in death in July, 1915 and both were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

Erskine McClean attended the public schools of Warrensburg and later was a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School prior to 1891. He was reared on the farm and has from boyhood days been interested in stock raising. After his father died in 1902, the original herd of cattle, consisting of forty-five head, was sold and Erskine McClean and James B. Elliott formed a partnership and began the breeding of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. They established the herd on the McClean estate, which comprises four hundred thirty acres of the original farm purchased by William McClean in 1867, by the purchase in 1905 of an "Orange Blossom Cruickshank" bull, "Orange Lad," three Scotch cows, two "Orange Blossoms" and a "Marsh Violet," two Scotch Topped "Charming Rose" cows, and an eighteen hundred pound Scotch Topped "Harriet," with a few of the cows left on the farm after the dispersion of the herd of Shorthorns owned by the William McClean estate in the autumn of 1904. McClean & Elliott have had but one public sale and this was held only for the reason that the herd had outgrown the capacity of the farm. At the time of this writing in 1917, McClean & Elliott have fifty head of Shorthorns on the farm, the herd headed by "Our Red Choice," a pure-bred Scotch bull, Number 420533, which is considered the best that has ever been on the farm. The firm has had splendid and deserved success. They sold three carloads of stock in the spring of 1917, shipping cattle to Texas, New Mexico, Alabama, Kansas, Idaho, Montana, and even to Canada. Fifty years of straight, honorable business methods, as strictly adhered to by William McClean and continued by McClean & Elliott have given this firm an enviable reputation, which is country-wide.

October 1, 1902, Erskine McClean was united in marriage with Viola D. Drummond, the daughter of Albert and Eliza Drummond, of Warrensburg. To Erskine and Viola McClean has been born one son, Albert Erskine. Mr. McClean is a "booster" for pure-breds. Probably two-thirds of the breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Johnson county obtained their foundation stock from the herd owned by McClean & Elliott.

Oren J. Bush, one of Johnson county's leading agriculturists, is a member of an old family in the history of this country. He was born May 19, 1866 in Warrensburg township, the son of Andrew Jackson and Mary (Fuller) Bush, both natives of New York. A. J. Bush was born December 18, 1832 in Chautauqua county, New York, the son of Stephen Bush, Jr., whose father entered four hundred acres of land in Chautauqua county from the government. Stephen Bush, Jr. was the son of Stephen Bush, Sr., a veteran of the Revolutionary War, who took an active and prominent part in the campaign around New York, in the struggle of the British for the Hudson river and the middle states in 1777. He was present at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777, when six thousand regular troops, his entire army, were marched off the field by the Americans, who proudly unfurled their new flag, which had been adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777. Burgoyne's army had been suffering terribly from lack of food, as the Americans had cut off all the British supplies from Canada, and Stephen Bush, Sr. often stated that although the English felt the disgrace of surrender to the raw American troops, the Hessians did not care at all. Mr. Bush used to say emphatically, "The English were mad." Stephen Bush, Sr. was the son of Ashal Bush, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts probably in 1750. Ashal Bush was the father of two sons: Ashal, Jr., who was lost at sea, while serving in the navy during the Revolutionary War; and Stephen, Sr., of whom mention has been made.

A. J. Bush, the father of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Chautauqua county, New York. March 5, 1863 he was married in Wisconsin to Mary Fuller, who was born in New York in 1841. In the spring of 1865, they came to Johnson county, Missouri, where they located on the Dalton place in Warrensburg township. Mr. Bush's first acquaintance in Johnson county was the father of John Gilkeson. In 1867, he purchased his first land owned in the new Western home, fifty-five acres, for which he paid nine dollars an acre, and later, forty acres, which he bought from the Colberns. At a still later time, A. J. Bush further increased his holdings, by purchasing twenty acres of land in Johnson county. He then engaged in farming and stock raising, which vocations he has followed ever since his coming West, until quite recently, when he became interested in bee culture. Mr. Bush died July 20, 1917 at eighty-four years of age. His widow is seventy-



MARY M. GETTLER BUSH.



ANDREW JACKSON BUSH.

five years of age and still active. A. J. and Mary M. (Fuller) Bush were the parents of one son, O. J., the subject of this review, who lived with his parents on the home place, having the active supervision of the farm work.

A. J. Bush came to Missouri from Wisconsin, where he had been engaged in teaching school and in conducting a mercantile establishment. He was a gentleman of the old school, highly intelligent and possessing kindly and courtly manners, whom to know was to respect and admire. Both he and Mrs. Bush were highly valued in Johnson county, where they resided so many years.

A. J. Bush, Judge Burford, and "Uncle James" Fickas organized School District Number 55, which is now known as the Oakland district, and here O. J. Bush received his early education. He was later a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School for four winters. O. J. Bush has always remained on the home place with his parents and practically all his life has been interested in farming and stock raising. He has devoted his attention largely to raising stock, although he has fed some. He handles a good grade of Hampshire hogs, some of which are purebred, and fine cattle.

February 15, 1898, O. J. Bush and Mary E. Neet were united in marriage. Mary E. (Neet) Bush is the daughter of Jacob and Hester Neet, who reside in Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are parents of seven children, six of whom are now living: William, who was born December 25, 1898; Mabel, who died at the age of eighteen years; Bessie, Hester, Clark, David, and Glenn.

O. J. Bush is farming the home place, which comprises two hundred forty acres of excellent farm land in Johnson county. In addition, Mr. Bush is owner of a tract of timber land, embracing four and a half acres, which land was entered by Allie Marr, a son of "Uncle David" Marr, who with Judge Morrow, was one of the charter members of the Warrensburg Presbyterian church. O. J. Bush is one of the seven members of the County Defense Committee in Warrensburg township. He and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Houts' Chapel Methodist church.

A. J. Bush was one of the oldest members of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Johnson county. He was affiliated with the Corinthian chapter.

James Harvey Lampkin, of the firm Stockton & Lampkin of Warrensburg, was born in 1854 in Osage county, Missouri. He is a member of a prominent colonial family, the son of Andrew Jackson and Rosanna E. (Adams) Lampkin. The father of Andrew Jackson Lampkin took an active and prominent part in the battle of New Orleans, on January 8, 1815, serving under General Andrew Jackson. Both parents of Andrew Jackson Lampkin died when he was but a little child and he was reared by an uncle, Alex Gray, who lived near Nashville, Tennessee. The lad was reared to maturity in Tennessee and in early manhood came to Missouri, locating in Osage county in 1854. Rosanna E. (Adams) Lampkin was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the daughter of Jesse Adams, of Baltimore. The genealogy of Jesse Adams traces back to the same ancestors as those of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, president of the United States from 1825 until 1829. They were distant cousins. Mrs. Jesse Adams was a member of the royal family Ayers, and because of her marriage with one not of noble birth, she was disinherited by her father. The father of Jesse Adams was a wealthy shipowner, operating a line of vessels on the Chesapeake. Mrs. Lampkin died in Osage county in 1879 and her remains were interred in the cemetery there. In 1882, Mr. Lampkin moved to Johnson county and settled in Kingsville, later moved to Warrensburg, where his death occurred in 1897. Interment was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

James Harvey Lampkin received his education in the public schools of Osage county, Missouri. At the age of seventeen years, he began life for himself, engaged in farming in Osage county. When twenty-one years of age, he entered the contracting business, furnishing ties for the Missouri Pacific railway, in which work he was employed for three years. Mr. Lampkin came to Kingsville in 1881 and entered the grain business. For fifteen years, he was engaged in the grain business at Kingsville, Missouri, where he also bought and sold stock. In 1889, he accepted a position as traveling salesman with Langenbarg Brothers & Company, grain commission men, of St. Louis, which position he held for three years. Mr. Lampkin then moved to Leeton, Missouri, where he was in the grain business for one year. From Leeton he came to Warrensburg and in 1907 became associated with the firm Stockton & Lampkin, wholesale and retail dealers in coal, grain, feed, and flour. Mr. Lampkin is a "hustler" and he is the buyer for

the firm, purchasing much of the hay, grain, and other produce loaded at stations outside Warrensburg. The firm's business is increasing each year for they are well known all over the country in this section of Missouri for their prompt, honorable, and fair dealings. No contract has yet been made with Stockton & Lampkin, which has not been satisfactorily fulfilled to the letter. James Harvey Lampkin and E. B. Stockton are numbered among the county's most valued and substantial citizens.

February 22, 1880, James Harvey Lampkin and Julia Ann Agee, of Osage county, Missouri, were united in marriage. The marriage ceremony was performed about four miles east of Lynn on the state road leading from St. Louis to Jefferson City and was performed by Captain Kidd, a justice of the peace. Both the bride and groom and the witnesses were on horseback in the road in front of the "squire's" residence during the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. James Lampkin were the parents of three sons: Ralph, who is now deceased; Claud, who is now deceased; Clay, who married the daughter of W. J. Snoddy, of Warrensburg, and they reside in Jefferson City, Missouri, where he is employed as extra dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific railway. The mother died in 1905. In 1907, Mr. Lampkin was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Fristoe, of Warrensburg and they reside at 106 Broad street in that city.

Stockton & Lampkin, dealers in Feed, Coal & Aristos Flour, Warrensburg, have been in business in this city for the past twenty-two years. They began business together in 1907 on North Holden street, where they erected a mill from the very foundation. The framework of the mill building is of native lumber, which was cut and sawed on the banks of Blackwater and hauled to Warrensburg in wagons. The original building, which was destroyed by fire was 28 x 32 feet in dimensions. New buildings have since been built and the present building is 40 x 60, with an office and storeroom 20 x 60, and a shed 25 x 60 feet. A hay barn, used in connection with the feed business, is 50 x 50 feet and located at the rear of the mill lot.

This business firm is engaged in the work of grinding mill feeds of all kinds. They also buy and ship grain and hay. Storage capacity of ten thousand bushels. Coal sheds on "Quarry switch." Also handle field seeds and clean grain and seeds for farmers. Employ about six men at present, sometimes more—ship large quantities from various

stations along road. The capacity of the mill is one hundred twenty bushels of meal daily and about three hundred bushels of chop feed. Stockton & Lampkin are also interested in the Boyd Coal Company, operating two coal mines located one and a half miles east of Warrensburg. The mines are on the Burkarth place. The firm has just completed a shaft thirty-two feet in depth running to a vein of coal twenty-two to twenty-six inches in thickness and of excellent quality. Near this mine is the mine operated by the twenty-thousand-dollar stripping machine, put in operation in September, 1916 by these enterprising men. Six men are daily employed in operating this stripping machine. The dirt, rock, soapstone, twenty-five feet in depth, are shoveled from the vein of coal. Above the coal, about eight feet, is a layer of flint rock, which is utilized by being crushed. A stone crusher has been installed at the mine for this purpose. The crushed stone from the Stockton & Lampkin mine has been found to be of the best quality for concrete work and as good as any in the state. It is being used in the foundation work for the new Normal building and has given perfect satisfaction. The demand is far greater than the supply.

E. B. Stockton is also a member of the firm Stockton & Lowe, which handle building materials, their place of business being located on the switch of the Missouri Pacific railway. Stockton & Lowe manufacture concrete blocks, steps and many different building materials. A sketch of this firm is given in connection with the biography of Charles Lowe, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

George M. Boyd, foreman of the Boyd Coal Company of Warrensburg, has been connected with the coal business in Johnson county since 1878 or 1879. He is the son of Thomas H. Boyd, who was engaged in the mining business in Johnson county for many years. George M. Boyd is the oldest child born to his parents, Thomas H. and Jennie (McIntosh) Boyd. The others were as follow: Margaret, wife of L. M. Hare, of Pittsburg, Kansas; Thomas, Jr., died in 1889 at Knob Noster, Missouri; Susie, wife of Tell Zuber, of Knob Noster, Missouri; John, died at Knob Noster, Missouri in September, 1896; and Nettie, the wife of Frank Booth, of Kansas City, Missouri. The mother was born in Scotland in 1844 and with her husband came to America about 1865. Her death occurred January 1, 1880. Thomas H. Boyd was again married, his second wife being Mary E. Clifford, of Wisconsin. To them were born six children: Timothy, superintendent of the brick

company at Ginger, Texas; Mrs. Rufus Brindle, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. William Connor, Denver, Colorado; William, who resides in Ginger, Texas; Mrs. Arthur Heider, Terbell, California; and Archie, deceased.

Before Thomas H. Boyd came to Missouri, John A. Gallaher was the superintendent of the mines at Montserrat and had been mining coal there for five years prior to Mr. Boyd's coming. In the spring of 1880, Thomas H. Boyd opened a coal mine at Clearfork and the two mines, the one at Montserrat and the other at Clearfork, employed at the time between six and eight hundred miners. In the spring of 1882, five hundred convicts from the State penitentiary were imported for use in the mines by Gallaher, under a four-year contract. A fight was made on the convict laborers by the local miners and the men were returned to the penitentiary in the spring of 1884. During the time the convicts were employed at the mines, the stockade was burned down by a fire started when one of the criminals threw a lighted lamp at the warden. While the stockade was being rebuilt, the convicts were kept down in the mines, which was from seven to nine days. After they were permanently removed, the Clearfork Coal Company assumed control of the mines and operated the Clearfork mine until 1887. Since that time, nothing much in the line of mining has been done there. The vein of coal in the Montserrat mine was from four to six feet in depth. Thomas H. Boyd went from the Clearfork mine to one which he opened at Knob Noster, where the vein was four or four and a half feet in depth, and which he operated for five years. His death occurred in 1905 at Knob Noster and his remains were interred at that place.

George M. Boyd received his education in the public schools of Johnson county, attending school at Montserrat. At the age of fourteen years, he left school and began working with his father in the mines. He has been engaged in the coal and brick business practically ever since he was a lad. Mr. Boyd has literally grown up with the coal business in Johnson county and there is no more capable miner in Missouri. For twenty-four years he conducted the brick plant at Knob Noster, associated with his father in the ownership of the plant, the firm being known as Boyd & Son. In 1912 the plant was incorporated and the ensuing year Mr. Boyd accepted the position of foreman of the Boyd Coal Company of Warrensburg.

In April, 1883, George M. Boyd and Louisa Clifford were united

in marriage. Louisa (Clifford) Boyd is the daughter of Timonny and Mary Clifford, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Both parents of Mrs. Boyd are now deceased. To George M. and Louisa Boyd have been born the following children: Thomas W., married Mrs. Louisa Riggs, Knob Noster, Missouri; John, who married Sadie Brindle, Warrensburg; George E., married Ursa Vickery, Warrensburg; Robert, married Buena Ragner, Knob Noster, Missouri; Timothy, married Ruth Gardner, Knob Noster, Missouri; Frances, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and resides at home with her parents; and William Tell, who is a lad in the grade school of Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd reside at 210 East Gay street in Warrensburg.

James Crutcher, Jr., formerly of Hazel Hill township, Johnson county, was born in 1847 in Hardin county, Kentucky. He is the son of James Crutcher, Sr. and Martha (Riddle) Crutcher, pioneers of Hazel Hill township, the former, a native of Hardin county, Kentucky and the latter, of Ohio. They were united in marriage in Hardin county and in 1856 came to Missouri, and settled on a farm of three hundred acres of land in Hazel Hill township, which James Crutcher, Sr. purchased, paying ten dollars an acre. The tract was fairly well improved for those days, having both a house and barn upon it. James Crutcher, Sr. and Martha (Riddle) Crutcher were the parents of the following children: Rebecca Elizabeth, who was the wife of A. J. Stockton and the mother of E. B. Stockton and Mattie B. (Stockton) Bridges, of whom further mention is made in this volume, and her death occurred July 28, 1916, interment being made in the cemetery at Warrensburg; Emma B., who is the wife of Joseph Norris, of Leavenworth, Kansas; James, Jr., the subject of this review; Robert H., who died at Leavenworth, Kansas; Sallie Bell, who was the wife of William Thompson and is now deceased; Kate Clara, the widow of W. F. Kirkland, Leavenworth, Kansas; and E. H., who died in Illinois.

James Crutcher, Jr. came with his parents to Johnson county in 1856. He remained in this county ten years and since he attained maturity has resided in several different states, at one time making his home in Oklahoma, at another in Kansas, and at times returning to Missouri. Mr. Crutcher is a close observer and he has a well stored mind, filled with a knowledge of the estates in which he has resided.

In 1869, James Crutcher, Jr. was united in marriage with Margaret

Leona McMahan, of Hazel Hill township. To Mr. and Mrs. James Crutcher, Jr. were born seven children: William, Girard, Kansas; Nettie, wife of David Heizer, Columbus township, Johnson county; Mary, wife of Joseph Brown, Girard, Kansas; Lennie, wife of Ed Brown, Girard, Kansas; Alberta, married Neeley Murdock, and she is now deceased; Fred, New South Wales, Australia; and Frank, Seattle, Washington. The mother died in 1900 and is buried at Girard, Kansas.

Charles R. Bridges, an efficient clerk in the Warrensburg post-office, was born March 24, 1874 in Chilhowee township in Johnson county. He is the fourth child born to his parents, James A. and Nancy Jane (Reed) Bridges, who were the parents of the following children: W. S., of Portland, Oregon; Lucy J., who was the wife of W. P. Foster, of Chilhowee, Missouri, and is now deceased, her remains are buried in the cemetery at Carlton, Kansas; Vina Prue, Pomona, California; and Charles R., the subject of this review. James A. Bridges was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, on a farm twenty miles east of Nashville, where he was reared to maturity. When he was twenty-one years of age, he came to Missouri and prior to the Civil War settled in Johnson county. At one time, James A. Bridges was tax collector in Chilhowee township. When the county infirmary was located in Chilhowee township, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges were for several years in charge of that institution. Mr. Bridges was an upright citizen, worthy of the highest esteem and his death, which occurred at Warrensburg in 1903, was the source of universal regret in this county. The widow of James A. Bridges now resides in Warrensburg.

Charles R. Bridges received his early education in the public schools of Johnson county. He was later a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School. Since he was sixteen years of age, he has made his own way in the world. For two years, he was employed in the grocery of C. W. Cord and later, in the grocery of Wheeler & Stockton. After several years service in the latter grocery, Mr. Bridges accepted a position with the J. A. Hamrick & Ditter Medis Mercantile Company. In 1903, he was appointed a rural mail carrier on a route out of Warrensburg, which position he held for five years, when he received the appointment as city mail carrier. Mr. Bridges was thus employed when he was offered the position of clerk in the Warrensburg postoffice, which he now holds.

In October, 1900, Charles R. Bridges and Mattie B. Stockton were

united in marriage. Mattie B. (Stockton) Bridges is the daughter of A. J. and Rebecca E. (Crutcher) Stockton, of Warrensburg. A. J. Stockton was the son of William Stockton, who came to Johnson county in 1832. William Stockton spent his first winter in Missouri on the farm of Pleasant Rice, one of Johnson county's first pioneers. The next year, Mr. Stockton entered a tract of land in Hazel Hill township from the government and on this place his son, A. J., was born. William Stockton was the father of thirteen children, only one of whom is now living, Marion Stockton, who resides in Warrensburg in his home on Broad street. Rebecca E. (Crutcher) Stockton came to Missouri with her parents, James and Martha (Riddle) Crutcher, from Hardin county, Kentucky. A biographical sketch of Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher will be found elsewhere in this volume, in the review of the life of James Crutcher. To Charles R. and Mattie B. (Stockton) Bridges have been born four children: Russell, Don, Charlene, and Jack Emmett.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bridges reside at 315 West South street, Warrensburg. They are numbered among the county's best families and are highly respected in the city of Warrensburg.

J. B. H. Howerton, a well-known and highly respected farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a native of Johnson county. He was born in 1875, a son of Dr. R. H. Howerton, who was a prominent physician of Cass and Cooper counties, a native of North Carolina. Dr. Howerton was a son of Heritage Howerton, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The doctor read and studied medicine under the instructions of his uncle, Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, and later took a course of lectures in the medical college at Cincinnati and then began the practice of medicine in Johnson county, associated with his uncle, Dr. Wall. For several years, he practiced medicine in Cass and Cooper counties but returned to Johnson county to spend the remainder of his useful and successful career. Dr. Howerton was one of the most worthy and intellectual men who settled in this section of Missouri. He died May 6, 1905.

Mr. Howerton, whose name introduces this sketch, attended school at Elliott school house, where at different times while he was a school-boy the following men and women were employed as teachers: Mr. Hamshaw, Dr. McGurk, and Miss Lutie Umstadt. The first preacher, whom Mr. Howerton recalls hearing in the old days, was Reverend J.



DR. R. H. HOWERTON.

H. Houx. He also attended services held by Reverend Corder and he tells an amusing story at the expense of the preacher who would accept no money for his work as minister. J. B. H. Howerton is a graduate of Eldorado Springs High School.

After completing high school, Mr. Howerton returned to the old homestead and for two years was engaged in farming when he left Missouri for the Northwest Territories of Canada, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. Mr. Howerton located in Yukon Territory, and in the country rich in minerals, where vast deposits of gold, coal, petroleum, iron ore, and lignite exist, he made a small fortune—and spent it. He was in the gold fields four years and then returned to the farm in Johnson county, Missouri, where he has ever since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Howerton owns a splendid tract of land, which comprises two hundred acres, of which sixty are in pasture. He is devoting more and more of his farm to grass land, in order that it may be restored to its original fertility. He is a well read and intelligent agriculturist and employs all the progressive methods of the best and most experienced farm experts in the endeavor to build up the productiveness of his soil. He is an enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation and clover growing for soil improving purposes and he, himself, makes excellent and constant use of the manure spreader. Mr. Howerton raises grade Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and has had uniform success with his stock. Mr. Howerton is beginning the breeding of Hereford cattle. His farm is splendidly improved and neatly kept, one of the fine country places in Johnson county. The residence is a large structure of eleven rooms, built by Dr. Howerton several years ago, a home of pleasant yet commanding appearance.

In 1907, J. B. H. Howerton and Margaret C. Little, daughter of J. A. and Sadie (Mullens) Little, were united in marriage. The Howertons are highly regarded in their community and one of the county's most substantial families.

C. C. Tevis, president of the First National Bank of Holden, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1845, a son of C. C. and Elizabeth (Stone) Tevis, who were members of old Kentucky families. The Tevis family were from Tennessee, whence the father of C. C. Tevis, Sr. migrated to Kentucky, during the pioneer era of settlement and development of that state. The mother of C. C. Tevis, subject of this review, was a native of Virginia.

C. C. Tevis was reared and educated in his native state and received his classical education in Center College, Danville, Kentucky. He graduated from this institution in 1867. For two years following his graduation, he taught Latin in Center College. In 1869, he left his native state and came to Johnson county, where he taught for a short time in the public schools of this county. Mr. Tevis followed the teaching profession but a short time. Opportunity beckoned to him and he engaged in banking not long after his arrival in this new and growing county. He began his banking career as cashier in the Bank of Holden and served in this capacity for six years, after which he became president of the bank. He then sold his interest in the Bank of Holden to Samuel Jordan, who became president. His next successful venture in the realm of finance was to organize the First National Bank of Holden in 1913. This concern is one of the most flourishing banking institutions in Johnson county and has enjoyed a wonderful growth since its organization. The last official statement issued on June 20, 1917, gives the bank's capital stock as thirty thousand dollars; surplus ten thousand dollars; deposits one hundred eleven thousand nine hundred eighty-two dollars and forty-five cents; with total resources of one hundred eighty-four thousand three hundred nineteen dollars. The present officers and directors are as follow: C. C. Tevis, president; J. H. Tevis, cashier; S. R. Sankey, R. L. Whitsett, R. F. Tevis, W. S. Farnsworth, S. W. Raber, directors.

Residing in an agricultural community, it is only natural to find that Mr. Tevis became interested in farming and stock raising. He is a large land owner in the county and has been engaged in stock raising while a resident of the county. For nearly a half century, he has been active in farming and banking in Johnson county and has materially assisted in the development and upbuilding of the county, witnessing, during that time, the wonderful growth which this section of Missouri has enjoyed. Coming here when a young man, full of virility, ambition, and energy, he has "made good" in practically every undertaking with which he has been connected.

Mr. Tevis was married in Kentucky to Mary Hawthorne in 1869, and to this union have been born six children, as follow: Una, wife of W. W. Tevis, Holden, Missouri; James H., cashier of the First National Bank of Holden; Ruth, widow of Claude Scott and now liv-

ing in Kansas City; Rose, married D. McLain and is also a widow residing in Holden; Mary, wife of Louis Gray, Aurora, Missouri; Annie, wife of R. J. Erwood, New York City. Mrs. Mary (Hawthorne) Tevis was born and reared in Kentucky and was a daughter of Rev. Dr. James Hawthorne, a Presbyterian minister of Kentucky. Mrs. Tevis departed this life in 1879. Later, in 1884, Mr. Tevis married Miss Sophia Fleming, a daughter of James Fleming, of Lexington, Missouri. One son has been born to this union, Robert, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on one of his father's farms. The mother of Robert, the second wife of C. C. Tevis, died in October, 1916.

Mr. Tevis has always been a Democrat and has taken a very active part in his party's policies in Johnson county and this section of Missouri. During the many years in which he has been a resident of this county, he has been closely identified with party organization. He has served two terms as a member of the state Legislature and was one of the influential members of that body during Governor Harden's term of office. He served two terms in the Legislature after the new constitution for Missouri was adopted. He has always taken a keen interest in educational matters. Believing that the public school system should be of the very best in order to properly equip the young men and women of to-day, he has spared no effort in assisting to build up the schools of his home city. He has served the city as a member of the school board. Mr. Tevis is religiously affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

Emery Thompson, M. D., a leading physician of Holden, former county coroner of Johnson county, mayor of Holden, was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, in 1868. He is a son of Laban and Martha (Bartram) Thompson, both of whom are natives of Wayne county, West Virginia and are worthy descendants of old American families, their ancestors having settled in Virginia in the early period of this country's settlement. The parents of Dr. Thompson resided in their native state until their removal to Holden in 1904, where they are now living retired at the respective ages of seventy-seven and seventy-five years. They have reared five children, as follow: Andrew, residing in Wayne county, West Virginia; Wilburn, Russellville, Missouri; Laban, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa; Martha, wife of M. Ferguson, a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway out of Sedalia.

and whose residence is at Holden; Dr. Emery, subject of this review.

Dr. Thompson was reared in Wayne county, West Virginia and received his primary education in the public schools of his native county. He completed a course in the Effie High School, and in 1891 entered the E. & M. Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. After studying for one year in this college, he entered the Louisville Medical College and studied there for two years. He returned to the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio and graduated from this institution in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon receiving his degree, he returned to Genoa, Wayne county, West Virginia and practiced there for fourteen years. In 1904, Dr. Thompson pursued a post-graduate course in the Barnes Medical University and in the following year, 1905, he located in Holden and began the practice of his profession. Since this time, Dr. Thompson has been engaged in general practice in Holden and vicinity and has met with splendid success. Dr. Thompson ranks among the leading physicians of this section of Missouri and he keeps abreast of all discoveries and developments, in his exacting profession, which are intended for the alleviation of the sufferings and ills of mankind.

Dr. Emery Thompson was married in 1891 to Elizabeth Matthews, of Wayne county, West Virginia and to this marriage have been born seven children: Elsie, wife of O. F. Weir, Des Moines, Iowa; Ruth Baird, wife of Robert E. Hall, Des Moines, Iowa; James Corbett, Edgar Allen, and John, the latter three in school at this time.

Dr. Thompson is financially interested in the local ice manufactory and other Holden industries and takes an active and keen interest in local and county affairs. He was elected coroner of Johnson county on the Democratic ticket and has now served one term in this official position. Dr. Thompson was elected mayor of Holden in 1913 and is now serving his second term. Upon his second election in 1915, he was endorsed by all political parties and had no opposition over reelection. Since he attained the age of twenty-two years, he has been affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and other local organizations. He is religiously allied with the Latter Day Saints.

Frank D. Ball, postmaster of Holden, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, October 14, 1866.

Mr. Ball is a son of John C. and Anna M. (Davidson) Ball, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey and the latter, a native of Pennsylvania and both parents were descended from old American stock, the Ball family being one of the oldest of the American families, tracing their ancestry back to colonial times. Members of this family have figured prominently in the history of America for more than three hundred years. John C. Ball died in Ohio in 1871 and the mother of F. D. Ball died in 1891, the death of the former parent taking place at the old home at Bloomingburg, Ohio, and the latter departing this life in Kansas City, Missouri. John C. Ball was a Union soldier during the Civil War.

F. D. Ball, with whom this review is directly concerned, received his education in the public schools of his native city, Bloomingburg, his early schooling being supplemented by advanced courses of instruction taken at the summer normal schools where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. He went to Nebraska in 1884, with his mother, and filed on a homestead claim, in Custer county, which he improved. He taught school in fall of 1883, and continued teaching for three years while farming. In fall of 1887, he took a business course in the Omaha Business College.

In the spring of 1888, Mr. Ball removed to Kansas City, Missouri and was employed as stenographer and typist for a period of one and a half years, following which he received an appointment to a position in the Kansas City postoffice, which position he held for three and one-half years. About 1893, he came to Johnson county and settled on a farm located five and one-half miles from Holden. Mr. Ball followed general farming and stock raising with his father-in-law until his death, and operated the farm until he was appointed postmaster of Holden in 1915. He received his commission as postmaster on January 12, 1915 and took up the duties of his office February 2, 1915. Mr. Ball is still interested in farming and supervises his well-improved farm near Holden. The consensus of opinion among the patrons of the Holden postoffice is that he is an ideal public official, that he conducts the affairs of his office and manages the six rural routes, which serve the contiguous territory, in a capable and painstaking manner for the best interests of hundreds of patrons.

Mr. Ball was married October 5, 1892 to Etta May Graves and to this marriage have been born four children: John G., a student in

the Kansas City College of Pharmacy; Lora D., general delivery clerk; Homer B., postoffice clerk; Helen E., who is a sophomore in the Holden High School. All the children are graduates of the Holden High School, excepting Helen E. The mother of these children was born and reared in Johnson county, a daughter of John S. and Jane A. (Bailey) Graves, who were pioneer settlers of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Graves came from their native state of Kentucky to the farm, which Mr. Ball now owns, in 1856. They drove through from Kentucky to Missouri in 1854 and saw the country in all its primitive wildness. Mrs. Graves was accompanied on the trip by a great-uncle. While Mr. Graves went to secure an inheritance of \$600 with which to begin life in the new country, Mrs. Graves and her kinsman came on and Mr. Graves followed, traveling the long distance on foot. They bought land from the government at seventy-five cents an acre and were among the first comers to settle in the Holden neighborhood. The land warrant issued to Mr. Graves was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Mr. Graves died in 1907 and Mrs. Graves departed this life in 1914. They endured all the hardships of the pioneer era and nobly did their part in preparing the way for the settling and building-up of a great state and county. Mr. Graves served in the Confederate army. During the war, the Graves home was burned to the ground and the mother and family were left homeless. Mrs. Graves took her few belongings and went to the home of an uncle in Henry county where she remained until the conflict was over, after which Mr. and Mrs. Graves returned to the site of their former home, rebuilt the house, and made a new start which ended in prosperity and well-being for them and theirs. Mr. Graves was a carpenter and builder by trade and many houses which he erected in his home township are still standing.

Prior to 1896, Mr. Ball was a Republican in politics, but since that time he has espoused the cause of the Democratic party and has been active in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Holden and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are members of the Christian church of Holden and take an active and influential part in the civic and social affairs of their home community.

Bradford Harmon, widely-known druggist of Holden, Missouri, is descended from one of the oldest pioneer families of Johnson county,

the coming of which family to Missouri dates back to the year 1837, when Mr. Harmon's father and grandfather drove across country from Cooper county and made a settlement in the vicinity of Holden. Bradford Harmon was born on a farm just two miles north of Holden, December 1, 1869. He is a son of James and Margaret (Roberts) Harmon, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively.

James Harmon was born on a farm near Richmond, Virginia, a son of William and Mary (Hill) Harmon, both natives of Virginia and members of noted American colonial families. Mary (Hill) Harmon was a second cousin of Thomas Jefferson and a cousin of General A. P. Hill, of Virginia. James Harmon accompanied his parents to Cooper county, Missouri in 1833 and four years later, 1837, the family came farther west to Johnson county and made a permanent settlement on a pioneer farm near the present city of Holden. They drove from their former home to the new location in Johnson county via the ox-team route and upon his arrival here William Harmon pre-empted government land. On this pioneer farm the grandfather of Bradford Harmon spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1866 at the age of seventy years. James Harmon died on the home farm in 1872. During the Civil War he served with the Confederate army under General Price and fought at the battles of Lonejack, Pea Ridge, Mine Run, and Wilson Creek. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner during his arduous years of service. After the close of the war, he returned to Johnson county and followed farming in connection with plying his trade of carpentering and building. He erected a number of houses located on the countryside north of Holden. Mrs. Margaret Harmon died in 1901. James and Margaret Harmon were the parents of two children: Bradford, the subject of this review; and Rena, wife of William Surber, residing near Pittsville, Johnson county.

Bradford Harmon is "self-made" and self-educated, having worked and made his own way from his boyhood days. He was reared on the farm amid pioneer hardships when there were few luxuries. In those days there was not a great deal of money with which to educate the children of the pioneer families. Early in life he decided that a good education was a necessity and he worked his way through the Holden Seminary and the Warrensburg State Normal. He worked as a farm hand until eighteen years of age and then entered Holden Seminary, where he worked his way through in preparation for the

normal course. His next step was to enter the drug store of Dr. Day, where he learned the art of compounding prescriptions and became thoroughly versed in the mysteries of the drug business. In 1894, he located at Sweet Springs and was there employed and also married. Following a brief residence at Sweet Springs, he bought the J. V. Murray Drug Store in partnership with Mr. Hibbs and the firm has since been known as the Hibbs & Harmon Drug Store. Since the death of Mr. Hibbs, Mr. Harmon has assumed full charge of the business but the old firm name has been retained.

Mr. Harmon was married in 1894 to Florence Hibbs at Sweet Springs, Missouri. Florence (Hibbs) Harmon is a daughter of J. W. Hibbs, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Johnson county in 1895 from Saline county, Missouri, where he had settled as early as 1867. He was engaged as a stock buyer in this county until his death. His wife, Henrietta (Greggs) Hibbs, was born and reared near St. Joseph, Missouri and is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Harmon.

Mr. Harmon is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active and influential part in political affairs in Johnson county. He has served as a member of the Democratic County Central Committee and as its treasurer. He is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

James E. Hutchinson, a former postmaster and successful merchant of Elm, Missouri and now a retired farmer and stockman, is a Union veteran and one of the best known pioneers of Johnson county. Honored and respected by all, no man in Jackson township occupies a higher standing in agricultural and financial circles than Mr. Hutchinson, not solely because of the splendid success he has achieved in life but on account of the honest, straightforward policy he has pursued. J. E. Hutchinson was born in Kentucky in 1842, a son of James and Catherine (Rouse) Hutchinson. James Hutchinson was a son of Joseph Hutchinson, a prominent and patriotic citizen of Kentucky, who laid down his life for his country in the War of 1812. Catherine (Rouse) Hutchinson was a daughter of Aaron Rouse, who was also a native of Kentucky and one of the leading citizens of his community in that state. To James and Catherine Hutchinson were born eleven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Mary J. Lale, Odessa, Missouri; J. E., the subject of this review; and Mrs. Sallie Lale, Odessa, Missouri.

The Hutchinsons came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1858 and

MARY HITCHINSON.



JAMES E. HITCHINSON.



settled on a farm of two hundred sixty acres of land located near Odessa, which tract the father purchased at that time. At the outbreak of the Civil War, both father and son, James and J. E. Hutchinson, enlisted with the Federal army in the Fifth Missouri cavalry, their division being known as the Fifth Provisional command. They saw active service in several states, took prominent parts in countless battles and skirmishes, and experienced many narrow, hairbreadth escapes. J. E. Hutchinson was serving at the time of Price's raid.

After the Civil War had ended and Mr. Hutchinson had received his honorable discharge, he returned to his home in Johnson county and later was employed in a sawmill at Lexington, Missouri. While he was thus occupied, he was appointed deputy-sheriff of Lafayette county by Thomas Adamson, the acting sheriff of that county. Mr. Hutchinson faithfully performed his duty while an incumbent in office and the future awaited him with much that was encouraging and full of promise politically, when he resigned his position after one year of service.

In 1866, the marriage of J. E. Hutchinson and Mary Newman, daughter of Jonathan Newman, who settled in Johnson county in 1858, was solemnized. Their marriage was the outcome of a war-time romance. Mr. Hutchinson was introduced to Miss Mary by her brother, who had been a comrade in the Civil War and had fought by the side of Mr. Hutchinson in many hard-won battles. To this union were born four children, three of whom were reared to maturity and are now living: Mrs. Nellie Davidson, Savannah, Missouri; Wilhelmina J., who is familiarly known as "Willie," the companion of her father; and J. M., Kingsville, Missouri. The mother died in 1902 and Mr. Hutchinson and "Willie" are residing alone at the old homestead in Jackson township. Mrs. Hutchinson was, and Mr. Hutchinson is, a worthy and valued member of the Baptist church, of which she was one of its most earnest and beloved workers. Since Mr. Hutchinson erected his present home in 1882, he has always had a special room called the "preacher's room" and intended for the use of the local ministers. Mr. Hutchinson, at his advanced age, has bought a Ford and is now learning to run it.

During Grover Cleveland's administrations J. E. Hutchinson was postmaster at Elm, Missouri. Later, he entered the mercantile business there and for several years was one of the leading and most pros-

perous merchants of this county. At one time, Mr. Hutchinson was the owner of six hundred ten acres of valuable land, but he has divided the greater portion of his holdings among his children and now has two hundred fifty-four acres of his original farm in his name. He has been one of the extensive stockmen of Johnson county and in former years dealt largely in Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. In recent years, he has rented his land and is now living in quiet retirement. In 1874, Mr. Hutchinson was elected tax collector of Jackson township, under the township organization, and he received every vote but one cast in the township. He has never had a law-suit, never sued a man nor has he ever been sued.

J. E. Hutchinson's life has been a busy and useful one, an exemplification of honorable dealings, steadfastness of purpose, and invincible moral courage. Now, at the age of seventy-five years, he is still alert and his mental faculties undimmed, sufficient evidence of a "good fight." Mr. Hutchinson has witnessed a multitude of changes in Missouri during his lifetime. When he was a boy, vast acres of the state were unfenced and roads were few, the travel being along trails and by direction. He has driven six yoke of oxen in breaking sod and to Lexington to obtain supplies. J. E. Hutchinson has been a man of marked initiative. He was the first man to own and operate a threshing machine in this section of the state—and he often had all the work he could do operating his machine until Christmas times—and he owned the first telephone, the first farm tractor, and the first automobile in his neighborhood. He recalls vividly the days when he was wont to stand in the doorway of his home and kill wild turkeys and prairie chickens. It was no difficult task to keep the family provisioned in meat in the good, old days of the long ago.

M. L. Golladay—Signal achievements, such as those undertaken and brought to a successful outcome by M. L. Golladay of Holden, Missouri, place him in the front rank with Johnson county's industrial and business leaders. Mr. Golladay has made a striking success as an organizer of establishments which are a pronounced benefit to the up-building of his home city and county. Although a comparatively young man, the strides he has been making in the commercial world are worthy of notice and are evidence in proof of the capabilities of the man himself.

M. L. Golladay, druggist of Holden, Missouri, was born in Holden

September 9, 1870, and is a son of David and Maria (Lawrence) Golladay, the former of whom was a native of Preble county, Ohio, and the latter, a native of Oswego county, New York. David Golladay, a druggist by profession, came from Ohio to Johnson county, Missouri in 1868 and established the first drug store in the city of Holden. Mr. Golladay was one of the first business men to locate in the town of Holden and he took an active and influential part in the growth of this thriving city during his many years of residence here. The elder Golladay took a great interest in local affairs and served as city treasurer for several years. He built up a splendid business and laid the foundation of the present substantial family fortunes. His death occurred in 1899 and his departure from this earthly realm was deeply mourned by the people of Holden. Mrs. Maria (Lawrence) Golladay was a woman of fine attainments and great force of character, one whose influence in the community and state was always for good during her long life which closed December 5, 1916. She was well-educated and had the distinction of having taught the first public school held in Holden. She was active in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Association and served as both local and county president. For a number of years, she was state superintendent of the Demorest Medal Contest. Mrs. Golladay was a noble and talented woman, whose work has survived her and will live long in the records of the moral uplift work which is still going on in Missouri and elsewhere.

M. L. Golladay, subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of Holden and the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri. From boyhood, he has practically spent his whole life in the drug business, first associated with his father and then succeeded to the business upon his father's death. Mr. Golladay is owner and manager of Golladay's Drug & Book Store, which is the oldest established business of its kind in Johnson county, operated for fifty years under the same name. Of late years, Mr. Golladay's many interests have so divided his time that he employs a manager to operate the drug store. He is proprietor of the splendid "Hillcroft Farms" which are noted for the fine, registered Jersey cattle, registered Duroc Jersey hogs and white Leghorn chickens. He also employs a manager for the "Hillcroft Farms" which are operated as a dairy farm. Mr. Golladay was the organizer of the Holden Home Telephone Company, which began

operations in 1901 and has now more than two thousand subscribers, with exchanges at Holden, Centerview, Kingsville, and Chilhowee. He is secretary and manager of this flourishing and prosperous concern, which is capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. He helped organize and place in operation the Holden Ice and Fuel Company, which began doing business in 1914, the principal product being "Sanitary Distilled Water Ice." Mr. Golladay also erected the Holden Steam Laundry and is owner of the City Garage and Repair Shop, operated in connection with the Overland Service Station. This versatile and energetic citizen is factory agent for the Willys-Overland Company, Admiral Hay Press Company, the Avery Company, and the B. F. Goodrich Company. He is affiliated with the Bank of Holden as a stockholder, a concern which has a capital and surplus of over ninety thousand dollars.

In September, 1891, M. L. Golladay was united in marriage with Laura Rice, who was born in Oswego, New York and was a teacher in the old Seminary at Holden. Mr. and Mrs. Golladay have reared three sons, as follow: Lawrence R., a skilled electrical engineer, now in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; E. Lew, manager of the Holden City Garage, a mechanical engineer by profession; and H. David, a student in the Holden High School.

Mr. Golladay is independent in politics. He is a member of Lodge Number 262, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and of the Thirty-second Degree and of the Ararat Temple Mystic Shriners of Kansas City, Missouri. He is Past Master of Masonic Lodge Number 262, of Holden; Past High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter, Number 65, Holden; and is Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of his home city. He is also Past Council Commander of the Woodmen of the World and has served as president of the Missouri State Telephone Association, holding the office of director in both State and National Telephone Associations. Mr. Golladay has achieved a state-wide and even national reputation as a telephone engineer and as a breeder of Jersey cattle. He is a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

C. E. Starkey, proprietor of the I. Starkey estate and well-known lumberman of Holden, Missouri, is a native son of Missouri. He was

born December 30, 1869, in the house, which is still his home, located on Fifth street, between Market and Main, a residence which has been the Starkey home in Holden for more than fifty years. He is a son of I. and Sarah (O'Neil) Starkey, natives of Ohio and Missouri, respectively. I. Starkey, the father, was born in Ohio and when but a child accompanied his parents to Illinois where he was reared to manhood. Several years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he came to Missouri and located on a farm near Columbus in Johnson county. When the Civil War began, his inclinations and upbringing caused him to cast his lot with the Union and he returned to the old home neighborhood in Illinois and there offered his services. He enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry and served as a private soldier throughout the great conflict. He was successively promoted for strict attention to duty and bravery on the field of battle and at the close of the war had attained the rank of captain in command of his company. Captain Starkey fought in many important battles during the war and was engaged in some hard campaigns. He fought at the great battle of Missionary Ridge, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea which resulted in the captures of Atlanta and Savannah. He also participated in the Grand Review of the victorious northern troops at Washington and was soon afterward honorably discharged from the service. Soon after the close of his military service and, when conditions had become normal in Missouri, he returned West and was here married. For a short time he worked at his trade of carpentering and in 1866 he located at Holden and in partnership with William L. Christian engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Starkey & Christian. This firm established one of the first business establishments in Holden and prospered during the life of the partnership which endured until 1881 when Mr. Starkey purchased his partner's interest in the business and conducted it under his own name until his death, August 6, 1900. Mr. Starkey was one of the leading and highly respected men of Holden during his many years of residence in this city and was rated as one of Johnson county's substantial and enterprising citizens. He faithfully did his part as a leader in building and creating the second largest city in the county. His death was sincerely mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances and the loss was deeply felt by the city of Holden.

I. Starkey was united in marriage in 1865 to Sarah O'Neil,

who was born in 1842 in Saline county, Missouri, a daughter of early Missouri pioneers who came to this state from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. I. Starkey were the parents of two children: Charles E., subject of this review; and Mattie, wife of W. L. Blewitt, who is now deceased.

Charles E. Starkey was educated in the public schools of Holden and Wentworth Military College, Lexington, Missouri. Upon the completion of his education he became associated with his father in the lumber business and has carried it on successfully since his father's death. Mr. Starkey handles building materials of all kinds: brick, tiling, cement, plaster, and the best grades of lumber. The Starkey establishment is an extensive one covering about one-half a city block between Third and Fourth streets in Holden.

C. E. Starkey and Sally Redford, of Holden, were married on July 5, 1894 and they are the parents of one daughter, Mildred, a graduate of the Holden High School. Mrs. Sally Starkey is a daughter of George and Deborah Redford and she was born and reared in Johnson county.

Mr. Starkey is a Republican in his political belief but is inclined to be independent in local political affairs, believing that the best local government can be obtained by electing able men to office regardless of their political affiliations. He has served as a member of the Holden school board for a period of seventeen years and has always taken a keen interest and influential part in educational matters. He has also filled the offices of city collector and city treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Starkey and daughter, Mildred, are members of the Christian church and are prominent socially in their home city where the name Starkey has long been favorably known.

J. W. Strange, well and favorably known farmer of Madison township, was born on a farm, located on Blackwater in Columbus township, January 14, 1868. He is the only living son of his parents, Jesse C. and Sarah C. (Wilkerson) Strange, the former of whom was a native of Lafayette county, Missouri, and the latter, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and both were of pioneer families of Missouri.

The late Jesse C. Strange was born December 25, 1833 on a pioneer farm in Lafayette county. He was a son of L. Caney and Sarah (Lowery) Strange, both of whom were reared in Madison county, Kentucky of old Virginia stock. L. Caney Strange was a son of Obadiah Strange, who came to Johnson county and died at the Strange home on

Bear creek. L. Caney Strange migrated to Missouri and made a settlement in Lafayette county in 1833. Two years later, he removed to Johnson county and settled near Columbus, where he remained until 1836 when he removed to a farm on Bear creek and lived there until his death occurred in 1837. The Lowery family came to Lafayette county from Kentucky in 1833 and in the following year located in Johnson county and entered land on the Blackwater, near Columbus. At the age of twenty years, Jesse C. Strange went to California in company with M. C. Draper and there remained for three years, during which time he was engaged in mining. He then returned to Johnson county. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the southern army and served in Parsons' brigade with the army of General Price. He served throughout the conflict and during one fierce engagement had his cartridge box shot from him, and he narrowly escaped death. He was very sick at Helena, Arkansas and at Little Rock.

At the close of the war, he returned to his farm near Columbus and remained there until 1868, when he located in Madison township and became owner of five hundred acres of excellent farm land. Mr. Strange was an extensive stockman and a successful farmer. He was a man of strong and decided convictions, one who was not afraid to express himself on occasions, honest, energetic, and industrious. He was affiliated with the camp of Confederate Veterans at Warrensburg and was a member of the Christian church. The Democratic party always had his unswerving allegiance and support. Mr. Strange was first married to Dorothy J. Lee, of Howard county, Missouri, who died, leaving one son, Charles L., of Holden, Missouri. Mr. Strange's second marriage was with Sarah C. Wilkerson in 1866. To this union two children were born: John W., subject of this review; and Tippie D., who died at the age of twenty-four years. Mrs. Sarah C. Strange was born near Winchester in Clark county, Kentucky in 1843, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Flynn) Wilkerson, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky and located in the northern part of Johnson county in 1859. Both parents of Mrs. Jesse Strange died in Johnson county. Mrs. Strange resides with her son, John W., on the home place in Madison township, and is one of the honored and respected pioneer women of Johnson county.

J. W. Strange received his education in the public schools of Madison township and was reared a farmer and stockman. His farm

is one of the best improved and most productive in Johnson county and the holdings of Mr. Strange will exceed one thousand acres. He is one of the most extensive stockmen in this section of Missouri and has at this writing one hundred twenty-five head of Poland China hogs on his place besides a large herd of Shorthorn cattle.

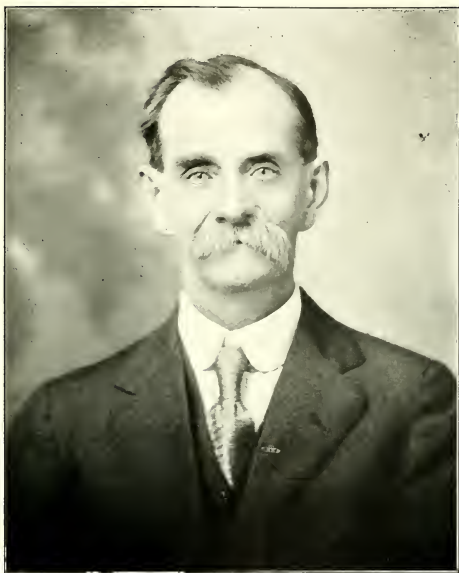
Mr. Strange was married on January 15, 1896 to Miss Gertrude Platter, who was born and reared in Johnson county, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Glasgow) Platter, natives of Ohio, who made a settlement in Johnson county in 1867. Mrs. Strange's mother is deceased and her father resides in Holden. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Strange have three children: Jesse Clark, S. T., and Laverne, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Strange is widely known as a progressive farmer and stock buyer and a successful and enterprising citizen. His interests are with his farming and stock operations and his ambitions are mainly for his family, preferring to leave the details of political matters to those who prefer them, he himself having no taste or inclination for politics. Mr. Strange is a good citizen, one who is making a splendid success of his vocation and he is one of Johnson county's valued men.

W. O. Davis, the well-known grocer of Warrensburg, is one of Johnson county's prominent pioneers and valued citizens. The Davis family came to Warrensburg just after the Civil War, in 1866. W. O. Davis was born May 26, 1856 in Indiana. He is the son of Lawrence T. and Amanda J. (Johnson) Davis, natives of Fleming county, Kentucky. Lawrence T. Davis was born January 6, 1830 and Amanda J. (Johnson) Davis was born October 11, 1834. They were united in marriage in Kentucky and moved to Indiana and from there to Illinois in 1860.

To Lawrence T. and Amanda J. Davis were born the following children: W. O., the subject of this review; a son born in 1858, died in infancy; Mary H., died in infancy; James Lewis, born April 25, 1862 and died in Warrensburg, January 8, 1917; Charles Coleman, born May 18, 1865, resides in Houston, Texas; Lizzie May, born July 17, 1867, the wife of Lennis Owen, Salt Lake City, Utah; Arbelle, born March 2, 1870, the wife of Thomas Welch, Palisades, Colorado; and twins, died in infancy.

Lawrence T. Davis was a carpenter by trade but he was engaged in the dry goods business in Illinois, for six years prior to coming to



W. O. DAVIS.

Warrensburg, in 1866. He had intended going into business in Warrensburg, but a short time after he came he was robbed of about fourteen hundred dollars, which he had concealed in a trunk in his home, and this misfortune compelled him to return to the carpenter's trade. His death occurred from a stroke of paralysis June 14, 1906, and his wife died March 1, 1912, and they were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

W. O. Davis attended the public schools of Warrensburg. When he had attained maturity he engaged in farming until 1895, when he purchased the grocery located on the corner of Main and Gay streets, which belonged to Morris Ellis Shryack. This is the only store now in the old town of Warrensburg. Mr. Davis recalls the time when there was a line of stores east and south of the old court house square. A printing office was situated on the south side of the block and there the Warrensburg "Standard" was printed. The first hotel was on the corner of Main and Market streets and a block west was the Union Hotel, occupied in the early days as a residence by Senator Francis M. Cockrell.

The old court house is now owned by Mr. Davis. The following inscription is on the walls of the court house: "Within these walls on September 23, 1870 Senator George Graham Vest delivered his famous eulogy on the dog. Senator Vest died August 14, 1904 and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis." The inscription was placed there by the Missouri State Historical Society. Mr. Davis remembers the occasion and speech, of which the following is a quotation: "The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money a man has, he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog."

January 2, 1881, W. O. Davis and Maggie Terherst were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Aaron Terherst, a pioneer of Warrensburg. Her mother died when Mrs. Davis was but a child and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Aaron Terherst died at Columbus, Kansas and his remains were interred in the cemetery at that place.

To W. O. and Maggie Davis were born five children: Louis Aaron, who is wire chief and assistant superintendent for the Home Telephone Company of Warrensburg; Mrs. Laura Bradley, Warrensburg; Harry and Noble, who are associated with their father in the grocery business and practically have charge of the West End Store, where their pleasant, obliging, congenial manners have made them scores of friends and patrons; and Emma May, who lives at home with her father. Mrs. Davis died August 28, 1913 and interment was made in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mr. Davis resides at 405 West Culp street in Warrensburg, Missouri in the home where he has lived for the past twenty-one years.

In addition to his home, grocery store and building, and the old court house, W. O. Davis is the owner of seventy-five acres of valuable land in Madison and Warrensburg townships, Johnson county. He is intensely interested in the early history of Missouri and is himself a natural historian. He has several very valuable relics, among which are a revolver, ball and cap style, which has stamped on the plate, "Made by A. Watres Melbury, MS 1838," a dirk, which his father-in-law, Aaron Terherst, carried in the Mexican War, and an old pepper box six-shot revolver, which is still in working order.

Mr. Davis is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

George S. Young, a pioneer resident of Johnson county, former member of the state Legislature, successful real estate and loan operator of Holden, Missouri, is a native of Maryland. Mr. Young was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, January 12, 1840. He comes of an old and distinguished American family, members of which have figured prominently in public affairs for more than two hundred years in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri. The parents of Judge Young were John and Eliza (Miller) Young, the former of whom was a native of Maryland and a son of Peter Young who was born in Pennsylvania in 1742. John Young was a prosperous farmer

and well-known politician in his native state and he fought for America during the War of 1812. While he was active in political matters and wielded considerable influence in civic and political affairs, he could never be induced to hold office. Eliza (Miller) Young was born and reared in Maryland, a daughter of parents who were descended from early Virginia families, of colonial ancestry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young spent their lives in Maryland and died there. They reared a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor.

George S. Young spent his early life in the cities of Baltimore, Washington, and Frederick and received a thorough classical education which has been of great benefit to him in carving out his successful career in his adopted state. Prior to the Civil War, he was engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, and furniture, work which even in those early days was done by machinery. Mr. Young was a skilled cabinet maker and carpenter, whose place of business was located at Middletown, Maryland before the Civil War. After the Civil War began, he located in the city of Washington and there followed his trade as carpenter and joiner being employed in the Government Navy Yards in the joiners' department during the war. While resident of Washington, he was well acquainted with Montgomery Blair, at that time Postmaster General of the United States, whom he had known since his youth. Mr. Blair took a liking to the young man and offered him a government position in his department, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Young was a Democrat in politics. Mr. Young became ill with typhoid fever in 1865 and the severe illness left him so physically debilitated that he came West to benefit his health in 1866 and located in Warrensburg, Missouri. He was so favorably impressed with the fine hospitality and friendliness of the people of this community that he decided to remain here and cast his lot with those who were striving to build up Johnson county. This was a decision that Judge Young has never had cause to regret and the feeling which he has always had for the people of this county has been mutual, his abilities and high sense of honor having received signal recognition from this same people on many occasions, during his more than fifty years of residence in this county. In the same year, which witnessed this old pioneer's advent into Missouri, he located permanently in Holden and established there a wholesale and retail furniture business which he conducted very successfully for a period of fifteen years,

failing health eventually compelling him to relinquish the business to other hands. His method of doing business was to purchase goods from the furniture factories in carload lots and then dispose of same to retail dealers. He was one of the pioneer furniture dealers of Johnson county and also conducted an undertaking establishment in connection with his furniture business.

After disposing of his mercantile establishment, Mr. Young engaged in the real estate and loan business and also conducted a general insurance business until 1892, when he followed farming for a period of ten years. In 1901, he again returned to Holden from the farm and has since been a resident of this city, where he is now capably filling the office of justice of the peace.

Judge Young was married at Baltimore, Maryland, March 21, 1866 to Estelle V. Hyatt, of Maryland, and to this union have been born the following children: Mrs. Daisy L. Boggs, Holden, Missouri; Blanche, resides at home with her parents; John H., St. Louis, Missouri; George S., a railroad man living at Sedalia, Missouri; and Helen, Nevada, Missouri.

Judge Young has always been a Democrat, although his father before him was a Republican in politics. He has been active in the affairs of his party and was elected a member of the Missouri State Legislature in 1900, and reelected in 1902. While a member of the state Legislature, he served on the World's Fair Committee, Mines and Mining, and others. He was always keenly alive to safeguarding the best interests of his constituents and of the people of Missouri, and his career in the Legislative body of the state was an honorable and worthy one. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1914 for a term of four years, has been twice mayor of Holden, and has served as a member of the city council and of the school board. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Adolphus Musser, Jr., successful attorney-at-law and merchant of Holden, Missouri, is a native of Platte county, Missouri. Mr. Musser was born near Parkville in 1874. He is a son of Adolphus, Sr. and Adeline (Wilkinson) Musser, the former of whom was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. The Musser family is an old and prominent family in the annals of American history, especially that part of history which relates to the settlement and development of the Southland. The grand-

mother of Adolphus Musser was a member of the Jones family of Virginia, which family gave to the country America's first great sea-commander, John Paul Jones of Revolutionary fame. His paternal grandfather was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. The first settlement of the family was made in the state of Pennsylvania. A brother of Adolphus Musser, Sr. was Colonel Richard H. Musser, of Civil War fame, who served under Governor Jackson and General Price as colonel of the Ninth Missouri Infantry. He was judge advocate of the Third Division of the Confederate army and after the war practiced law in St. Louis with great success. He prosecuted several important cases before the International Joint Commission at Washington which had the settlement of the damage cases growing out of depredations committed by Mexicans against American citizens. The Mexican government was sued for the murder of General Parsons, Colonel Standish, and Colonel Conrow by Mexican citizens. Colonel Musser successfully prosecuted these cases and received as his fee the sum of \$143,000. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the age of sixty-nine years, in 1898. The parents of Adolphus Musser, Jr., located first near Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, and the father engaged in the practice of law. He was also a newspaper man of note and founded the Cynthiana "Democrat" at Cynthiana, Kentucky; the Carrollton "Democrat," Carrollton, Missouri; and the "Brunswick," at Brunswick, Missouri. He died at Plattsburg, Missouri, and there the widowed mother still resides. Three sons of Adolphus Musser, Sr., are now living; Adolphus Musser, Jr., subject of this review; Richard H., an attorney at Plattsburg, Missouri; Joshua James, a merchant at Durango, California.

Adolphus Musser, Jr., subject of this review, was reared at Plattsburg and graduated from Plattsburg College when but fourteen years of age. He was the youngest student to graduate from that institution in its entire history. After securing his classical education he entered the Kansas City School of Law and graduated therefrom in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of the legal profession at Plattsburg and after remaining in his home city for a time he came to Holden in 1911. His success as a legal practitioner has been marked since taking up his residence in Johnson county. Mr. Musser has also been engaged in the mercantile business and conducts one of the leading stores of Holden, in which dry goods, mens', and ladies' furnishings are retailed.

Mr. Musser was married in 1903 to Virginia Smith, of Kansas City, Missouri, and to this union has been born one child; Richard, who is ten years of age.

Mr. Musser is a Democrat, politically, and is one of the leaders of his party in Missouri. He is serving his second term as a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and during 1916 was a member of the State Executive Committee. He is religiously associated with the Presbyterian church of Holden and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Musser is one of the "live wires" of Johnson county, a man noted for his profound knowledge of law, foresight, acumen, and decided business ability. His geniality and accomodating disposition have won him many friends throughout this section of Missouri.

S. P. Gibson, a prosperous farmer and stockman residing near Kingsville, Missouri, is a son of one of the leading pioneer families of Johnson county. Mr. Gibson was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1847, and when he was a lad, eight years of age, he came to Missouri with his parents, John E. and Cynthia A. Gibson, who settled on a farm in Johnson county. The Gibsons made the journey westward from Warsaw, Kentucky, almost entirely by water, coming on a boat up the Missouri river and landing at Sibley and bringing with them six slaves from their old plantation home in Kentucky. They settled on the tract of land which is now two miles north of the site of Kingsville. The farm was known as the "Bluff's Spring Farm." In those days the postoffice was located on the Gibson farm. A tanyard, mill, and store were also located on the farm. The old mail route to Kingsville from Lexington passed by the door of the Gibson home. The trip to the new home in the West meant much to the children of the Gibson family. They had never been away from the farm in Kentucky before and were wild with joy when the family started to Missouri and could not understand why their parents and the neighbors all looked so sad. The grown folks knew that they might never meet again—and they never did. The father and mother realized that it was a hard, lonely life they were to begin, but to the little ones the boat was like a house on the water and everything was so strangely beautiful as they sailed slowly on the river that it seemed as if they were going into a new and better world. After the family were safely housed in the small, rude log

cabin home in Johnson county and as the years passed by enlightenment came to the younger members of the family as to the meaning of pioneer life in the West. S. P. Gibson has experienced all the countless privations incidental to life in a new country and the hardships and sacrifices of war. William Henry Gibson, brother of S. P. Gibson, enlisted in the Civil War and served under General Price and died of fever in the first year of the war, in 1861.

In an old-fashioned "subscription school" in Johnson county, S. P. Gibson received his early education. After attaining maturity, he went to Ohio to enter the Lebanon Northwestern Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and for one year, 1870 and 1871, was in attendance at that institution. Mr. Gibson returned to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1872 and remained with his widowed mother on the home place until her death. He assisted in the building of the Missouri Pacific railway from Holden to Strasburg. Mr. Gibson has always been actively engaged in farming and stock raising since he was a boy in his teens and, though he has now passed the allotted three-score years and ten, he is still active and interested in the work of the farm as when he was a score of years younger.

In 1876, S. P. Gibson and Miss Emma Fuller were united in marriage. Mrs. Gibson is a native of Virginia. She came to Missouri with her parents in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have been born the following children: Mrs. Anna Derr, Kansas City, Missouri; Maude, deceased; John T., who resides in the state of Washington; Mrs. Mary Clark, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Albert and Viola, at home with their parents; and S. J., of Rose Hill township, Johnson county. Mr. Gibson is independent in politics. He and Mrs. Gibson are highly respected members and earnest supporters of the Baptist church. Mr. Gibson knows full well what "hard times" are. No man can live in this world seventy years and not experience many misfortunes and hardships, not see many days that are "cold, and dark, and dreary," but he has bravely and cheerfully withstood all the travail and woe which surely comes to all at some time in life and the path he has trod has been ever onward and upward. In the words of the poet, S. P. Gibson is leaving behind him

"Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

Isaac W. Hanthorn, one of Johnson county's highly respected citizens and honored pioneers, is a prominent farmer and stockman of Jefferson township. He was born in 1846 in Knox county, Illinois, the son of Thomas and Ann Hanthorn, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent.

In 1872, Isaac W. Hanthorn came to Missouri from Illinois and six years later purchased a small farm on credit. The first years of his life in Missouri were filled with all the privations of pioneer days and the hardships of poverty and misfortune. The year 1874 was a year of drouth and the ensuing year was the period of the grasshopper visitation. Isaac W. Hanthorn had been well educated, having attended Cherry Grove Seminary in Illinois, and he began teaching school in Pettis county. Later, he taught his first school in Johnson county held at Valley Grove. Mr. Hanthorn has taught school in practically every school district in this section of the state of Missouri. He received but forty dollars a month in remuneration for his services, still he saved almost all that he received. He recalls among his students in Johnson county in the days long gone by, John Parker, William Cooper, Warren Parker, "Bob" Funk, and "Obe" Whitsell. Mr. Hanthorn encouraged and held in his own school the old fashioned "spelling bee." Frequently two different schools would hold a spelling contest and then excitement and interest reigned supreme. He remembers among the first preachers, Reverend Frank Goodwin, who was a Baptist minister, and Reverend C. C. Wood, a Methodist minister. Supplies were obtained from Sedalia, when the early settlers needed provisions, which could not be secured by their own work.

In 1869, Isaac W. Hanthorn was united in marriage with Mrs. Josephine (Marsh) Huggins, the daughter of Thomas Marsh, of New York. Two children born to Isaac W. and Josephine Hanthorn are now living: Mrs. Elroy J. Gallaher, of Windsor, Missouri, who is establishing a reputation in the poultry industry, now having a fine flock of six hundred chicks and one hundred twenty-five older chickens, and a large number of black turkeys, hatched by hens and in incubators, all well trained Plymouth Rock chickens, having been taught to come at the ringing of a bell for their feed; and James N., who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1897 and for the past twenty years has been employed every year in teaching, having taught school at Sunny Grove for three years, Kearney for



ISAAC W. HANTBORN.

thirteen years, and at Lees Summit for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Hanthorn have three grandchildren: George Gallaher, Mary Gallaher, and Mildred Hanthorn.

At different times, Mr. Hanthorn has invested his savings in farm land and he is now owner of six hundred acres of some of the best farm land in Johnson county, which place is known as the "Sleepy Hollow" farm. Most of the Hanthorn place is in grass land and Mr. Hanthorn devotes his attention largely to stock raising. At the time of this writing, he has sixty head of Red Durham cattle, ready for the fall shipping, and twenty-five head of Poland China hogs, the very finest one ever saw anywhere. "Sleepy Hollow Stock Farm" is especially well watered and adapted to the raising of first class stock. One well on this place furnished water for many families in this section of the township in the early days. The farm is well improved, having several large, well constructed barns, in one of which is stored twenty tons of last year's hay. A large building, having a driveway on either side, is called the "Storehouse" and within has been installed a fanning mill, which is used to clean the grain before it goes to the granary. The "Storehouse" was constructed of the best oak lumber and erected on a substantial concrete foundation. In 1898 the residence was remodeled and the Hanthorn home is now one of the handsome country places in Johnson county.

Isaac W. Hanthorn has always taken an active interest in public affairs and before coming to Johnson county was the county assessor of Pettis county for one term. For six years he was road commissioner for this district in Johnson county. At the beginning of his term of office, the district was in debt and the financial condition in disorder, but when his term had expired not only was the indebtedness removed, the finances in good condition, but the roads were in splendid shape and the main road from Windsor to Knob Noster had been built, because of his efforts and influence, through this section of the township.

Mr. Hanthorn is a member of the Christian church. He and Mrs. Hanthorn have scores of friends in the county, which has been their home for so many years. Mr. Hanthorn is one of the most intelligent men in this section of Missouri and he is valued highly in Johnson county.

Dr. Edward Andruss, physician and surgeon, Holden, Missouri, is a striking example of success attained in the most beneficent of professions. As a surgeon and practitioner of the homeopathic school

he has achieved a success second to none in western Missouri and the uniformity of his continued success in the treatment of diseases has been instrumental in enlightening the people on the principles and practices of the school of medicine founded by Hahnemann. For the past twenty years, Dr. Andruss has been ministering to the sick in Holden and vicinity and has not only won for himself an enviable and distinguished place among his professional co-laborers but has endeared himself in the hearts of his many patients as a kind, capable, and learned practitioner.

Dr. Andruss was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, October 1, 1863, a son of Orville Rice and Wealthy Jane (Cox) Andruss, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Orville Rice Andruss settled in Johnson county, Missouri in 1849 and was previously engaged in farm work in Lafayette county. He finally made a permanent settlement in Center-view township, this county, where he purchased a tract of land and was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, September 28, 1897. Mr. Andruss was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Union army with the Missouri state militia, and participated in several engagements among them being the battles of Little Blue, Georgetown and Mine Creek. He was always found at his post and he attended to all military duties assigned him in a soldierlike manner and like a true patriot. He was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and a highly respected and influential member of society. His wife removed with her parents to Missouri in 1847. She spent her last days with her son at Holden, Missouri and died at his home, July 6, 1900.

Dr. Andruss was reared on the farm and obtained his primary education in the district school of his neighborhood. Subsequently, he pursued a course in the Warrensburg State Normal School, after which he entered Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, graduating from the latter institution in February, 1892. He was then tendered the position of assistant teacher in the bookkeeping department of the college and filled this position until he resigned to return home, April 1, 1892. After a careful preparatory course, preliminary to entering medical college, he entered the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, March 25, 1897. During his course in college, the young physician's merits were readily recognized and he was chosen assistant house surgeon. After capably filling this position for six months, he

was chosen house surgeon and filled this position for one year. He then came to Holden, where he opened an office and has continued in the practice of his profession with ever increasing and remunerative success. Dr. Andruss is the only representative of his school in Holden and has ably demonstrated that he is a pronounced credit to his profession. Dr. Andruss pursued a general post-graduate course in New York in 1903 and a special post-graduate course in operative surgery in Chicago in 1908.

Dr. Andruss was married, January 30, 1895 to Florence May Allison and to this marriage have been born the following children: Edward Allison and Oakley Bluhm, twins, born June 8, 1897, Edward being a descendant of patriotic ancestors imbued with a love of country, when war was declared with Germany readily volunteered his services in behalf of the Nation and enlisted with Red Cross Ambulance Corps, Number 24, under Capt. Ernest A. Cayeness, now Red Cross Ambulance Company, Number 355, Sanitary Train, Number 314, Medical Reserve Corps; Oakley Bluhm, departed this life, April 23, 1904; and Annie Onota, born January 22, 1900, a student of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, entering on her course for a ninety-hour diploma. Florence May (Allison) Andruss was born and reared on a farm near Knob Noster, Missouri, and is a daughter of Oscar L. Allison of Knob Noster, a native of Virginia and a Union veteran. Mrs. Andruss was educated in the State Normal School at Warrensburg and for ten years was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Johnson county and at Harlem, Clay county, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Andruss have a very pleasant home in Holden and enjoy the associations of a large circle of friends. In addition to his practice, Dr. Andruss finds time to supervise the work on his farm in Centerview township.

Dr. Andruss is professionally identified with the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, of which organization he has served two years as vice-president. He has served one term as local registrar of vital statistics. He is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Order of the Eastern Star. Dr. and Mrs. Andruss and their children are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. A staunch republican in politics, he was a candidate of his party for coroner of Johnson county in 1900, and though defeated for election, he headed his ticket by a large vote.

Dr. Andruss not only keeps abreast of the latest developments in the science of his profession but is progressive in his tendencies and views and is ever to be found in the forefront of matters which concern the welfare of his city, his county, and his nation.

James J. Terrell, retired pioneer farmer and Civil War veteran of the Union army is one of the few remaining members of the "Old Guard" who gave the best years of their lives in order that the Union might be preserved. In his serene old age after a long and useful life of endeavor spent in creating a fine homestead in the vicinity of Holden, he is spending the declining years of his life in quiet and well-earned retirement in Holden. Mr. Terrell was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, July 6, 1844 and has lived in Johnson county for nearly fifty-eight years. During this time he has witnessed the many wonderful changes which have taken place. He has seen towns and cities take the place of the forests and trackless plains which was the condition of the country when he came here with his father in 1860. J. J. Terrell is a son of Edward D. and Hannah (Allen) Terrell, the former of whom was born and reared in Millersburg, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and the latter was born in Maine.

Edward D. Terrell, the father of J. J. Terrell, was born in 1815 and lived in his native town in Kentucky until 1829, when he went to Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. When his son, J. J. Terrell, was a youth, the elder Terrell set out for the gold fields of California in company with five other adventurers, who took six mule teams with them in the long journey across the continent, in 1849. Three years prior to this, Hannah (Allen) Terrell died in April, 1846. After spending three years in the far West he returned home. The father and children resided in Illinois until 1860 and then came to Missouri and settled on a pioneer farm three miles east of Holden in Johnson county. The mother of J. J. Terrell died in 1846, when he was two years of age, leaving three children: J. J., the subject of this review; Martha, deceased wife of D. K. Carmichael, died in 1907; and Mary E., a maiden lady, who makes her home with Mr. Terrell, and spends her winters in California. Edward D. Terrell sold the home place during his later years and spent his last days in Holden, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Shortly after the Terrell family came to Missouri, the Civil War began. The Terrells, both father and son, were taken prisoners by

Confederate soldiers and the father was held in durance at Lexington until the city was captured by Union forces and his freedom was attained, the son having been given his freedom not long after having been taken prisoner. He decided to cast his lot with the Union forces and accordingly, on August 10, 1862, he enlisted at Warrensburg, as a member of Company A, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry. His command was first stationed at Sedalia and from there went to Benton Barracks, thence going on through Missouri and down the Missouri river. They saw much active service in Missouri and Arkansas, fought against the army of General Price and took part in the Red river expedition. His command fought the army of General Marmaduke near Lake village and were in the thick of the battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. Mr. Terrell took part in many warm skirmishes in which his regiment participated. After the Red river expedition, they came to Memphis and for a time were engaged in the campaign against the army of General Forrest. Mr. Terrell's regiment was a part of the Sixteenth army corps. This command followed Price to Tipton and thence to Alabama where his regiment took an active part in subduing Spanish Fort. From Spanish Fort they went to Montgomery, Alabama, and from there to Selma, Alabama, where they were on duty as provost guards for several months. From this point they went west to Demopolis, Alabama, and on to Mississippi and home. Mr. Terrell was honorably discharged from the service and mustered out at Benton Barracks, August 12, 1865.

After the close of his war service, Mr. Terrell returned to Holden and until his retirement to a home in Holden in 1905, he was actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He was extensively engaged in wheat growing and harvested good crops of small grains each year on his farm of five hundred acres near Holden. He has since sold part of his land and now owns two hundred eighty acres.

Mr. Terrell was married October 29, 1873 to Maria Elizabeth Ennis, a native of Illinois in which state they were united in marriage. To this union have been born three children, as follow: W. E., a shoe merchant of Holden; A. D., general manager of the western department of the New Jersey Zinc Company with offices in Chicago, and who resides at Evanston, a suburb of the western metropolis; J. E., who is operating the home farm. Mrs. Terrell was born March 6, 1848, in Jacksonville, Illinois, a daughter of Henry M., a native of Kentucky, and Rebecca (Adams) Ennis, a native of Illinois, who lived and died at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Politically, J. J. Terrell is a Democrat, but he is inclined to vote independently, as his conscience dictates. Mr. Terrell prefers to do his own thinking about men and measures, when it comes to elections, and usually votes right. Personally, he is a fine old pioneer who has done well his part in the development of Johnson county. He has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to keep him and his faithful wife in comfort the remainder of their days. The many changes for the better which he has witnessed during his long and eventful life have been a source of gratification to him and he often thinks over the days gone by and wishes that he could again shoulder a musket in defense of the flag for which he fought so well and sturdily during the dark days of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are good people, who are highly regarded and greatly esteemed for their many excellent qualities by those who know them best.

Wyatt H. Hammond, although one of the oldest of the widely known citizens of Holden, is one of the most prominent mule buyers and shippers in this section of Missouri. For more than twenty years, he has been engaged in this business and is recognized as an expert judge of mules. Thousands of Missouri mules have passed through his sale barns during past years and he is doing a most extensive business, one whose reputation has been steadily built up by honest methods of conducting sale transactions.

Mr. Hammond was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 8, 1840 and was a son of Mark and Julia A. (Boone) Hammond, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, a native of Kentucky. Mark Hammond was reared to manhood in his native state and there married. He resided in his native state until 1854, when he came to Missouri and located on the old Cockrell farm of five hundred acres which he bought for ten dollars an acre. Unimproved land at this period could be purchased in Johnson county at the government sale price of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, but Mr. Hammond, Sr. had the means and inclination to purchase an improved farm rather than buy raw land and improve it. He resided on his farm until late in life when he located in Holden where he spent his last days in peaceful retirement. Mrs. Hammond, mother of the subject of this review, died in Holden at the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hammond were parents of five sons, three of whom served in the Southern army during the war between the states. William Hammond was killed at the battle of Helena, Arkansas, while serving under General Price.

Thomas D. Hammond, another son, also served in the Confederate army and after the war closed returned to Johnson county and was engaged in the hog and cattle business. He died in Holden in 1914.

Wyatt H. Hammond enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861 and served under various commanders. He remained in the service until the close of the war and took part in many engagements during the course of his military career. He was discharged from the service at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was once wounded in the right arm, but was never taken prisoner. Among the hard-fought battles, in which he took an active part, were: Jenkins Ferry, Louisiana; Pleasant Hill; and Helena. At the battle of Helena, Arkansas, he was but a short distance from his brother when he was killed during the heat of the engagement. After the war ended, he returned home and settled on one hundred twenty acres of land which he proceeded to develop and create into a fine farming property and then later moved to the Murray place, which served as his home until 1896. He came to Holden in that year and established the mule buying business, which now bears his name, which business has made him widely and favorably known throughout this section of Missouri. The business is conducted under the firm name of Hammond & Son, the father being assisted by his son, A. J. Hammond.

Mr. Hammond was married in 1866 to Penelope A. Murray, now an invalid, a daughter of David J. Murray, who was killed while in the Confederate service. Her mother was Mary Evelyn (Bradley) Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have three children, namely: May, wife of J. B. McDonald, Independence, Missouri; Lizzie, a public school teacher, who resides with her parents; A. J., who makes his home with his father and is associated with him in the mule business.

Mr. Hammond is a member of the Presbyterian church and contributes of his means to religious and all worthy enterprises. During his long residence in Johnson county, he has always been prominently identified with the Democratic party and is recognized as one of the "wheel-horses" of his party. He has ever taken a keen and influential interest in the activities of the same and has assisted materially in its successes. He has filled the important post of chairman of the Democratic central committee. Mr. Hammond has ever been ready to assist a friend who is seeking political preferment. The city of Holden and Johnson county consider this sturdy, old pioneer as a most valued and

useful citizen, a man whose business integrity is of the best and whose methods of dealing are such as to have built up a large clientele.

Isaac Kauffman, of Warrensburg, Missouri, is a citizen of Johnson county who is universally respected and esteemed. He was born in 1842 in Stark county, Ohio, the son of Abraham and Anna (Leib) Kauffman, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Abraham and Anna Kauffman were the parents of the following children: Anna, married Daniel Harley, of Indiana, and is now deceased; Henry, who died in early boyhood; two children died in infancy; Isaac, the subject of this review; Mrs. Elizabeth Longenecker, Otsego, Michigan; Andrew, who enlisted in the Civil War in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry and died in a hospital at Evansville, Indiana, and was buried in Ohio; Mrs. Mary Kamerer, who resides in Starke county, Ohio; Jacob, who was drowned at the age of eighteen years; Mrs. Sarah Witsaman, who died in Michigan; and Mrs. Ellen Fox, who resides in Branch county, Michigan. Mr. Fox is a member of the state Legislature of Michigan. Both the father and mother died in Starke county, Ohio.

Isaac Kauffman was born March 2, 1842 and was reared in Starke county, Ohio. He attended the district schools of Starke county and later worked at making shoes to earn money to attend Greensburg Seminary in Summit county. At the age of eighteen years he had learned the shoemaker's trade, working nights when the only lights were tallow candles. For his first two years of work he received thirty dollars in money. In those days the shoemaker made the shoes as well as repaired them. After leaving the seminary, Mr. Kauffman taught school two terms, one term at Uniontown, Ohio, and then for about sixteen years followed his trade of shoemaker. In 1866 Mr. Kauffman became interested in the mercantile business in Hartville, Ohio, conducting a store at that place for a short time. From Hartville he moved to Randolph, Ohio, in Portage county and from there came to Warrensburg, Missouri, in the fall of the year 1868.

For five years after coming to Warrensburg, Isaac Kauffman worked at his trade of shoemaker in the employ of Mr. Heberling, the veteran shoemaker of Warrensburg. While he was working for Mr. Heberling, Mr. Kauffman spent the early mornings and late evenings caring for a small garden. Later, he was a member of the firm, Smith, Scott & Kauffman, afterward Smith & Kauffman. He was employed



ISAAC KAUFFMAN.

in the grocery store of both Stewart & Redford and Kelly & Robinson and engaged in the real estate business with Ray Hill. Mr. Kauffman was appointed administrator of his father-in-law's estate upon his demise and in 1890 he left the store in order to settle this estate. Before the estate was settled it became necessary for Mr. Kauffman to return to Ohio in order to care for his aged father and he remained in Ohio nearly six years, until August, 1896. He has settled a number of estates as administrator or executor. The Kauffmans resided near Canton, Ohio, the home of President McKinley, and were personally acquainted with the president. Isaac Kauffman returned to Warrensburg in 1896 and since that time has resided on the small tract of land he purchased in January, 1869, from W. K. Morrow. This land comprises one and one-fourth acres, which for eight years after he bought it lay outside the city limits, but are now within the corporation at 422 South Holden street.

In April, 1866, Isaac Kauffman was united in marriage with Lucy A. Brown in Canton, Ohio. Lucy A. (Brown) Kauffman was born in January, 1837, in Stark county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman was born one child: Octavia A., who is the wife of Richard M. Robertson, a prominent and an able attorney of Warrensburg, Missouri.

Mr. Kauffman has always been a great lover of music, probably inheriting his keen rhythmic sense from his father, Abraham Kauffman, who was a gifted musician and a writer of manuscript music. Isaac Kauffman has in his possession a volume of music written by his father. The work shows that the elder Kauffman was an artist in the preparation of his music manuscript as well as a skilled musician. There are several pieces in this volume which is carefully bound, neatly written and in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Kauffman has taught vocal music and at one time was the director of music at the Warrensburg Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he was the only male member of the music committee of that church and is now. Before coming to Missouri, he was a member of a band in Ohio and after coming to Warrensburg became a member of the band here. He relates an amusing incident, which occurred when he was a member of the Warrensburg band. When Francis M. Cockrell was elected United States Senator the first time, Warrensburg gave him a rousing reception at Empire Hall, to which place he was escorted by his home town band. Colonel Elliott introduced the new senator and Senator Cockrell responded in

a memorable speech. When returning from the residence of Mr. Cockrell, where the band had escorted the senator, Mr. Kauffman, who played the bass horn in the band, opposite the Methodist church, stepped accidentally upon a loose board in the old wooden sidewalk and the opposite end of the board flew up, tripping Lon West and causing him to fall forward several paces, his instrument going several feet in advance of him. Mr. West was an adept at swearing with whom few could compete and none equal, and Mr. Kauffman states that he outdid himself that evening as he gathered himself together and began to search for his horn.

When Mr. Kauffman came to Warrensburg, November 19, 1868, he brought with him a box of one hundred trees, which were mostly apple trees, but there was one of them an Austrian pine. He planted this evergreen tree, then about two feet high, in the front yard of his home and it is now one of the most beautiful trees in Warrensburg and the prettiest on his place. The original orchard of forty-four trees is now dead. Isaac Kauffman was owner of the first registered Poland China hog in Johnson county. He registered this hog as "King of Johnson" and for a number of years was engaged in raising and shipping pedigreed hogs to various parts of this state and other states. Mr. Kauffman received a number of prizes and premiums on the hogs he exhibited at the Johnson County Fair, held at Holden, Missouri.

Mr. Kauffman is a valued and highly regarded member of the Warrensburg Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been treasurer for nearly sixteen years and a member for more than thirty-five years. Mrs. Kauffman died in October, 1903, and he is now living alone on his place on South Holden street. Mr. Kauffman's place now comprises two and a half acres and there Mr. Kauffman is quietly spending his days, enjoying the shade of the trees he planted, working in his garden, and making friends with the birds, that have no difficulty in learning to know and love him. His little farm is now a part of the city of Warrensburg, but in the summer the shady retreats suggest the quiet of the country.

J. W. Greenwood, justice of the peace and police judge of Holden, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Perryville, that state, December 18, 1844. He was a son of Armstead and Elizabeth (Bolling) Greenwood, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky and came of Virginia pioneer stock. Armstead Greenwood was a son

of John Greenwood, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. Elizabeth (Bolling) Greenwood, mother of the subject of this review, was a daughter of Dred Bolling, who fought in the War of 1812 and held the rank of major. She was born in Kentucky in 1792 and was a cousin of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's father. The Greenwood family is of English extraction and was founded in this country by John Greenwood, a native of England who settled in Virginia during the era of history prior to the Revolutionary War. He was a staunch opponent of monarchical government and favored the independence of the American colonies during his entire life and was outspoken in his convictions.

A. Greenwood, father of J. W. Greenwood, spent his entire life in Kentucky and died there in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, in the city of Louisville and in that city his remains were interred. J. W. Greenwood is one of three children who were reared to maturity by his parents. The others were: James, who entered the Confederate service shortly after the beginning of the Civil War, prior to which time he had entered government land in Kansas near Fort Scott and during the border days and internal troubles in Kansas was driven out with other Southern sympathizers and returned to Warrensburg, Missouri, and in this city he enlisted and served in General Cockrell's brigade and was killed during the battle of Fort Gibson, Mississippi; and Eleanor, who is now deceased.

J. W. Greenwood received his education at Danville, Kentucky. When the Civil War began, he enlisted in Company A, Third Kentucky Infantry, in the "Army of the Cumberland." He saw much active service in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama and fought at the battles of Stone River, Shiloh, and Mill Springs. He was once injured by being struck in the left leg by a spent ball. He was discharged from the service at Louisville, Kentucky at the close of the conflict. He then returned home and resided in Lincoln county, Kentucky until 1882 when he came to Holden, Missouri and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business. He eventually disposed of his business interests and in 1896 was elected justice of the peace and is now serving his sixth term in this official position. At several different times, he has served as police judge. Judge Greenwood has also served as assessor and had charge of the city's finances for several years while the town was governed under the old city charter.

Judge Greenwood was married in 1865 to Miss Mattie Cooper of Lincoln county, Kentucky and to this union have been born twelve children, seven of whom are living, namely: J. C., Dumont, Texas; Ella H., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; James A., Bolivia, Missouri; Charles H., Holden, Missouri; Ernest, of Oklahoma; Percy, Holden, Missouri; and Mattie, wife of Fred Craft, an artist of Kansas City.

Judge Greenwood has always been allied with the Republican party and stands high in the councils of the same. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has tried to live according to the precepts of his religion. His long life has been a useful one, devoted in great part to the service of his fellowmen. He is recognized as one of the leading and best respected citizens of Holden and Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood have many warm and steadfast friends.

J. W. Adams, proprietor and founder of the Adams Poultry and Egg Company, of Holden, Missouri, was born in Owingsville, Bath county, Kentucky, July 19, 1864, a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Markland) Adams, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The Adams family, of which J. W. Adams is a worthy and capable descendant, is one of the oldest and most prominent in America and traces its origin to the same progenitors who produced the two great presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The founders of the family in America came from Scotland.

Hiram Adams migrated with his family from Kentucky to Pilot Grove, Missouri, Cooper county, in 1868. In this county both parents spent the remainder of their lives and died at Bunceton, Missouri. Both parents are interred in the Masonic cemetery at that place. They were the parents of five children, as follow: J. W., with whom this review is directly concerned; Lillian, who is associated with her brother in the poultry and egg business; J. M., who is also assisting his brother in conducting the business at Holden; Effie M., who is another very capable assistant in the management of this very extensive concern; and Joseph G., now residing in California, a veteran of the Spanish American War, who served several years in the regular army of the United States.

J. W. Adams was reared and educated in Cooper county, Missouri and taught school for several years prior to locating in Johnson county. Every member of the Adams family has taught school, forming one-sixteenth part of the entire teaching force of eighty teachers in Cooper

county—a remarkable record for a family of “self-made” men and women.

Seventeen years ago, in 1901, J. W. Adams came to Holden, Missouri. During that period, he has made one of the most conspicuous business successes in the West. He began in the poultry and egg business on salary, but in 1909 he engaged in business for himself on an ordinary scale. For a period of twenty-three months he was in partnership with another man, and the firm was doing a business of about fifty thousand dollars annually. Since that time, the Adams establishment has made wonderful strides and its growth has been phenomenal. The concern handles poultry, butter, and eggs in carload and trainload lots, and the products are shipped to Chicago and New York, mainly. The produce is purchased from the local trade, and through branch houses at Paola and Harrisonville, the Paola branch having been established in 1915 and the Harrisonville branch being placed in operation in 1913, with local managers at each point. I. S. Oliver has charge of the Harrisonville business and Lysle Snow is in charge at Paola. This large establishment operates extensively in eastern Kansas and this section of Missouri. The goods are shipped in carload lots to Chicago and New York accompanied by a capable caretaker who goes with the shipment to its destination. Some idea of the magnitude of the Adams business can be obtained by the following figures:

From March 1, 1916 to March 1, 1917 there were shipped by this concern one million four hundred forty-four thousand five hundred forty-five pounds of poultry; one million two hundred eighty-six thousand and one hundred and ninety dozen of eggs; and fifty-one thousand seven hundred sixty-two pounds of country butter; and twenty-four thousand six hundred and one pounds of green hides. The total amount paid for produce during that period was six hundred three thousand two hundred forty-five dollars and seventy cents. The payroll during the year amounted to twenty-five thousand forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents, for an average of seventy people employed in every department of the business. The feed bill for the poultry alone amounted to over fourteen thousand dollars. The Adams concern is unquestionably the largest of its kind in Johnson county and one of the largest and most successful in this section of Missouri. The packing houses and offices of the company in Johnson county are located on the corner of Main and McKisson streets convenient to the Missouri Pacific and

Missouri Kansas & Texas railways. A cold storage plant is operated in connection with the business.

Mr. Adams was married July 15, 1903 to Miss Pearl Oliver, of Greencastle, Indiana, who was reared and educated in Warrensburg, Missouri. Three children have been born to J. W. and Pearl Adams, namely: Hiram M., William P., and Katherine Elizabeth.

Mr. Adams activities during his residence in Holden have not been exclusively confined to the development of his own business but he has taken a keen and influential interest in organizing and developing public utilities which have been of decided benefit to his home city. He organized and placed in operation the Holden Ice and Fuel Company and is now president of the company. His primary object in the organization of this industry, was to enable him to get refrigeration for his own plant and he succeeded in raising the necessary capital for the building of the former plant in three weeks, and it has grown to be an important local enterprise, which benefits the entire city. Mr. Adams is also vice-president of the Home Telephone Company.

Mr. Adams is affiliated fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While residing in Cooper county, he served as clerk of the House of Representatives under Joseph Tall, at that time chief clerk of the House. In 1899, he was chief clerk of the Senate Journal. The success of the Adams Poultry and Egg Company is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by an individual who has the power and initiative to develop a business to its greatest capacity. The history of this important industry is a history of the man himself. Its success is the direct outcome of the injection into it of the energy and virility of its creator whose ambition has known no bounds and who possesses an inherent ability to do things on a broad and ever-widening scale.

L. C. Merritt, of the L. C. & A. Merritt Furniture Company of Holden, Missouri, is one of the well-known and leading merchants of Johnson county. Mr. Merritt is a native of Indiana and the only child born to his parents, William C. and Sarah (Cullum) Merritt, of Lafayette, Indiana. He was born in 1852 in Lafayette, an old, historical place, the scene of the famous defeat of the renowned Indian chief, Tecumseh, by William Henry Harrison in 1811, and a college town since 1874, when Purdue University was opened there. William C. Merritt was born in Pennsylvania. His parents both died when he was a little child and the orphan boy

was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, by a neighbor, a well-to-do shipowner who operated a line of steamboats. The elder Merritt learned the brick-mason's trade and in later years became a very successful contractor. In early manhood, he moved from Ohio to Indiana and settled in Lafayette. Jane (Cullum) Merritt was a daughter of Harvey Cullum, a prominent pioneer of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Cullums moved from Ohio to Indiana in 1829 and settled on a farm in Tippecanoe county near Lafayette. The first year they failed to raise any crops and were obliged to rely upon the uncertain friendliness of the treacherous Indians of the vicinity to obtain food. William C. Merritt and Jane Cullum were united in marriage and to them was born one child, a son, L. C., the subject of this review. The father spent his mature life in Lafayette, Indiana. His death occurred in 1874, in the same year that Purdue University was founded at Lafayette.

In the public schools of Lafayette, Indiana, L. C. Merritt obtained his preliminary education. Early in life, Mr. Merritt received a most thorough course in business training in actual work in a mercantile establishment in Lafayette. September 15, 1900, he came from Lafayette to Holden, Missouri, and entered at once the furniture business in this city engaged in business with Stephen Ball, a former Lafayette man, who had opened his furniture establishment at Holden in 1882. Mr. Ball was born and reared on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and when a young man learned the work of a telegraph operator and was employed in that capacity at Fort Scott, Kansas, for several years prior to his coming to Holden, Missouri. L. C. Merritt and Stephen Ball were associated in business until 1903, when upon the death of Mr. Ball the business was left to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt. The firm was the first in the furniture business to be established in Holden. Recently, Mr. Merritt has renewed and increased the splendid line of stock carried by the company and in addition to furniture they are fully equipped with a complete stock of supplies needed in the undertaker's work.

October 17, 1880, L. C. Merritt and Alice McNeal, of Lafayette, Indiana, were united in marriage. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Eldredge, who resides on a farm located one and a half miles west of Holden, Missouri. Mr. Merritt's mother came with Mr. and Mrs. Merritt to Holden in 1900 and, in June of the following year, her death occurred here. Mrs. William C. Merritt's remains were taken back to Indiana for burial and she was laid to rest beside her husband in the burial ground at Lafayette.

Politically, Mr. Merritt has always been a staunch Republican. For many years, he has been a member of the Odd Fellows, with which lodge he affiliated at Lafayette. Mr. Merritt is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is widely known and highly respected in the business circles of this part of Missouri and during their residence of seventeen years in Holden both he and Mrs. Merritt have made a host of friends, not solely in their immediate community but in all Johnson county.

Frank Behm, a prominent farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is the owner of one of the beautiful country places in this section of Missouri. He is a native of Illinois, born in Chicago in 1858, a son of Henry and Lena Behm. Henry Behm was a skilled cabinet maker and for twenty-one years followed his trade in the city of Chicago. In 1870, he moved with his family to Nebraska, where he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres. Here the Behm family endured countless hardships and misfortunes. During the grasshopper visitation, 1874 and 1875, their entire crops were destroyed and the Behms were left in destitute circumstances. They wore tow sacks for clothing and the father made wooden shoes for each member of the family. Supplies could be obtained at a place thirty-six miles distant from their dugout, provided, of course, that one had the money, for no one sold on credit. The family, in consequence, really suffered from lack of food many, many times in the new Western home. The father and mother died there and later, their son, Frank, left Nebraska and moved to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for twenty-eight years.

In 1881, Frank Behm and Phoebe Schwertley, a native of Harrison county, Iowa, born in 1860, and a daughter of Fred and Mrs. Schwertley, of Iowa, were united in marriage. To this union have been born eleven children; Fred, Modale, Iowa; Clara, at home, Denton, Missouri; Henry, Modale, Iowa; Louis, Los Angeles, California; Frank, Jr., Modale, Iowa; Leo, at home; Frances, at home; Salome, the wife of Mr. Laudbender, Glencoe, Iowa; Paul, John B., and Marie, at home with their parents at Denton. Three of the Behm boys are engaged in farming in Harrison county, Iowa, on their father's farm of five hundred sixty acres.

In 1910, Mr. Behm moved to Missouri and purchased a farm in Johnson county at Denton, in Chilhowee township. This place com-



MR. AND MRS. FRANK BEHM.



RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. FRANK BEHM.

prises six hundred forty acres of land, well watered, splendidly equipped for handling a large number of stock, and conveniently located. Four hundred acres of the Behm farm are in grass and pasture land and last season Mr. Behm had forty acres in oats and forty acres in wheat. He annually harvests about one hundred fifty tons of hay. Mr. Behm is not a graduate of a school of agriculture, but he has learned much in the hard school of experience and there is no more capable, intelligent, progressive farmer in this state than he. He is a strong advocate of crop rotation and of the manure spreader. At the present time, Mr. Behm has one hundred fifty head of Red Polled cattle and the same number of Duroc Jersey hogs. He was milking thirteen cows at the time of this writing, in 1917. In 1911, Mr. Behm built a handsome residence, a structure of nine rooms, which is generally considered to be the finest home in Johnson county. It is well constructed, conveniently arranged, and nicely lighted. The owner said, at the time the residence was in the process of construction, that after spending nine years of his life in a dugout in Nebraska, he believed he deserved a "real, sure-enough house" in which to live, and it is the consensus of opinion that for many other reasons Mr. Behm richly deserves his beautiful home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Behm are worthy and consistent members of the Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Behm is affiliated with the Democratic party. The Behms are numbered among Johnson county's most substantial citizens.

D. B. Swift, the widely-known and popular proprietor of the Talmage Hotel at Holden, Missouri, is one of the county's most successful and influential citizens. Mr. Swift is a native of Ohio, but for more than fifty years has been a resident of Missouri so that he seems to be one of this state's native sons. He was born in February, 1858, in Cleveland, Ohio, a son of Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Swift. When he was a child, seven years of age, he came with his parents to Missouri and they settled in Shelbina, Shelby county, in December, 1865. Dr. S. P. Swift was a well-trained and skilled physician and in Cleveland, the metropolis of northern Ohio, he was one of the leading practitioners, a prominent lecturer in the Cleveland Homeopathic College. To Dr. S. P. Swift and Mrs. Swift were born three children: D. B., the subject of this review; Flora, deceased; and Byron L., Shelbina, Missouri. Dr. Swift continued in the practice of his profession at Shelbina. He was a man

of exceptional ability and intellectual powers and for eleven years, from 1898 until his death in 1909, was in charge of the Hospital for the Insane of northeastern Missouri. The mother died at Shelbyna in 1886 and twenty-three years later the doctor joined her in death, April 27, 1909.

At the early age of sixteen years, D. B. Swift left school and began life for himself. His first vocation was that of teaching music and dancing. After his marriage in 1876, Mr. Swift located on the farm, one mile north of Shelbyna, which is known as the "Oakland Stock Farm," and became interested in breeding and raising standard-bred trotting horses, pure-bred White Durham cattle, and I. O. C. Chester White hogs. Within a very short time, Mr. Swift's interest in standard-bred trotters developed into an enthusiasm for breeding fine roadsters and speed horses and for thirty years he was closely and prominently allied with the world of horsemen, owners of high-class racing animals. Among the best of the horses from the Swift stables were: "Spirah S.," pacer, 2.12¼, by "Almont Wilkes" son, "Aspirant," 2.18, and "Dollie S.," 2.26, by "Bay Wilkes"; "Lou S.," trotter, 2.13¼, by "Rene Russell," 2.20½, and "Dollie S.," daughter of "Bay Wilkes," 2.26; "Tommy S.," pacer, 2.06¾, by "Electrotype" and "Salina Medium," daughter of "Great Happy Medium," the best and most renowned dam of the Mediums and the son, "Tommy S.," the colt holding the record for the greatest speed; and "Rena S.," 2.12¼, by "Rene Russell" and "Ona S.," dam of "Lord Brilliant," the highest priced horse ever bred in Missouri, valued at seventy thousand dollars, an international show horse. These and several other splendid animals bred by Mr. Swift have gained local fame and some of them a national reputation. "Tommy S." was sold by Mr. Swift for five thousand dollars and he was a bargain at that.

In 1913, D. B. Swift left Shelbyna and moved to Garden City, Missouri. He there entered the hotel business and for two years and three months conducted the Commercial Hotel of that city. Mr. Swift then came to Holden and purchased the Talmage Hotel, of which he is still proprietor, at the time of this writing. In addition to the work of managing this hotel, he is the overseer of a large wheat farm in Oklahoma. His daughter, an only child, Mrs. D. E. Smock, is associated in the hotel business with her father. The Talmage Hotel is one of the best and most capably managed of the small hotels in Missouri.

In 1876, D. B. Swift and Ella Swen were united in marriage at

Shelbina, Missouri, and to this union was born one child, Mrs. D. E. Smock, of whom mention has been made. Mrs. Smock is the mother of one child, a daughter, Luella. Mr. Swift is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is independent. Much like his father before him, Mr. Swift is distinctively one of the leading men of his county, a man of versatile abilities, who has "made good" at everything he has undertaken, whether it be teaching, farming, stock raising, horse racing, or hotel keeping, a citizen of more than local repute. The Swift name has long been synonymous with all that constitutes rectitude and honor and today no man in this part of the state of Missouri can boast more or stronger ties of close personal friendship than D. B. Swift.

Joseph M. Miller, a prominent citizen of Madison township, is one of Johnson county's most valued and public-spirited men. He was born September 29, 1855, in Macon county, Missouri, a son of John D. Miller, who was a native of Kentucky and one of the early settlers of Missouri. John D. Miller was born August 6, 1828, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, son of Hezekiah Miller, a native of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was a native Englishman and he emigrated from Great Britain in his youth and came to Virginia among the early colonists. Later, he moved to Kentucky, probably about 1800, with his family and in that state spent the remainder of his life. Hezekiah Miller, grandfather of Joseph M. Miller, the subject of this review, was a young man when he moved with his parents from Virginia to Kentucky, and he remained in that state until sometime early in 1840, when he came with his wife and children to Missouri and settled on a farm located northeast of Huntsville in Randolph county. On this place, he and Mrs. Miller lived the remainder of their lives. Their son, John D., left Macon county, where he had located first after leaving the homestead in Randolph county, and moved with his family to Putnam county, Missouri, and thence to Colorado, in the year which marked the close of the Civil War, 1865, and two years later came to Johnson county, locating on a farm near Pittsville, where he resided until 1883. He moved then to Holden and in this city spent the close of his life in quiet retirement. To Mr. and Mrs. John D. Miller were born the following children: Joseph M., the subject of this review; S. P., a well-known dentist of Macon, Missouri; Dr. W. H., a leading physician of Macon, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Martin, who resides in Oklahoma; Mrs. Julia Whitsett, wife of Archie Whitsett, Holden, Missouri; and John, who

is postmaster at Boulder, Colorado. John D. Miller was one of the substantial farmers of his township and well merited the reputation he bore of a good man and enterprising citizen. He died in December, 1907. Mrs. Miller died in March, 1897. The wife of John D. Miller was Margaret Ann Scrutchfield, born in Macon county, Missouri, a daughter of Samuel Scrutchfield, an early Missouri pioneer.

In the public schools of Johnson county, Missouri, Joseph M. Miller obtained a good education. He entered the teaching profession and taught school for several terms in the meantime attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, after which he continued to teach school in addition to farming near Pittsville, Missouri. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Miller began to be self-supporting. September 17, 1915, he came to Holden, Missouri, and is now residing in a handsome, modern country home located a short distance from this city.

In 1879, Joseph M. Miller and Laura Alice Lundy, daughter of Hezekiah Lundy, one of the well-known, early pioneers of Johnson county, were united in marriage and to this union have been born nine children, three of whom are living: Fred, a successful farmer residing near Pittsville, Missouri; Elsie May, wife of Arch Henderson; and Edwin Lundy, who is at home with his parents and a student in Holden High School. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Miller is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has erected a beautiful mausoleum to be occupied in the years to come by his immediate family and their descendants. This tomb is well constructed of cement and stone, perfectly reinforced with three or four tons of steel, and it is surrounded by a park. This tomb and surroundings will be perpetually endowed by Mr. Miller with a substantial fund. This endowment will provide for the perpetual maintenance of the mausoleum and park and assist in the upkeep of any similar building which in the future might be erected on the Miller tract set aside for mausoleum purposes.

A product of a long line of ancestors, whose livelihood and wealth were derived from the soil, Joseph M. Miller early decided to choose the ancient and honorable vocation of farming as his life work. He has attained an enviable standing in agricultural circles and his soundness of judgment and clearness of foresight have won for him the highest regard of the leading business men of this county. Mr. Miller

takes a broad and comprehensive view of affairs and keeps himself well posted relative to business, public, and political matters. He is numbered among the representative citizens of Johnson county.

James C. Long, a prominent citizen of Simpson township, is distinctively one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. Mr. Long was born June 29, 1852, in Platte county, Missouri, a member of a well-known and highly respected pioneer family. He is a son of Dr. Benjamin S. and Louisa (Basey) Long, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Doctor Long came to Missouri in 1830. James C. Long, the subject of this review, is now the oldest surviving male member of his father's family of eight children.

September 28, 1881, the marriage of James C. Long and Fannie Barnes, daughter of Doctor Barnes, of Virginia, was solemnized and to this union have been born five children, all of whom are now living: Dr. Frank B., who was born July 18, 1882, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Sedalia, Missouri; Cliff C., who was born September 22, 1883; James R., who was born March 26, 1886; W. Hatcher, who was born June 27, 1889; and Lutie V. Four children, Cliff C., James R., W. Hatcher, and Lutie V., are at home with their parents.

In the autumn of 1902, James C. Long purchased a tract of land comprising four hundred forty acres, located in Simpson township and for this farm paid ten thousand dollars. The Longs moved to Johnson county in 1903. Mr. Long had spent about thirty-four years of his life engaged in farming on bottom land of the Missouri river valley in Carroll county. He managed to raise one good crop in about every three or four years in Carroll county. Mr. Long disposed of his land there before coming to Johnson county and for his farm obtained fifty-five dollars an acre, which netted him a good profit, and the place has since been sold for more than one hundred dollars an acre. Probably two hundred eighty acres of his Simpson township farm were in timber and brush when he bought it and the only improvements on it were an old log cabin and a shack, unworthy the name of barn. Mr. Long has built a handsome residence, a ten-room structure, which is comfortably and conveniently arranged and modern throughout; a horse and hay barn 34 x 50 feet; cow stable, 30 x 30 feet; and an implement shed, in addition to several other needed farm buildings. The Long place is well fenced and four hundred acres are in grass and under cultivation. Mr. Long is interested both in general farming and stock

raising, his farm being admirably adapted for both pursuits. He has followed the rule of feeding all the hay and grain he harvests to his stock and he annually plants nearly one hundred acres of the place in corn, thirty acres in oats, and twenty-five acres in wheat.

Since he was a young man, eighteen years of age, and his father gave him a small farm of eighty acres, Mr. Long has followed the ancient and dignified vocation of farming. He is perhaps as widely known as any man in this county and, though a comparatively recent comer, he has in the past fourteen years established an enviable reputation in financial and social circles. His extensive business interests bring him in contact with a large number of the county's best citizens and their unanimous opinion of James C. Long is that he is a valuable citizen, a man of rare business ability, keen foresight, unerring judgment, and the possessor of a liberal endowment of good, common sense.

Though not a professional partisan, Mr. Long is a firm Democrat and he does all in his power to win success for his party. He earnestly believes in the creed of the Christian church, of which he has been a worthy and consistent member for the past forty years. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Long have attained a high standing in Simpson township and because of their eminent worth are accorded the respect and esteem of the entire community.

A. M. Craig, public administrator of Johnson county and manager of the Johnson County Home Telephone Company of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born in 1858 in Jefferson county, Kentucky, the son of Reuben and Mary Jane (Guthrie) Craig, both members of prominent Colonial families. Reuben Craig was the son of Twyman Craig, a prosperous and influential farmer, who was a native of Kentucky and of Scotch descent. The Craig family has long been a distinguished and leading one in the historical annals of this country. Several different members of the family served in the Revolutionary War. The history, which at the present time is being used as a text in the public schools of Missouri, contains an illustration of early colonial life, a picture of Bryant Station, showing a stockade during a siege. The men were obliged to remain inside and the women are carrying the water. There are twenty-one women pictured and it is said that eighteen of these were Craigs. The governor of Virginia granted the Craig family vast tracts of land near Lexington, Kentucky, where they were one of the first and

most eminent families of the early days. Two widely known and distinguished men of our day are descendants of the Craig family of Kentucky: Governor Shirley of Kentucky, and Edward Eggleston, the poet and historian, author of "True Stories of American Life and Adventure," "A First Book in American History," "A History of the United States and Its People," "Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans," and many historical novels. Mary Jane (Guthrie) Craig was the daughter of Livingston M. Guthrie, who was also a native of Kentucky and of Scotch descent. Reuben Craig and Mary Jane Guthrie were united in marriage in Kentucky and in 1867 came to Missouri, where they located in Callaway county. They remained in that county seven years and in 1874 moved to Johnson county, where they settled on a farm in Grover township. To Reuben and Mary Craig were born three children: Leonval T., Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Lucy Snell, who died in 1896; and A. M., the subject of this review. Reuben Craig was well known and highly respected in Johnson county. Mrs. Craig died in 1884 on the farm in Grover township and three years later she was followed in death by her husband, the death of Reuben Craig occurring in 1887.

A. M. Craig was a boy nine years of age, when he came to Missouri with his parents. He attended school in Callaway and Johnson counties. He was sixteen years old when the Craig family moved in 1874 to the farm in Grover township, near Knob Noster, and he attended school in Knob Noster. Marion Bigley taught the school and Mr. Craig recalls among his classmates, W. F. Denton, C. W. Weidman, T. E. Rigg, and S. J. Dudley. From earliest boyhood, A. M. Craig assisted his father with the work of the farm. He now owns a splendid farm in Washington township, Johnson county.

In 1883, A. M. Craig was united in marriage with Fannie E. Souther, the daughter of Simeon and Mahala Souther, who were honored pioneers of Johnson county, coming from Kentucky at an early day. To A. M. Craig and Fannie E. (Souther) Craig have been born four children: Mary M., Gladys L., George M., and Francis A.

Mr. Craig entered the real estate business in Knob Noster in 1896, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Land in Missouri has increased in value threefold since that time. Farmers in Johnson county are engaging more and more in the dairy business, which, in a large measure, accounts for part of the increase in land valuation.

Besides his farm in Washington township, Mr. Craig is owner of his real estate office in Knob Noster, his handsome residence, a modern structure of nine rooms, and several store buildings in Knob Noster. For the past fourteen years, he has been public administrator and for fifteen years, he has been manager of the Home Telephone Company. Mr. and Mrs. Craig take active interest in church work, both being valued members of the Knob Noster Christian church. Mr. Craig has been superintendent of the Christian Sunday school for many years and an elder in the church. He is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mrs. Belle A. (Post) Hunter, widow of the late Samuel F. Hunter, one of Johnson county's bravest and noblest women, owner of "The Pines," a beautiful country home five miles southeast of Warrensburg, is a native of Pennsylvania. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Clark Post, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Clark Post is the son of William and Margaret (Lindley) Post, of Pennsylvania. Margaret (Lindley) Post was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Morgan) Lindley, one of the best of the old colonial families of Revolutionary ancestry. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Post, the following are now living: Etta M., who is the wife of Charles Post, of Spencerville, Ohio; Frank S., of Portland, Oregon; John L., who resides on the homestead near Claysville, Pennsylvania, and who represented his home county, Washington county, in the state Legislature in 1913 and 1914; and Mrs. Belle A. Hunter, the subject of this review.

The Post family moved from Pennsylvania in 1870 to a farm located in Pottawatomie county, near Manhattan, Kansas, where they resided for thirteen years, when they moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where Clark Post purchased the present home of Mrs. Hunter. About ten years after the daughter, Belle A., was married, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter purchased the farm in Warrensburg township and her father and mother returned to their old home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they are now residing. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Post celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 16, 1916, at the old homestead in Pennsylvania and their four children were all present, with thirteen of the fourteen grandchildren. Three of the Post children were graduates of the Warrensburg State Normal School.



SAMUEL F. HUNTER.

November 10, 1886, Samuel F. Hunter and Belle A. Post were united in marriage. Samuel F. Hunter was born October 14, 1860, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. He was the son of Calvin C. and Martha J. (Eidson) Hunter, the former, a native of South Carolina and the latter, a native of Tennessee. Calvin C. Hunter was born in 1835 and Martha J. (Eidson) Hunter in 1832. They were united in marriage in Tennessee and to them were born the following children: John W., of Knob Noster, Missouri; William E., who resides at Missoula, Montana; Samuel F., the deceased husband of the subject of this review; Hillery G., of Knob Noster, Missouri; R. W., who resides at Polson, Montana; Charles S., of Knob Noster, Missouri; and Mary Magdalene, who is the wife of P. A. Riggle, of New Rockford, North Dakota. Calvin C. Hunter enlisted in the Civil War, serving with the Confederate army for four years. He enlisted in Tennessee as a private and at the battle of Vicksburg was promoted to the position of first lieutenant as reward for valor in battle. After the Civil War had ended, Calvin C. Hunter moved with his family in 1870 to Missouri, where they settled on a farm northeast of Knob Noster in Johnson county. His death occurred at the home of his son, William, in Missoula, Montana, in 1913. His wife had preceded her husband in death six years before, her death occurring in 1907, and the remains of both parents of Samuel F. Hunter are interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

Samuel F. Hunter was educated in the public schools of Johnson county. He remained at home with his parents until the time of his marriage. In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Hunter moved on the farm six miles northeast of Knob Noster, where they resided for seven years. They moved to the present home of Mrs. Hunter in 1893, which they purchased from her parents. The farm comprises one hundred sixty acres of valuable land, well located and supplied with an abundance of water. Spring branch flows through the place, which is chiefly devoted to stock raising, practically all the farm being in pasture land. Mrs. Hunter has at the present time fourteen cows at "The Pines" and is conducting a very profitable business in selling cream to the Warrensburg Creamery Company. The farm was named "The Pines" because of the fine, old pine trees, which shade the lawn, trees which are probably the oldest, having been planted seventy-five years ago, and undoubtedly the largest and most splendid in the township. "The Pines" is nicely improved and kept. In 1907, the barn, 40 x 56 feet

in dimensions, was built. Mr. Hunter always took great pride in keeping the place in the best condition and repair.

To Samuel F. and Belle A. (Post) Hunter were born six children: Naomi Belle, who is now the wife of Otto F. Greim, the prosperous young proprietor of "Hillcrest Farm" in Warrensburg township, and to them has been born a son, Otto F., Jr., born March 27, 1917, the first and only grandchild; Edna Lucile, a teacher; Clark Calvin; Nana Lois Post, a student in Warrensburg State Normal; John Dale, and Glenn Samuel. Five children are at home at "The Pines" with their mother. There are no better trained, more interesting children in this state than the Hunter children. The father died September 13, 1916, and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Mrs. Hunter is keeping their little family together on the farm, which place she is managing remarkably well.

In 1906, Samuel F. Hunter was elected road commissioner for Warrensburg township and he served in this position with great satisfaction to all his constituents for two terms. Mr. Hunter was highly intellectual man, broad minded, capable, and progressive, one who possessed many qualities worthy of the greatest respect and esteem. His loss to the citizenship of Johnson county has been deeply felt and mourned. He was a member and active worker in Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Sunday School, for some years he also had charge of the Valley school house Sunday School. For twenty years prior to his death he was active in Sunday School work and until his health failed him he continued in the Lord's work. Mr. Hunter was one of the ruling elders of Mt. Zion Cumberland church.

G. B. Bozarth, who has long been recognized as one of Johnson county's leading citizens, is a worthy representative of an honored and respected pioneer family of Johnson county. Mr. Bozarth was born February 6, 1862, near Jacksonville in Morgan county, Illinois, a son of Abram Johnson and Olive (Ticknor) Bozarth, both of whom were natives of Illinois. The Bozarth's are of French and the Ticknor's of English descent. The maternal grandmother of G. B. Bozarth was a direct descendant of the Richardsons, who were among the one hundred two Pilgrims that set sail in the "Mayflower" from Plymouth, England, on September 6, 1620. The Richardsons in England have for centuries been a noted family. Samuel Richardson (1689-1761), was

the discoverer of a new literary form, the modern novel, and the author of many well-known books, among which are, "Pamela," "Clarissa Harlowe," and "Sir Charles Grandison." Sir John Richardson (1787-1865), a distinguished naturalist, was a surgeon in the English navy and an Arctic explorer, whose works on Arctic zoology have been widely studied. He was knighted in 1846. The Richardsons who came to the New World in the "Mayflower" were closely connected with the families that produced the author and the explorer.

Olive (Ticknor) Bozarth died in Illinois in 1864. She left three children motherless: Arthur, who died in October, 1880; Dr. Charles Walter, who is now a prominent physician of Los Angeles, California; and G. B., the subject of this review. The father remarried and to the second union was born one child, a son: Dr. J. R. Bozarth, a well-known physician of Centerview, Missouri.

In the spring of 1866, Abram Bozarth came with his family to Johnson county, Missouri, and they settled near Kirkpatrick's Mill, now the site of Valley City, on a tract of land comprising five hundred acres, which he purchased for about fifteen dollars an acre. The farm was all "raw land," three hundred sixty acres of which were open prairie lying to the southeast and the remainder was in timber. By much hard labor, Abram Bozarth cleared and reduced to a good state of cultivation his vast acres and in a few years was one of the prosperous and successful farmers of his community.

During the Civil War, Abram Bozarth enlisted with the Union army, serving with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry as captain under Logan, Grant, and Sherman for nearly three years. Though he had been a Federal soldier, Mr. Bozarth was not embittered by the conflict and in after years spent countless days and nights cheerfully giving assistance to some ex-Confederate friend or neighbor in times of trouble or grief. As in war, so in peace, Abram Bozarth was a leader of men. It will be remembered that it was he who killed the "Marshall Branch Railroad Bond" proposition in Simpson and Grover townships, which was as crooked a business deal as has ever been promulgated in Johnson county. Innocent of its true import, Abram Bozarth was originally a "booster" for the proposition, but when he was approached with a counter-proposition to accept a secret share of the "hush fund," he was highly indignant, promptly turned down the offer, and used his influence, which was by no means small, to defeat the bonds and he accomplished his purpose.

Although a busy man, deeply immersed in his private business interests, Abram Bozarth unselfishly gave much of his time to the advancement of education and the church. He was one of the founders of Valley City Christian church and of this religious institution was an elder for many years. As a citizen, neighbor, and friend, no man in this county occupied a larger place in the respect and esteem of his fellow-men than did Abram Bozarth. In the social circles of his community, he was a favorite. He lived wisely and well, discharging in the fear of his Master all the duties of citizenship, and leaving a record as an honorable, honest, courteous gentleman, a name of which his descendants may be justly proud. Captain Bozarth died May 1, 1906 and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Knob Noster. His widow survives and she is now residing in Warrensburg.

December 30, 1880, the marriage of G. B. Bozarth and Mary S. Foster was solemnized. Mary S. (Foster) Bozarth was born November 16, 1858, on her father's farm in Johnson county. She is a member of a prominent pioneer family of this county, a family that was among the first settlers of Missouri. Mrs. Bozarth is a daughter of Sanford Foster, who was born in Kentucky on January 17, 1829, a son of James Foster, who came to Missouri from Kentucky bringing his family and a vanguard of slaves as early as 1840. The Fosters were wealthy plantation owners in the South and they cleared and cultivated as much as a section of land in Johnson county, Missouri. They were dominant factors in the growth, development, and upbuilding of the county. James Foster died on his farm in Johnson county May 7, 1867. To G. B. and Mary S. (Foster) Bozarth have been born the following children: Bessie Lee, who was born March 8, 1882, married Charles E. McNary, of Barton county, Missouri, on December 23, 1902, and died August 8, 1913; Hattie May, who was born May 2, 1885, married Milton A. Boone on September 22, 1907, and they are now residing on a farm in Simpson township; Olive Ann, who was born September 3, 1888, married B. W. Bracken on April 5, 1906, and they reside on a farm in Hazel Hill township; Frank Foster, who was born July 25, 1890; Beulah L., who was born August 1, 1894, married J. C. Erdweiss on May 22, 1913, and they now reside in Lafayette county; Charles A., who was born May 16, 1898; and Willie S., who was born January 5, 1900. Frank Foster, Charles A., and Willie S. are now at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth have resided in Simpson township, with the exception of six years, all their married lives. They own one hundred twenty acres

of the Sanford Foster place and their residence is located on the site of an old, Indian camping ground. The first white man to locate here was "Uncle George" Angel, who settled in Johnson county in a very early day. Sanford Foster was the next owner of this farm and since 1852 the title to the land has never once passed out of the ownership of some member of the Foster family. Mr. and Mrs. Bozarth are highly respected members of the Valley City Christian church. Mr. Bozarth is a firm adherent to the principles of the Republican party. The Bozarth home is well known to the best people of Johnson county and the influence of the Bozarth has long been exerted in behalf of all that conduces to kindness, benevolence, and right living.

Edwin P. Minor, a successful and enterprising farmer and stockman of Simpson township, is a member of one of the first families of Missouri and a son of one the first settlers of Marion county. Mr. Minor was born April 9, 1858, in Adams county, Illinois, a son of Thomas and Nancy C. (Collier) Minor, both of whom were natives of Kentucky.

When Thomas Minor was a youth, fifteen years of age, he came with his parents from Kentucky to Missouri and they settled on a farm in Marion county near Hannibal, about 1837. On this farm he grew to manhood and in Marion county, Missouri, was united in marriage with Nancy C. Collier. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minor left Missouri shortly after their marriage and went to Illinois and in that state resided until after the Civil War, when they returned to Missouri. To Thomas and Nancy C. Minor were born eleven children, five of whom died in infancy or in childhood, six were reared to maturity, and four are now living, at the time of this writing, in 1917; Mrs. Martha J. Fry, who died in August, 1868; Thomas Henry, who died in August, 1874; William R.; Mrs. William Foster, who owns the Minor homestead in Simpson township; Mrs. C. O. Bales; and Edwin P., the subject of this review. During the Civil War, Thomas Minor enlisted in the Federal army and served throughout the war with Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry under General Thomas, who was known as the "Rock of Chickamauga." Mr. Minor took an active and effective part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and in numerous other engagements.

In 1869, the Minors returned from Illinois to Missouri and this time they settled in Johnson county in 1870 on a tract of land, comprising twenty acres, in Simpson township and on this little farm Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minor spent the remainder of their lives. The father died September 11, 1904. The mother had preceded her husband in death

about six years. It is a pleasure to commemorate, inadequate though the memoir may be, the life of one who, though engaged in the manifold duties of an active agriculturist and upon whom rested the grave responsibility of providing and caring for a large family, proved himself an upright, courageous, patriotic citizen and when the call of his country became imperative did not shirk but went bravely forth in its defense, to suffer and to die—if need be—for “Old Glory.” Measured by the true standard of value, which is not that of dollars and cents, the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Minor were decidedly successful.

The early life of Edwin P. Minor was spent on his father's farm in Simpson township. He was a lad, twelve years of age, when his parents moved back to Missouri from Illinois. He attended the district school near his home when opportunity was so given, but he did not complete the prescribed course of study on account of his services being required at home. Mr. Minor has worked hard ever since he has been large enough to manage a plow and other farm implements of labor. He left school at the early age of sixteen years and when he had reached the age at which young men are supposed to sever home ties and begin life for themselves, Mr. Minor was self-supporting. He labored as a “hired hand” for several years and then with his savings purchased a team of horses and the needed farm implements, rented a tract of land in Illinois, and for eleven years was engaged in farming in that state. He returned to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1894 and rented a farm, comprising ninety-two acres, in Simpson township, which place he purchased the ensuing year, paying seventeen hundred dollars for the land. Since acquiring the ownership of this farm, Mr. Minor has improved it, adding the residence, barn, chicken-house, and other farm buildings. He has cleared twenty-five acres and now has the entire farm under a high state of cultivation. As a producer of grain, Edwin P. Minor has few equals and he has also achieved splendid success as a breeder of cattle, hogs and horses.

March 25, 1885, Edwin P. Minor and Nettie Jones were united in marriage in Stillwell, Hancock county, Illinois. To this union were born six children: Carl Thomas, born October 19, 1886, married Kate Gibson, and they reside in Warrensburg, Missouri; Ralph, born March 27, 1888, married Stella Pollock, and they reside in Centerview township, Johnson county; Floy Viola, born March 14, 1890, married Charles Horn, and they reside in Warrensburg, Missouri; Zola C., born October 9, 1892; George, born February 28, 1894; and Nettie May, born June 18,

1902, and died August 10, 1902. The mother died a few days after the birth of Nettie May, on June 29, 1902. September 6, 1905, the marriage of Mr. Minor and Mrs. Nellie M. (Medis) South, daughter of Isaac Medis, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and widow of Arthur B. South, was solemnized. To Mr. and Mrs. Minor have been born two children: Ruth Leone, born July 31, 1906 and Edwin Paul, Jr., born January 30, 1908. By her first husband, Mrs. Nellie M. South Minor is the mother of three children: Frank D., born December 27, 1895; Nellie Marie, born March 29, 1900; and Ora Gertrude, born August 10, 1902.

Some idea of the magnitude of the labor performed by Edwin P. Minor since he came to Simpson township more than a score of years ago may be had when one thinks how long a time and how much work is involved in clearing one acre of ground and then know that he has cleared twenty-five, an undertaking from which the young men of today would shrink, quite probably. From early morn until late at night the strokes of his ax might be heard echoing and re-echoing through the silent wood. Endowed by nature with superb physical powers and blessed with splendid health, Mr. Minor has made rapid progress improving his tract of land and now the timber and brush are supplanted by cultivated fields and a substantial residence stands where once stood a rude, log cabin home. Mr. Minor takes an active interest in politics and he votes the Democratic ticket, but has never aspired to official position. He has always been deeply interested in the material prosperity of his community and has freely contributed his influence and support to all movements having for their object the moral uplift of his fellow-men.

Henry Park, M. D., a prominent and highly valued physician of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born in Johnson county in 1858. He is the son of John and Letitia (Bigham) Park, the former a son of William Park, who lived and died in Kentucky, and the latter, a daughter of Mr. Bigham, of Alabama. John Park was born in Kentucky in 1818. He left Kentucky in early manhood and came to Missouri in 1845, locating in Pettis county, where he remained twelve years. In 1857, he moved to Johnson county, where he purchased four hundred forty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock raising. John Park was well known throughout Johnson county and was highly esteemed and respected. Perhaps few men in this section of the state have as many friends and acquaintances as had he, and his death in 1894 was the source of deepest regret to scores of men and women in this community.

He was a citizen possessing many qualities commanding respect and worthy of the greatest honor and esteem. Mrs. Park made her home with her son, Dr. Henry Park, until her death in 1916.

Henry Park attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School. He is a graduate of Barnes' University in the class of 1893. For ten years he was engaged in the teaching profession, four years of which were spent in Kansas, before he entered the medical school. Doctor Park began the practice of medicine at Dunksburg, Missouri. In 1893 and in 1909 he entered the medical profession at Knob Noster where he now has a very large practice, a patronage which encompasses a circuit of ten miles in practically all directions from Knob Noster. Dr. Park drives a car and is thus enabled to reach his most distant patient within thirty minutes of receiving the call.

Dr. Henry Park was united in marriage with Susan Swope in 1882. Susan (Swope) Park is the daughter of Milton Swope, a native of Kentucky. To Dr. and Mrs. Park have been born two children: Mrs. Bertha Winston, Lamonte, Missouri; and Pinkney F., who is attending the Bennett Medical College at Chicago, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Christian church, of which Dr. Park is a highly regarded elder. The Park home, which is located in Knob Noster, is a large, modern structure, built of brick, containing ten spacious rooms and a splendid basement. Dr. Park's office is located at his residence.

Politically, Dr. Park is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is local registrar and a member of the Johnson county and State Medical Societies.

Judge T. L. Kimzey, judge of the county court of Johnson county, Missouri, is one of the prosperous sons of the earliest pioneers of Missouri and Johnson county. He was born in Johnson county in 1849, the son of S. P. and Cynthia (Wood) Kimzey. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin E. Kimzey, came to Missouri from Tennessee early in the nineteenth century, about 1820. When just a mere boy, S. P. Kimzey located, with his brothers, in Saline county, Missouri. They with their father were engaged in the manufacture of salt at a salt-lick in Saline county and trading with the Indians, peddling their salt, from wigwam to wigwam, in wagons drawn by oxen. There were no roads in those days and the Kimzey brothers followed the trails made by the Indians. Early in the thirties, S. P. Kimzey came with his father,



JUDGE T. L. KIMZEY AND WIFE.



Benjamin E. Kimzey, to Johnson county, where they entered land in Jefferson township and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. S. P. Kimzey became very successful and prosperous in this vocation, owning at one time more than eight hundred acres of land in Johnson county. He was a natural leader of men and prior to the Civil War was captain of the Home Guards for many years. He enlisted in the Civil War and served with the Southern army throughout the war, as did also his two brothers. After the war had ended, he returned to Johnson county, where he lived until 1882, when he moved to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and there his death occurred four years later. Mrs. Kimzey followed him in death ten years later, her death occurring in 1896.

T. L. Kimzey attended a "subscription school" of the early days. School was held in a log house, having a puncheon floor and benches. The seats were placed around the three sides of the room and the fireplace was on the fourth side. The "master" or "schoolma'am" sat in the center of the room and called the children up to "say their lessons." On one side of the room was a sort of shelf made of a split board and high enough to write upon and in front of this was a puncheon bench, which was for the older boys and girls. When they wished to write, they turned their backs toward the teacher and wrote upon the shelf. The little children could not reach the shelf, but that was not necessary, for of course they could not write. They sat on the puncheon benches and studied their "a-b-c's" all day long. Spelling was the principal subject and frequently "spelling bees" were held, which occasioned much interest, for the men and women could spell in those days, if they did not know how to draw or paint pictures. The pupils sometimes grew very tired in the old-fashioned school, but the "master" always kept a number of large switches in sight to urge the laggard on the road of learning. The children had many happy times, however, at school and they had the whole prairie for their playground. Two of the early teachers were Elza Ray and Sue Herrington. The only road was the state road and the children followed a trail to the school house. This trail was made by dragging a log back and forth across the tall prairie grass, using a yoke of oxen to do so.

In the early history of Johnson county, there were no churches and Sunday School was a thing unheard of in this part of the state. Religious meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers or out under

the trees. Later, little log churches were built like the houses and people from miles and miles away would come on horseback to hear the pioneer preachers, of whom Judge Kimzey recalls several, among them: Reverend William Caldwell, Reverend Frank Goodwin, Reverend "Jacky" Whitsett, and Reverend "Jim" Houx. The preacher was a pioneer and hunter like the rest of the settlers. It was no easy task for him to go from place to place through the wide, open prairie and muddy swamps, but he was always brave and cheerful and might be heard singing hymns at the top of his voice as he went on his lonely way. The preachers were welcomed in the homes of the poorest settler and people came by families in wagons, drawn by oxen, to listen to their preaching with the greatest respect and attention. Judge Kimzey's father always led the singing at church and at gatherings held in the homes. His mother was a splendid singer and enjoyed the music immensely, always taking an important part at all musical gatherings.

Wild game was plentiful, deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens being in abundance and to be had for the hunting. Supplies were hauled from Boonville, Warsaw, and Lexington. Mr. Kimzey remembers how his father frequently hauled choice cuts of bacon to Lexington, where he sold them for two cents a pound. Stock raising was not very profitable in the early days. Dried venison was the staple article of food and with plenty of that, cornbread and hominy the settlers considered themselves very well provisioned. Prairie fires were constantly feared and one of the evils, which had to be fought with great skill, for they were exceedingly destructive. Judge Kimzey often aided his father fight the oncoming flames by a system of back-firing. Their home was a log cabin, 16 x 16 feet in dimensions, constructed with a "loft" above and a "lean to" on the side, but it was all they had and they would fight hard to keep it.

In early manhood, Judge Kimzey went to California and remained in that state a short time. He was at that time twenty-six years of age, in 1875. Later he returned to Johnson county and engaged in farming and stock raising. He is now the owner of four hundred twenty acres of land, most of which is in meadow and devoted to stock growing.

Judge T. L. Kimzey and Ollie McQuerry were united in marriage in 1898. Ollie (McQuerry) Kimzey is the daughter of C. W. McQuerry, of Warrensburg, Missouri. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Kimzey was

engaged in teaching school, having taught two terms of school at Flor-donia. To Judge and Mrs. Kimzey have been born two sons: Samuel W. and Charles Lee, both of whom are at home with their parents. Judge Kimzey is a member of the Democratic party and in 1916 was elected judge of the county court in Johnson county and he is now serving his first term of office with great satisfaction to the entire county.

Harlowe A. Saults, M. D., a well-known and successful physician of Valley City, Missouri, is one of the leading professional men of Johnson county. Dr. Saults was born June 13, 1879, at East Lynne in Cass county, Missouri, a son of D. N. and Alice B. (Graham) Saults. D. N. Saults came to Missouri from Tennessee in 1876 and located at Knob Noster. He was at that time a young, unmarried man, twenty-two years of age. Mr. Saults was a blacksmith by trade and for thirty years was associated in partnership with Robert Ford in the blacksmithing business at Knob Noster. He retired from that vocation in 1910 and has since been engaged in the mercantile business at Knob Noster, associated with his son, Charles L. The father is now probably sixty-eight years of age and he is still active and alert both physically and mentally and assumes the full control of all his business affairs and extensive financial interests, which in Knob Noster alone amount in value to a considerable sum, in addition to a valuable farm, comprising one hundred forty acres, located south of Knob Noster. D. N. Saults has long been considered one of the most important promoters of business and builders of Knob Noster. As a business man and financier, Mr. Saults holds precedence in his community and possessing a strong mentality, invincible perseverance, and a marked individuality, he is looked upon as a natural leader of men, a director of opinion in matters relating to financial and industrial affairs. Fraternally, D. N. Saults has been a Mason of the Third Degree for many years. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat. To D. N. and Alice B. Saults were born two children: Dr. Harlowe A., the subject of this sketch; and Lena Alice, who resides at home with her father. Charles L., who is associated in the mercantile business at Knob Noster with his father, and Fannie, who died in infancy, were born of a second marriage of D. N. Saults to Miss Rucker.

Doctor Saults obtained his elementary education in the public

schools of Knob Noster, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Knob Noster High School, in the class of 1899, and of the Marion Sims Beaumont Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, in the class of 1903. After completing the high school course, Doctor Saults attended Missouri State University one year and in 1902 successfully passed the examination of the Missouri State Board of Health. After three years' work in medical school, he began the practice of his profession at Warrenton, Missouri, and one year later, in 1904, came to Valley City, where he opened his office and has since been actively engaged in the medical practice, which has been steadily growing for the past thirteen years and now Doctor Saults has numerous patients within a circuit of ten and thirteen miles in the country. Within the past three years, he has traveled in his Ford car thirty-four thousand miles. Dr. Saults is the owner of his residence and office, which are located on a small tract of two and a half acres of land within the city limits of Valley City, and of a splendid farm, embracing one hundred sixty acres of land, three miles south of Knob Noster, a fine, valuable country place.

December 25, 1902, the marriage of Dr. Harlowe Saults and Alma L. Sprague, daughter of W. T. Sprague, of Warrensburg, was solemnized and to this union have been born three children: Vera Fay, born August 1, 1904; Luther Lee, born December 26, 1909; and Marian Virginia, born November 19, 1913.

Doctor Saults has attained a conspicuous place in the public esteem not solely because of his professional success but also on account of the honorable, straightforward policy he has invariably followed in all his business relations. He always has at heart the best interests of his fellow-men. For his chosen calling, Doctor Saults is admirably fitted. He is a man of tireless energy, quick of perception, quiet and calm in manner, and of well-trained intellect. The success which has already crowned his efforts bespeaks for him a long and eminently useful career. Doctor Saults is the official registrar of vital statistics for Simpson township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. E. Porter, M. D., a prominent and capable physician and surgeon of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born in 1867 in Pettis county, Missouri, the son of Reverend James S. Porter, the widely known and beloved Methodist Episcopal minister, a pioneer preacher, who came to Missouri in 1849 and for more than a half century has devoted his

life to the cause of Christianity in this section of the state and is now residing in Rich Hill, Missouri. Reverend James S. Porter is ninety-two years of age. The mother of Dr. J. E. Porter was the daughter of William Bigham, a resident of Johnson county. To Reverend James S. and Mrs. Porter were born two sons: Dr. J. E., the subject of this review; and J. B., who resides at Stuttgart, Arkansas. By a former marriage, Reverend Porter was the father of eight children.

Dr. J. E. Porter is a graduate of Lewis College, Glasgow, Missouri in the class of 1889 and of the Marion Sims Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri in the class of 1897. After one year of practice in the medical profession in St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. Porter came to Knob Noster and began the practice of medicine and surgery. He enjoys a very extensive practice, covering a territory which extends from ten to twelve miles into the country in all directions from the city of Knob Noster. Dr. Porter has been remarkably successful in his chosen profession and is highly esteemed by the different members of his vocation, not only in this county, but in the state. He is a valued member of the Johnson County Medical Society and of the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations.

In 1904, Dr. J. E. Porter was united in marriage with Elizabeth Senior, the daughter of Judge J. G. and Josephine (Honey) Senior, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To Dr. and Mrs. Porter has been born one child, a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth. The Porter home in Knob Noster is one of the most beautiful homes in the county, a handsome structure, which is modern throughout and well located.

Politically, Dr. Porter is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Odd Fellows. Both he and Mrs. Porter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with the ministry of which Dr. Porter's father has so long been connected. Dr. Porter is a man of pleasing personality and measures up fully to the high standard demanded of his calling.

Joseph H. Rothwell, a highly respected pioneer of Johnson county and the well-known notary public and insurance man of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born in 1855 in a log cabin on his father's farm in Johnson county. He is the son of J. C. and Mary S. (Ramsey) Rothwell, natives of Virginia. J. C. Rothwell was the son of "Buck" Rothwell, a typical Virginian. J. C. Rothwell and Mary S. Ramsey were united

in marriage in Virginia and in 1839 came to Missouri from Virginia and settled on a farm in Johnson county, comprising three hundred twenty acres, which J. C. Rothwell entered from the government. He was a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of pioneer days, capable, industrious, and generous-hearted, a man whom all respected and honored. His death occurred in 1893. The following children were born to J. C. and Mary S. Rothwell: C. W., who resides in Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Mattie D. Mayes, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Nettie D. Gossett, who resides in Oklahoma; and J. H., the subject of this review.

J. H. Rothwell attended the "subscription schools" of the early pioneer days. Mr. Buckmaster and George Couch were two of his first teachers, whom he recalls. Mr. Rothwell often attended and took part in the old fashioned "spelling bees," and "debating societies," where all sorts of topics were vehemently discussed and the leading issues of the day settled forever, and the primitive "singing schools," where those who could sing wouldn't and those who couldn't sing would, and where all had a happy, social time. Mr. Rothwell is of the opinion, which is held by the majority of people, that in the early days the settlers were more friendly, more sociable, and more interested in the welfare of others than the people of the present day. J. H. Rothwell completed his education in the Warrensburg State Normal School and after leaving school, engaged in farming and stock raising, in which vocation he was employed until 1906, when he moved from the farm to Knob Noster, on account of the better school facilities, desiring to give his children the advantages of a high school education. Mr. Rothwell is the owner of a splendid farm in Grover township, a well improved place, comprising four hundred acres of the best farm land in this county, a beautiful, country home. He has the general supervision of his farm in addition to his business interests in Knob Noster. He was in partnership with his son, C. F., in the mercantile business in Knob Noster, where C. F. Rothwell conducted a general dry goods store, carrying a stock of goods valued at twelve thousand dollars, until they disposed of the business in June, 1917. J. H. Rothwell also is a notary public and insurance man, his office being located in the Shy building.

In 1883, J. H. Rothwell was united in marriage with Allena Scruggs, a daughter of Reverend A. F. Scruggs, a minister of the

Methodist Episcopal church, South, who came to Missouri from Kentucky and for many years was engaged in missionary work among the Cherokee Indians. Reverend Scruggs purchased a farm in Johnson county and in addition to the work of the farm continued to be the "local preacher." Mrs. Rothwell remembers having witnessed many marriage ceremonies performed by her father. To J. H. and Allena (Scruggs) Rothwell have been born the following children: Claybourne F., who was engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his father and conducted a general store in Knob Noster until June, 1917; J. E., who resides in Nebraska with his wife, who was Claretta Guihen, and child, Erneeta; Allena F., who resides at home; and Mary M., who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell reside in Knob Noster, where they have a nice, well-kept home. Both are interested in church work, being active members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Rothwell is treasurer of the Presbyterian Missionary Society. Mr. Rothwell is an elder of his church and superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School and recently attended as delegate the Johnson County Sunday School Association at Chilhowee, Missouri.

For sixty-two years, Mr. Rothwell has lived in Johnson county and he has literally "grown up with the country." He recalls how he was want to drive his father's cows home from the open range and frequently saw on those occasions herds of wild deer and flocks of wild turkeys. He used to kill the prairie chickens which came to feed on the corn husks in his father's field. Mr. Rothwell vividly remembers the days when the mail was received but once a week. The old log house in which he was born stood until recent years on the homelace and he still has in his possession the "land patents" his father received when he homesteaded the farm. When J. H. Rothwell was a youth, roads were unheard of in this section of the state and one found his way home across the open prairie by relying solely on his sense of direction. Mr. Rothwell relates that his first investment was in calves, which he kept for three years, selling them at a good price and realizing a large profit. He has been interested in the stock business ever since.

J. H. Rothwell has always taken an active and interested part in civic affairs as well as in religious matters. He was a member of the school board of his district for twenty-one years and for many years served as district clerk. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Odd Fellows.

E. C. Littlefield, the prominent attorney of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born in 1868 in Knob Noster, the son of Lyman C. and Ellen Z. Littlefield. Lyman C. Littlefield was the son of William Littlefield, a native of Weld, Maine. The Littlefield family is of English descent. Two brothers emigrated from England to America in the earliest colonial days and from them the Littlefields in America have descended. Lyman C. Littlefield was a teacher in Knob Noster before the Civil War and one of the town's first merchants. He also was the owner and manager of the first lumber yard in the old town of Knob Noster. During the Civil War, he was at one time a prisoner of war. Escaping from the Southern army, he returned to his old home in Maine and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of shingles in that state. Later in life, Lyman C. Littlefield returned to Johnson county, Missouri, where he became an extensive landowner, engaging in stock raising on a large scale. He was president of the Bank of Knob Noster for several years and it was he who placed this bank on its present firm, financial basis and secured for it the sound rating and prosperity it now enjoys. Mr. Littlefield died January 5, 1901. His wife had preceded him in death many years before, her death occurring in 1879. Seven children were born to Lyman C. and Ellen Z. Littlefield, six of whom are now living: Charles B., Claremore, Oklahoma; William W., Kendrick, Oklahoma; Mrs. Lillian May Shumaker, Colorado Springs, Colorado; E. C., the subject of this review; Mrs. Nora E. Thompson, Erie, Kansas; and Lyman M., Lamonte, Missouri.

The early education of E. C. Littlefield was obtained in the public schools of Knob Noster, Missouri. He later attended the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri and completed his education at the Missouri State University, where he was a student in the law school, graduating in the class of 1890. After completing college, Mr. Littlefield was for six years a member of the law firm, Waddill & Brown, having an office in the New York Life building in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1896, E. C. Littlefield came to Knob Noster and opened his law office and he has ever since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He has been city attorney for the past twenty years, which is sufficient evidence of the high esteem in which he is held. Mr. Littlefield states that he is no politician but has made it an invariable rule to "vote for the man."

In 1912, E. C. Littlefield was united in marriage with Mrs. Georgia



E. C. LITTLEFIELD.

(Hope) Lewis, the daughter of Colonel John C. Hope, the well-known and influential politician of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are numbered among Johnson county's best families.

E. F. Kendrick, one of the pioneers of Johnson county, a son of one of the most prominent families of early settlers of Pettis county, was born in 1856 in Johnson county. He is the son of E. R. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Kendrick. E. R. Kendrick was the son of J. T. Kendrick, a resident of Pettis county, Missouri. E. R. Kendrick, the father of the subject of this review, came to Johnson county in 1850 and settled on a farm near Knob Noster. E. F. Kendrick has living two brothers and one half-brother: J. M. Kendrick, F. L. Kendrick, and W. R. Clark, all of whom reside at Knob Noster, Missouri.

Mr. Kendrick attended the primitive country schools of Johnson county. He recalls how he enjoyed swinging his feet, which dangled from the high puncheon seats, while listening to Reverend Tigg, a Hardshell Baptist minister, teach. Mr. Kendrick also attended "spelling bees" and "singing schools." He remembers, among his school-mates, Alex Glass and John Lay. There were no roads in those early days and when the first school house was built on the open prairie, a log was dragged over the long, tall grass to make a trail for the children to follow to the school house. E. F. Kendrick early in life began working for himself on his father's farm in Johnson county. In 1885 he purchased nearly two hundred sixty acres of land and later increased his holdings by purchasing two hundred acres more. He is the present owner of this farm, which lies eight miles southeast of Knob Noster. The Kendrick place is well-improved, having a fine farm residence of nine rooms, and several large, well-constructed barns in keeping with the rest of the improvements. Three hundred fifty acres are devoted to bluegrass and Mr. Kendrick is largely interested in stock raising. He has the general supervision of his farm in addition to his business interests in Knob Noster.

In 1887, E. F. Kendrick was united in marriage with Letha Shawhn, of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick has been born one child, a son, R. E. Kendrick, who resides at home with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick are members of the Baptist church, of which E. F. Kendrick is deacon. They reside on a little farm of twenty acres, located just outside of the city limits of Knob Noster, where they have a beautiful home.

In 1915, E. F. Kendrick erected a large, two story, brick garage in Knob Noster, the second floor of which is used for the city hall. This property is valued at ten thousand dollars. Mr. Kendrick is engaged in the general auto repair business and he also has the Ford agency for this district. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party and he has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs and has done his part nobly in bettering conditions and in the upbuilding of his county and state. He is one of Johnson county's most highly valued citizens.

Mrs. Lorretta (Warren) Reavis, one of Johnson county's most highly esteemed pioneer women, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri in 1826 and when a mere child came to Johnson county with her parents, Martin and Nancy (Hubbard) Warren, of Virginia. They settled on a farm near the flourishing city of Warrensburg. Mrs. Reavis recalls seeing the group of men looking for a location for the town, which has since developed into one of the best cities of its size in the state of Missouri. The town was named in honor of her grandfather, Martin Warren.

Lorretta (Warren) Reavis received her education in the primitive schools of Johnson county, which were known as "subscription schools." The school lasted only a few months in the year and the older boys and girls could not always go when the school was open, for there was much work to be done at home. They could go on rainy days and when there was no work. The teacher, or "master" as he was called, sat in the middle of the room and on one side was a puncheon shelf, which was used by the larger scholars when called upon to write. Little children sat on puncheon benches and began to learn to read by saying their "a-b-c's" and the only rest from study was when the "master" called them to him to "say their lessons." The children always enjoyed the recess time, wandering as far as they liked just so they kept within hearing distance, when the teacher called, "Books."

In the pioneer homes the clothing was provided as well as the food by the work of the women in the home. Mrs. Reavis, in her youth, has often watched the making of clothing from the time the flax was gathered and the wool was cut from the sheep until the garments were ready to wear. It was not always easy to provide shoes for all the family and often the little children were obliged to remain in the house in cold weather. Frequently a young lady would go to church

barefooted, carrying her shoes with her and putting them on when she had reached the church.

Among the pioneer preachers, whom Mrs. Reavis recalls, were Reverend Thomas Mulkey and Reverend Thomas McBride. There were no churches in the early days and religious services were held in the log cabin homes. Sometimes a traveling preacher would visit the settlement and then the settlers would come miles and miles to hear him preach. The pioneer preacher was a settler just like the rest. He was always welcome and even the poorest settler was glad to share all he had with him.

It was a great thing for the old town of Warrensburg when the early settlers began to get their mail regularly. At first, the mail was brought about twice a month by men on horseback. Sometimes the mail carriers were delayed several days on account of high water and many times the postmaster had to spread the mail out in the sun to dry. At first there were no roads on the open prairie and deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens abounded, but little by little life in the new country began to change.

Lorretta Warren was united in marriage with John Reavis, the son of James Reavis, an early pioneer of Missouri, who came from Kentucky. To John and Lorretta (Warren) Reavis were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Box, Mrs. Anna Kreb, Mrs. Etta Adams, Mrs. Alice Hunter, and Mrs. Martha Hull, with whom Mrs. Reavis now makes her home. Mr. Reavis died in 1910 and for the past seven years his widow has resided with her daughter, Mrs. Hull on the farm in Montserrat township.

The brave, true lives of the hardy, noble men and women like Mr. and Mrs. Reavis have made this beautiful county possible. We could not now be enjoying the good things we think so absolutely essential had not they lived before, worked hard, and done without much and it is a pleasure to have the white-haired pioneers still with us. There is no better thing to do in this world than to live so that other people will be happier because one has lived.

J. P. McCann, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in 1880 in Russellville, Missouri, a son of James and Mariah (Fowler) McCann, the former, a pioneer of Missouri, a native of Kentucky, who came to this state in boyhood and the latter, a daughter of James Fowler. James McCann engaged in

farming and stock raising upon coming to this section of the country and has become widely known and prosperous.

Dr. J. P. McCann attended school in Warrensburg, Missouri. He was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School, of which institution he is a graduate. After completing the course in the Normal School, he matriculated in the American Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in the class of 1902. He then began the practice of his profession at Lamonte, Missouri and remained there until 1914, when he went to New York for further study, taking a post-graduate course in the medical college, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Prior to this, Dr. McCann had done research and post-graduate work in the medical college at Chicago, Illinois in 1904. In 1915, he located in Warrensburg in the Montgomery building. Dr. McCann has one of the most completely equipped offices of his profession in the city. He has all the new and improved devices and surgical instruments needed for any emergency, including an X-ray apparatus, a gas and oxygen machine, and a special suction pump, which is used to keep the blood out of the throat during operations in that part of the body. Dr. McCann is an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, but at present is engaged in general practice as well. He has been in great demand since opening his office and has an extensive practice, often making calls many miles from the city.

In 1901, Dr. J. P. McCann was united in marriage with Mary I. Harris and to them were born two children: Kenneth and Margaret. Mrs. McCann died and in 1912 Dr. McCann was united in marriage with Mary Purnell, the daughter of T. A. Purnell, of Greenridge, Missouri. Both Dr. and Mrs. McCann are members of the Methodist church and he is a valued member of the Johnson County Medical Society.

In addition to his residence in Warrensburg, Dr. J. P. McCann is the owner of a splendid stock farm near Lamonte. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Calvin T. Hull, a prominent and prosperous stockman of Montserrat township, was born in 1850 in Rockbridge county, Virginia, the son of Jacob and Nancy Hull. When C. T. Hull was nine years of age, he came to Missouri with his mother and in 1859 settled in Johnson county, where Mrs. Hull and an older son, Frank, purchased one hundred sixty acres of land and engaged in farming.

Mr. Hull attended the public schools of Johnson county. He was reared on the farm and from earliest boyhood assisted with the work of the farm. When he attained maturity he began life for himself on the farm, engaging in stock raising. He is now the owner of a fine stock farm in Johnson county, a well-watered place, comprising two hundred seventy acres, eighty of which are in bluegrass. C. T. Hull devotes almost his entire attention to the raising of cattle and hogs for the market.

In 1878, C. T. Hull was united in marriage with Martha Reavis, the daughter of John and Lorretta (Warren) Reavis. John Reavis was the son of James Reavis who came from Kentucky to Missouri in the early days. John and Loretta Reavis were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Box, Mrs. Anna Kreb, Mrs. Etta Adams, Mrs. Alice Hunter, and Mrs. Martha (Reavis) Hull, the wife of the subject of this review. The death of John Reavis occurred in 1910 and his widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Hull. To C. T. and Martha (Reavis) Hull have been born four children: Mrs. Cleo Hunt, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Byrle Miller, Norborne, Missouri; Mrs. Goldie Dawson, Lone Elm, Kansas; and Annie Laurie, who resides at home with her parents. All four daughters attended school in Johnson county at the Dawson school house, which is located near their home and all are graduates of the Warrensburg State Normal School. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hull are members of the Christian church.

C. T. Hull has been a resident of Johnson county more than half a century and has seen the countless changes incidental to growth and improvement. He has ever been an earnest supporter and enthusiastic helper in all causes having for their object the betterment of the community. He takes a keen interest in securing better schools, better churches, and better roads. Mr. Hull is one of the county's best and most highly respected citizens.

O. B. Hall, M. D., of Warrensburg, Missouri, is one of the leading physicians of Johnson county. He was born in 1868 in Kent county, Michigan, the son of Seth Thompson and Margaret Ann Hall. Seth Thompson Hall was born in Genesee county, New York, the son of Elisha Hall. Elisha Hall's father, Elijah Hall, was a native Virginian and the son of one of the Pilgrim fathers, who came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

O. B. Hall attended the Greenville High School, Greenville, Michigan and is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in the class of 1893, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1893, he entered the Detroit Medical College and for two years was a student in that institution. He completed his medical training in the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1898.

In 1898, after completing college, Dr. Hall began the practice of medicine in Warrensburg, Missouri. He is engaged in general practice and has patients all over Johnson county. Dr. Hall drives a car and he has established a record for quick and punctual attention to calls. He is at present the secretary of the Johnson County Medical Society and he has served in this capacity since 1913. Dr. Hall was at one time president of the County Secretaries' Association of Missouri.

December 26, 1899, Dr. O. B. Hall was united in marriage with Christina M. Hinkel and to them was born a son, Emil Blinn. Mrs. Hall died soon after the birth of their son. May 24, 1904 Dr. Hall was united in marriage with Zephie E. Collins, the daughter of A. B. Collins, of Warrensburg, Missouri. To Dr. O. B. and Zephie E. (Collins) Hall have been born three children: Inez Marguerite, Ethel Josephine, and Max Edward. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hall are highly esteemed members of the Baptist church, of which Dr. Hall is a deacon. They have a beautiful home in Warrensburg and in addition, Dr. Hall is the owner of considerable income property.

Dr. Hall has always taken a keen and active interest in civic affairs and for six years was a member of the city council of Warrensburg. He is a member of the Democratic party and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Odd Fellows.

Dr. M. D. Hamisfar, a successful dentist of Warrensburg, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1865 in Perry county, Ohio, a son of Dr. Leroy and Mary C. (Williams) Hamisfar, the former, a son of William Hamisfar and the latter, a daughter of William Williams, of Pennsylvania. William Hamisfar was born in Germany and in early manhood emigrated from his native land and came to America, and settled in Ohio. His son, Dr. Leroy Hamisfar, was a graduate of the School of Dentistry at Delaware, Ohio and of the Baltimore Dental College, Baltimore, Ohio. He was engaged in the practice of medicine and dentistry for thirty years in Somerset and St.

Marys, Ohio. In 1875, Dr. Leroy Hamisfar moved from Ohio with his family to Missouri and they settled on a farm of more than three hundred acres of land, located four miles south of Warrensburg. After coming to Missouri, Dr. Hamisfar devoted his entire attention to farming and stock raising and became widely known in Johnson county as a prosperous and influential citizen. He died in 1882 and his widow now resides in Warrensburg at 310 East Broad street. Dr. M. D. Hamisfar, the subject of this review, has living one brother and one sister: James H. and Florence K., both of whom reside in Warrensburg.

M. D. Hamisfar attended the public schools of Ohio and the Warrensburg State Normal School, Warrensburg, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Western Dental College, Kansas City, Missouri in the class of 1896 and also was a special student in the Kansas City School of Pharmacy and graduated from the University Medical College at Kansas City with degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. In 1896, Dr. Hamisfar began the practice of dentistry in Warrensburg, Missouri and has continued in the practice of his profession in this city ever since.

In 1902, Dr. M. D. Hamisfar and Grace Ethel Davis, the daughter of Dionysius Davis, a prominent farmer of Johnson county, Missouri, were united in marriage and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, Eulia L.

Dr. Hamisfar is a man of exceptional ability and remarkable versatility. He has perfected a local anaesthetic, which contains no injurious narcotics or habit-forming drugs, after spending much time and labor in difficult study and research. He uses this anaesthetic in his own practice. He is also a talented musician and for the past twenty-five years has been a member of every musical organization in the city of Warrensburg. In his office is a Vita-Nola, which the doctor frequently accompanies with his violin in a pleasing and masterly manner. He is a deep thinker and has read widely, being a close student of the world's greatest writers and no reader in Johnson county is better informed than he on the standard authors. He is himself a writer of ability, having contributed many valuable articles to the different dental journals. Though not a church member, he has written several very able articles on religious subjects and the true philosophy of life. Dr. Hamisfar is also well known as a public speaker, frequently

addressing various conventions held in Missouri. He is a member of the State and the National Dental Societies and in 1899 was elected delegate to the National Dental Association, held at Niagara Falls, representing the Missouri State Dental Association.

Thomas Eugene Williams, a leading farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, has been a resident of Johnson county for nearly sixty years. He was born June 21, 1858, on his father's farm in Hazel Hill township, a place located seven miles northwest of Warrensburg. He is the son of Thomas Williams, Sr., who was born in Tennessee in 1821. In the autumn of 1857, Mr. Williams, Sr., moved from Tennessee to Missouri and settled on the farm in Johnson county, where his son, Thomas Eugene, was born the ensuing summer. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams, Sr., were born the following children: E. A., Warrensburg, Missouri; Parilee, who was the wife of J. W. Cleveland and who died in 1906; Vianna, the wife of R. D. Brandon, of Gilroy, California; Melissa, the widow of Samuel K. Heck since 1884, now residing at Flagler, Colorado; Dufa, who died in childhood in 1862; E. D., a prominent citizen of Franklin, Kentucky, where he has been a merchant for forty years and is now the president of one of the best banks in that city; and Thomas Eugene, the subject of this review. The father died in 1859 and the mother in 1863. Thomas Williams was buried in the old cemetery at Warrensburg and Mrs. Williams was laid to rest at Mount Moriah. Thomas Eugene, the youngest of the six children, was left an orphan at the age of five years.

In the country schools of Johnson county, Thomas E. Williams obtained his primary education. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1880. He then began teaching school and for nineteen consecutive years was thus employed. His first school was at Mount Moriah. Eight successive terms, Mr. Williams was employed as teacher of the Aullville school, two terms at Number 61 in Salem district, five terms at McCoy and during his long career as teacher Mr. Williams never applied but for one school. As an educator, he was remarkably successful and highly regarded.

In 1891, Mr. Williams moved to his present country home, for which he traded a stock of merchandise in 1885. This place comprises one hundred thirty acres of good farm land, conveniently located within a



THOMAS EUGENE WILLIAMS AND FAMILY.

mile and a half southwest of Robbins and nicely improved. Mr. Williams has himself improved the farm, building the residence in 1913 and the barn in 1909, and since he has owned this place, he has not only added all the improvements now on it but has also given his three children the best of educational advantages. The Williams home is one of the pretty, attractive country places for which Johnson county is noted and of which all are proud. All the trees Mr. Williams himself planted. The cyclone of 1913 wrought great havoc on the Williams farm, blowing away all the farm buildings except the barn, which was unroofed, and the residence was badly demolished, totaling a loss of more than a thousand dollars. Undaunted, Mr. Williams has his beautiful place again in excellent repair.

In 1883, Thomas Eugene Williams was united in marriage with Minerva Ellen Stewart, the daughter of Eli Stewart, an honored pioneer of Simpson township, and Mary Ellen (Roach) Stewart, who now lives at Leeton, Missouri. The father is now deceased. To Thomas Eugene and Mary Ellen Williams have been born four children: Elmer Eugene, who attended the Warrensburg State Normal School and is a graduate of the Warrensburg Business College, now engaged in the mercantile business at Robbins; Nettie Maude, who died at the age of one year and eleven months; Mary Ola, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1915 and is now engaged in teaching school, having taught school for the past seven years, employed at the home school, in Columbus township, at Hazel Hill, and for the past three years at Salem; and Alma Leota, who also is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1915, and of the Warrensburg High School prior to that, and now is employed as teacher in the new Consolidated District Number 3, having taught her first term of school in Coleman Number 65, consolidated district, and in 1916 and 1917 at Rye, Colorado, Pueblo county, where she was assistant superintendent, and last term she taught at Coleman.

Mr. Williams, on October 18, 1917, succeeded in getting the Williams family together for a family reunion. His entire family were gathered at the Williams home for the first time since 1876. This family has always been one of the most public-spirited, conspicuous families in this section of Missouri, every member of which is known widely for his honesty, charity, and humanity. No other people in Johnson county

are more interested in the public welfare and the well-being of their particular community than are the members of this splendid family.

Dr. J. H. B. Hoefner, a prominent osteopath of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in 1877 in St. Charles county, Missouri. He is the son of Henry and Caroline (Vosz) Hoefner, both of whom are of German descent. Henry Hoefner is the son of Casper Hoefner, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1851 and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm, upon which his son, Henry, was reared. Henry Hoefner is now the owner of four hundred twenty acres of land in St. Charles county, where he is a successful and influential farmer and stockman. Caroline (Vosz) Hoefner is the daughter of Ernest Vosz, who was of German lineage. Of the children born to Henry and Caroline (Vosz) Hoefner, the following are now living: Arnold, New Melle, Missouri; Fred, New Melle, Missouri; Henry, Franklin, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. H. B., the subject of this review; Victor, Waukegan, Illinois; Edwin, New Melle, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Karrenbrock, New Melle, Missouri; Mrs. Matilda Pierce, Hastings, Nebraska; Laura, New Melle, Missouri; and Edna, New Melle, Missouri.

J. H. B. Hoefner received his early education in the public schools of St. Charles county, Missouri. He was a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School for three years and later attended the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, of which institution he is a graduate of the class of 1903. After completing college, Dr. Hoefner began the practice of osteopathy in Warrensburg, Missouri. His wife, Dr. Lavina Hoefner, who is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy in the class of 1903, is associated with Dr. J. H. B. Hoefner in the practice of their profession. They were united in marriage in 1903, soon after graduation from college.

Osteopathy is a comparatively new scientific treatment for disease. A score of years ago few physicians, whether in private practice or hospitals or just out of medical college, considered it necessary to know the conditions of the mouth before prescribing drugs for physical illness. Osteopathy has taught truths, which the medical profession lost sight of, but within the last fifteen years has slowly acknowledged. Discredited by the medical profession, by medical journals, and medical schools, osteopathy has in fifteen years built up a practice of more than eight thousand men, having four years' training, including more

than one hundred physicians with full medical training plus a course in osteopathy. There were means of learning fifteen years ago what was truth and what was quackery about the practice of osteopathy, but by refusing to look for the truth and concentrating attention upon the quackery, the medical profession lost fifteen years. No appeal can be stronger, no justification more complete, than the following paragraph quoted by William H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research in his book, "Civics and Health," from an osteopathic physician, having both the medical and osteopathic degrees:

"The physical method of treating disease presents a tremendous and significant departure from the empiricism of medicine and the experimentation of dietetics, the restricted fields of electricity, suggestion, water cures, and massage. The patient as an individual is not treated; the disease as a disease is not treated; the symptoms are not treated; but the entire physical organism, with its many parts and diverse functions, is exhaustively examined until each and every abnormal condition, whether of structure or of function, causing disease and maintaining symptoms, is found and administered to with the skill of a definite art, based upon the data of an exact science."

Dr. Hoefner chose this branch of therapeutics as his specialty because he had personally seen so much good accomplished by osteopathy where other methods of treatment had failed. The human body is like other machines, when all parts are normal and working harmoniously perfect health follows inevitably and Dr. Hoefner firmly believes no apparatus but the human hand is needed to secure this harmony of the parts of human anatomy. He has been very successful in his chosen profession. He is the owner of his handsome residence in Warrensburg and is a stockholder in the Still-Hildreth Sanitarium at Macon, Missouri and in the Knob Noster Brick & Tile Company. Dr. Hoefner is a worthy member of the Christian church, of which he is a deacon. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party.

John T. Stevens, a prominent and successful farmer and stockman of Washington township, is one of Johnson county's most highly respected pioneers. He was born in 1847 in Moniteau county, Missouri, the son of Absalom and Elizabeth Stevens. Absalom Stevens was the son of David and Rebecca (McClanahan) Stevens. David Stevens was born in New York, the son of Isaiah Stevens, who was killed while

serving in the Revolutionary War with Washington's army. David Stevens left New York in early maturity and located in Virginia on a plantation on the Roanoke river. Here he was united in marriage with Rebecca McClanahan and to them was born Absalom, the father of the subject of this review, in 1811 in eastern Tennessee, where David and Rebecca Stevens had moved within a short time after their marriage. David Stevens enlisted in the War of 1812 and served throughout the conflict. In 1816 he moved with his family to Missouri and located permanently in what is now Moniteau county, where he engaged in farming, becoming widely known as a capable, industrious, and highly esteemed citizen. Absalom Stevens was reared to maturity on the home place in Moniteau county and was married in that county and there reared his family. In 1863, he moved from Moniteau county to Johnson county, where he was a prominent and influential farmer. His death occurred in 1898.

The boyhood days of John T. Stevens were spent as the average lad on the farm in those early times spent his days. He assisted his father with the work on the home place and attended school, which was held in an old log house not far from their home in Moniteau county. School lasted but a few months in the year and even when it was in session the older boys and girls could not always go. The majority of children in the old-time schools learned thoroughly that which they did learn, but few learned much. The bright ones would learn rapidly, as the "master" heard them "say their lessons" as often as they wished, but the slow ones learned almost nothing. Often children would go to school all that they could for several years and not be able to read and perhaps would be obliged to leave school to go to work before they had learned enough to read a simple story or write a letter. John T. Stevens was sixteen years of age, when his father moved to Johnson county. The first teacher, whom he recalls having in the Johnson county schools, was Mr. Ball. As a youth, Mr. Stevens often heard two of the earliest pioneer preachers: Reverend George Langdon and Reverend "Jimmie" Porter.

John T. Stevens was united in marriage with Mary C. Miller in 1873. Mary C. (Miller) Stevens is the daughter of James Miller, a well known pioneer of Missouri. To John T. and Mary C. Stevens were born ten children: J. Robert, farmer, Washington township, Knob Noster,

Missouri; Mrs. Stella Wright, Billings, Oklahoma; Jesse D., at home with his parents; Mrs. Lillie Conner, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Bettie Edmondson, Greenridge, Missouri; Leamon, Redrock, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Lyle, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Beulah Dunham, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Maud Wheeler, Knob Noster, Missouri; and Della May, who died in childhood.

In 1863, John T. Stevens came to Johnson county with his father. He recalls how excited he was when he heard in the distance the cannon at Boonville, Missouri. There were but few settlers in this county in those early days and practically the entire county was open prairie. Mr. Stevens has often broken sod, driving a yoke of oxen. He has frequently seen, when a youth, herds of deer, flocks of wild turkeys, and thousands of prairie chickens in Johnson county. With the coming of settlers the wild game disappeared and the railroad, telegraph, telephone, and other modern inventions brought rapid changes to the new country, all of which Mr. Stevens has himself witnessed. He is now the owner of four hundred three acres of fine farm land, one hundred eighty acres of which were purchased by his father, Absalom Stevens, when he came to Johnson county more than fifty years ago. Mr. Stevens has one hundred fifty acres of land in pasture and devotes much of his time and attention to stock raising.

Mr. Stevens relates that one of the colony of settlers, with whom the Stevens family came to Missouri, brought with him a "mill stone" and with it erected a mill at a large spring, which they discovered in Moniteau county,—an old fashioned water mill. At the same place, there was later erected a cotton gin.

Dr. Ira A. Roberts, a prominent dental surgeon of Warrensburg, is a native of Iowa. He was born in 1860 in Clark county, Iowa, a son of Harvey Newton and Caroline (Spry) Roberts. Harvey Newton Roberts was born in Ohio, son of James Roberts, Jr., who was a prominent farmer of Ohio. James Roberts, Jr. was a son of James Roberts, Sr., who was a native of Scotland, and a veteran of the War of 1812. In early manhood Harvey Newton Roberts went from Ohio to Hartford, Iowa, where he was united in marriage with Caroline Spry, daughter of John Spry, who had moved from Ohio to Iowa. To Harvey N. and Caroline Roberts were born the following children: James O., Lawrence, Kansas; Dr. Ira A., the subject of this sketch;

Ulysses Grant, who died in infancy; Mrs. Cora Cott, deceased; Theron O., who resides in Canada; Mrs. Lillian V. Schuler, Chicago Heights, Illinois; Mrs. Lois E. Phillips, Lawrence, Kansas; and Mrs. Hallie N. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

In 1867 the Roberts family moved from Iowa to Missouri, where they remained two years, and in 1869, went to Miami county, Kansas. Two years later, the father entered land from the government in Sumner county, Kansas, and there the family moved in 1871. Harvey N. Roberts spent the few remaining years of his life on this farm in Sumner county. He died in 1877. His wife is still living and is making her home at present with her daughter, Mrs. Schuler, of Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Dr. Ira Roberts received his early education in the public schools of Miami and Sumner counties, Kansas. He attended the university at Ottawa one year, and at the age of seventeen years was obliged to leave school, on account of the death of his father, and assume charge of the farm and help care for the younger children. For eleven years, he was engaged in farming on the home place. In 1888, he began life for himself, breaking "native sod."

In 1889, Ira A. Roberts was united in marriage with Edith May Sabin, a daughter of Isaac Adams Sabin, and Esther (Abbott) Sabin, who both were born in Spencer, New York and lived there until they were married. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Sabin removed from New York to Minnesota, where they proved up on a government claim of one hundred sixty acres. Soon after they moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Sabin taught school several years. While living in this state three daughters were born to them: Carrie A., now Mrs. Carrie Collins, of Manhattan, Kansas; Edith M., the wife of the subject of this sketch; and Grace, who died in infancy. Mr. Sabin was well known in educational circles, as he taught school in nine states of the Union, and was engaged in this profession for the remarkable period of fifty-four years. Much of this time he taught in high schools, or held the position of city superintendent of schools. He died in 1913 and his wife in 1895. Mrs. Edith Roberts, as well as her sister, Mrs. Collins, was educated at the State Normal School of Whitewater, Wisconsin and later moved to Oxford, Kansas, where she taught school several years.

To Ira A. and Edith M. Roberts have been born the following

children: Gertrude Amy, who graduated at the Warrensburg State Normal School in 1912, taught school in Redlands, California, attended the University of Redlands two years, from which she graduated in 1916, married Elmer L. Setterlund, a young Baptist minister, and is now living in Rochester, New York, where Mr. Setterlund is taking a seminary course; Agnes Constance, who graduated at the Warrensburg State Normal School in 1914 and has been teaching since that time in a public school for Mexican children in Beaumont, California; Donald Judson, who graduated at the Warrensburg State Normal School in 1915, and joined the regular army soon after war was declared with Germany in April, 1917, and he now is in training at Nogales, Arizona, a member of the fife and drum corps, Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry; and Dwight Lester, who graduated at the Warrensburg State Normal School in 1917, and holds the position of principal of the Foster ward school in Warrensburg, who in 1916 married Mary Gladys Cramer, of Syracuse, Missouri. Both Donald J. and Dwight L. were members of the Normal School band and orchestra for several years.

Mrs. Roberts has ever been her husband's faithful helper, and the greatest source of inspiration. She has assisted her husband in the dental office for a number of years. Quite recently Mrs. Roberts graduated from the School for Dental Hygienists, at Rochester, New York, where she took a course in "mouth hygiene," and is now devoting much time lecturing on the care of children's teeth.

Dr. Roberts is a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College, in the class of 1896, and in 1906 did post-graduate work at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. In 1916 he graduated from the International School of Orthodontia. Dr. Roberts began the practice of dentistry at Omaha, Nebraska. From Omaha he moved to Jefferson, Iowa, where he remained eleven years. He came to Warrensburg from Jefferson in 1908 in order to educate their children in the Warrensburg State Normal School, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, where he has a large practice.

Politically, Dr. Roberts is affiliated with the Prohibition party. He is a worthy and highly valued member of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. He has taught the men's bible class in the Sunday School for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are numbered among Johnson county's best and most progressive citizens.

Elmer Eugene Williams, the efficient and industrious merchant of Robbins, Missouri, is the only son of a well-known and respected, early family of Johnson county. He was born in Aullville, Lafayette county, in 1885, the son of Thomas Eugene and Minerva (Stewart) Williams, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Williams reside one and a half miles southwest of the town of Robbins on a farm, which has been their home since 1891. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living: Elmer Eugene, the subject of this review; Nettie Maude, who died in infancy; Mary Ola, at home with her parents; and Alma Leota, at home. The two girls are both graduates of the Warrensburg State Normal School and are now teaching school.

Elmer Eugene Williams is a graduate of the Warrensburg Business College with the class of 1908. He was a student of the Warrensburg State Normal School two years. After leaving school, Mr. Williams engaged in farming on his father's place for six years. In 1913, he purchased the J. F. Jordan general store in Robbins, which mercantile establishment he has ever since been successfully conducting. Mr. Williams enjoys a large patronage and his neatly-kept store is well stocked with all the staple goods necessary for country trade. He is peculiarly fitted for his chosen work, possessing quiet, pleasing, courteous manners, strong personality, and excellent business judgment. It is not at all difficult to predict a brilliant business career for this promising young merchant.

March 4, 1913, Elmer Eugene Williams and Lee Ora Taylor, the daughter of John W. and Julia Ann Taylor, were united in marriage. Mrs. Williams was born in 1890 on her father's farm in Warrensburg township. John W. Taylor was born in 1839 and died March 23, 1913. Interment was made in Liberty cemetery. Mrs. Taylor was born in 1842 in Hazel Hill township. Since the death of her husband, she has been making her home with her children, of whom there are nine: Ollie T., William, Ella, Jettie, Dollie, Amos C., Anna, Ada H., and Lee Ora, the wife of Mr. Williams, of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been born one child, a daughter, Frances Charlene.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Eugene Williams are fine, enterprising, young citizens of Johnson county and they are very popular in their community, where the Williams family has long been considered one of the best and most substantial families in the township.

John W. Shepherd, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer and stockman of Washington township, is one of Johnson county's pioneers. He was born in 1848 in Marshall county, West Virginia, a son of John and Amanda (Sockman) Shepherd. John Shepherd was a son of Nathaniel Shepherd, a native of West Virginia and Amanda (Sockman) Shepherd was a daughter of Henry Sockman, also of West Virginia. They came to Johnson county, Missouri from West Virginia in 1865 and settled on a farm of one hundred acres of land, located four and three-fourths miles from the present city of Knob Noster.

One of the first pupils to attend the Prairie Home school was John W. Shepherd. He recalls among his classmates and schoolmates, William Clark, Mrs. William Clark, and John McDonald. The school "master," as he was called, was Fred Boyd. As a boy, John W. Shepherd often attended the Pleasant Grove Cumberland Presbyterian church, which was one of the first to be built in Washington township. "Uncle Jack" Whitsett and "Uncle John" Morrow were two of the earliest pioneer preachers, and it was the latter preacher, who organized this church in 1853. William Gerry, Mr. Knapp, and Mr. Means were among the first officers of the church. They were elders and N. B. Shepherd, brother of the subject of this review, was church clerk for many years. People would come for miles and miles, on horseback, to attend this church and the congregations were always large. They listened to the preaching with the greatest interest and respect. Great and enthusiastic revivals were held at Pleasant Grove in those early pioneer days.

In 1893, John W. Shepherd was united in marriage with Emma Dunham, daughter of Robert M. Dunham, who came to Missouri from Indiana in 1868. To John W. and Emma (Dunham) Shepherd have been born two children: Mrs. Alice Rhea McConnely, Lamonte, Missouri and Claude M., who resides at home with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are valued and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Shepherd is interested in the poultry industry and devotes much time to the raising of Plymouth Rock chickens, of which she has a splendid breed. She has been remarkably successful. The box house, which was the Shepherd home for many years, has been replaced by a handsome, substantial residence, which is surrounded by numerous farm buildings, making a very pleasant and convenient country home. The Shepherd place comprises one hundred twenty-

four acres of land, forty of which are in grass land. Mr. Shepherd is engaged in stock raising, raising Poland China hogs and Red Polled milch cows. The large, fine trees in the yard at the Shepherd home were planted when the family first came to Johnson county more than a half century ago.

The Shepherd family is one of the oldest in the annals of this country. They settled in the colony of Virginia prior to the time of the French and Indian War, the last struggle of which began in 1756. Their place of settlement was later called Shepherdtown, in honor of the family. The great-great-grandfather of John W. Shepherd was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He settled in Brooke county, West Virginia, after the war had ended, and on the plantation in that state was born Nathaniel Shepherd, the grandfather of the subject of this review. N. B. Shepherd, the brother of the subject of this review, served in the Civil War with the union army for three years. He is now making his home with John W. Shepherd.

The social conditions in Johnson county were good in the early pioneer days, when the Shepherd family came to make their permanent home here, even if the life was hard and not particularly bright. The young people were not without simple amusements, like house-raising, corn-husking parties, and social gatherings for spinning, quilting, and apple-paring. On these occasions there was much genuine fun. There was much open land and Mr. Shepherd often helped break sod, driving a yoke of oxen. Wild game abounded and in those days there were a number of pools, in which there was an abundance of fish. The soil, which was so rich in the early days, has been worn out, and Mr. Shepherd believes that clover must be planted and farms converted into pasture land in order to conserve the soil. He is pursuing this course.

John W. Shepherd has been the school director in his district for several years. He is a member of the Democratic party.

Francis L. Sibert, an honored and respected pioneer of Johnson county, Missouri, is a member of one of the oldest and best families of Missouri. He was born in Page county, Virginia in 1834, son of George W. and Mary (Long) Sibert, the former, a son of Francis Sibert, Sr. and the latter, a daughter of Isaac Long, of Virginia. Francis Sibert, Sr. was a saddler by trade, a scholar, and a linguist. He was widely known for his ability to speak fluently several different

languages and for his splendid mental powers. He was born in 1760 and though but a lad of fifteen years, he served with his father in the Revolutionary War. His father died in the service. The son's death occurred in 1850, when he was ninety years of age. George W. Sibert, son of Francis Sibert, Sr., and father of the subject of this review, moved from Page county, Virginia in 1851 to Cooper county, Missouri and there spent the remainder of his life. In 1865, Francis L. Sibert went to Lawrence, Kansas. In 1874, he came to Missouri and in 1876 to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Washington township. The Sibert place, upon which Mr. Sibert has lived forty-one years, excepting two years spent in Kansas City, comprises four hundred acres of splendid farm land.

In 1876, Francis L. Sibert was united in marriage with Laura Thatcher, daughter of Dr. J. P. Thatcher, who represented Pettis county in the state Legislature several terms. To Francis L. and Laura (Thatcher) Sibert were born five children: one died in infancy George P., Knob Noster, Missouri; Edwin F., Knob Noster, Missouri; and J. Walter, Knob Noster, Missouri, all operating the home place; and Mrs. Lavena Culp, Kansas City, Missouri. In 1906, Mrs. Sibert died. For many years, Mr. Sibert has been the school director in his district. His sons are largely engaged in stock raising and have converted most of his fine farm into pasture and grass land, seeking in this way to conserve the soil. Mr. Sibert, Sr., is a worthy member of the Methodist church, as was also Mrs. Sibert.

George W. Sibert, father of Francis L. Sibert, was one of the leading and most influential men in Missouri, in his day. He had been a prominent man of affairs in his old home in Virginia and before coming to Missouri had earned wide recognition by securing the passage of the first railroad bill in the state Legislature of Virginia, where he was a representative from Shenandoah county. He was the author of the bill and it was through his efforts and influence that the bill became a law. His son, Francis L. Sibert, is a worthy descendant of splendid and exceptionally gifted ancestors. He possesses a well-trained mind and remarkable memory. Mr. Sibert is gifted with exceptional conversational powers and it is a pleasure to hear him relate the many interesting incidents, which occurred in pioneer days, with which his memory is stored. He is one of Johnson county's most highly valued citizens.

W. T. Gibson, a prominent and successful farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is one of Johnson county's most prosperous and respected pioneers. He was born in 1847, the only child of James, Jr. and Margaret Gibson, of Boone county, Kentucky. James Gibson, Jr. was a son of James Gibson, Sr., who was a well-known and highly esteemed farmer in Kentucky, of Scotch Irish descent. Margaret (Current) Gibson was of German descent. James Gibson, Jr. moved with his family from Kentucky to Missouri in 1853 and settled on a large farm in Saline county, a place which Mr. Gibson entered from the government. In 1857 he purchased four hundred acres of land in Jefferson township, Johnson county from Thomas Owsley and two years later the Gibson family moved there. At that time, the Owsley home was considered the finest in this part of the state. It is a well-constructed house of two stories, with spacious rooms, large, airy hallways, and open fireplaces. The lumber for its construction was obtained at Boonville and hauled from there, a distance of sixty miles. This residence bore the distinction in those early days of being the last house on the road from Windsor to Warsaw in Benton county. The completion and opening of the house was celebrated with a magnificent ball, when all the elite from the entire countryside were present, the gentlemen most elegantly clothed in homespun broadcloth, hightop boots with spurs, with long hair and well-developed beards, while the costumes of the maidens beggar all description. The almost empty rooms, 18 x 18 feet in dimensions, furnished an abundance of room in which to "trip the light fantastic toe"—and it was certainly tripped.

The first teacher of W. T. Gibson was Joe Goodwin. Another instructor, whom he had in his boyhood days, was Palmer Smith. Among his schoolmates he recalls the Goodwin, Patrick, McDonald, and Cooper children. He completed his education at McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois and after leaving college, returned to his father's farm and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He vividly recalls the period of the destructive grasshoppers in 1874 and 1875 and the too frequent prairie fires, which he helped fight until ready to drop from exhaustion.

In 1873, W. T. Gibson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ford, the daughter of George W. Ford, of Kentucky. To W. T. and Elizabeth (Ford) Gibson have been born six children: Alice Georgia, wife of Pemberton Cooper; James, who is deceased; Perrin, a farmer,

Jefferson township; Mary; and Jessie, wife of Howard Hart, Windsor Missouri, a former teacher, a graduate of Warrensburg State Normal School, of Pratt Institute, who completed a course in art and taught art among the wealthy people of New York City for years. Mr. Gibson is the owner of more than a thousand acres of land and is extensively engaged in stock raising, having most of his splendid stock farm in grass land and pasture. He has, at the time of this writing, sixty head of Shorthorn cattle and seventy head of hogs. The place is well improved and equipped to care for stock, on a large scale. Mrs. Gibson has had remarkable success in raising chickens and she has complete charge of the poultry industry on the Gibson farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson well merit all the success they have attained.

When Mr. Gibson came to Johnson county, the country was new and most of the land was open prairie and virgin sod. Driving a yoke of oxen, he has often broken the sod on his father's farm. Wild game was in abundance. The wild geese frequently destroyed entire corn-fields. In spite of the hardships, the young people enjoyed themselves immensely, for there were parties and dances to attend the whole year round. Everyone, who possibly could, attended church, many coming from a great distance on horseback. Mr. Gibson remembers several of the pioneer preachers, among them, Reverends B. F. Lawler, Caldwell, B. F. Goodwin, McCary, and Robert Harris.

J. L. Cooper, descendant of one of the most honored pioneer families of Missouri, is a prominent stockman of Jefferson township, where he owns a splendid stock farm of two hundred forty acres of land. He was born in Johnson county, Missouri in 1873. His father was the son of Henry Cooper, a widely known and prosperous stockman of Jefferson township. Henry Cooper was born in Kentucky and was of Irish descent. He came to Missouri in 1832, riding bareback a two-year-old colt. Henry Cooper was at that time a youth fourteen years of age and the same year he walked barefoot through the frost many miles in order to get leather with which to make himself shoes. For many years, he "bached" with "Uncle Dick" Pettis. Henry Cooper began life in Missouri, practically penniless, but by practicing economy his industry was rewarded in time by the accumulation of a small fortune. He was at one time the owner of fourteen hundred acres of the best farm land in Johnson county. In 1850, Henry Cooper was united in marriage with Nancy Stiles, the daughter of Dennis Stiles,

a well-known and influential farmer and honored pioneer of Missouri, who came West in an early day from New Jersey. To Henry and Nancy (Stiles) Cooper was born the father of the subject of this review. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were highly valued members of the Christian church. The Cooper residence was undoubtedly the finest in the vicinity of Windsor within a circuit of many miles. The lumber for its construction was hauled from Boonville. It was an imposing structure, splendid and stately in appearance, with open fireplaces both down and upstairs, the house consisting of two stories, an unusual feature in those early days, when the log cabin of two rooms and a "loft" was the rule. Henry Cooper was politically a Democrat and he always took an active and interested part in civic affairs. He was a predominant factor in the upbuilding and in the early history of Johnson county.

J. L. Cooper attended the public schools of Johnson county and early in life began working for himself on the farm. He is now the owner of a fine stock farm, which is entirely grass land and Mr. Cooper devotes his whole attention to the raising of stock. At the time of this writing he has eighty head of Duroc Jersey hogs and forty head of Black Polled Angus cattle. He is also owner of two splendid stallions, "Peter Hall," a pacer and "Lee Duff," a trotter. The Cooper stock farm is well-watered and improved. The home is a nice country residence surrounded by a beautiful lawn.

In 1901, J. L. Cooper was united in marriage with Laura Hodges, the daughter of Silas Hodges, of Kentucky. To J. L. and Laura (Hodges) Cooper has been born one child, a son, Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are highly valued among Johnson county's best and most substantial citizens.

J. O. Sutherland, representative from Johnson county in the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the state Legislature of Missouri, is one of the most prominent and influential stockmen of this section of the state. He was born in 1871 in Johnson county, son of Judge D. L. and Elizabeth Sutherland. D. L. Sutherland is a son of Uriah Sutherland, who was a prosperous farmer in St. Clair county, Missouri. Judge Sutherland moved from St. Clair county to Johnson county in 1869 and settled in Jefferson township on a small farm of forty acres, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a capable, industrious, enterprising young man and by practicing economy and good business judgment,

after a few years of privations and hardships began to prosper. At one time Judge Sutherland was owner of twenty-eight hundred acres of the best farm land in Missouri, for which he paid by hard toil, as the Scriptures command "by the sweat of the brow," never making one cent in speculation. He is a man of genial disposition and kindly manners, whom to know means to respect and admire, and he has countless friends in Johnson county. He served at one time as judge of the county court in this county. In 1909, he and his wife moved to Windsor, Missouri. Judge D. L. Sutherland and his sons, E. E. and R. G., are at present engaged in stock raising, having the largest herd of Black Aberdeen Angus cattle in this part of Missouri. To Judge D. L. and Elizabeth Sutherland have been born seven children: J. O., the subject of this review; L. B., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret Botts, Mangum, Oklahoma; S. H., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Edna Ruffin, Windsor, Missouri; E. E., who is associated with his father in stock raising on the farm near Windsor, Missouri; and R. G., who is also associated with his father in stock raising.

J. O. Sutherland is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving college, he engaged in the vocation of farming, giving particular attention to stock raising, in which pursuit he has been remarkably successful. He is now the owner of one thousand acres of splendid farm land, most of which is grass and pasture land. He buys and sells annually many hundred head of cattle, selling particularly all his cattle in the St. Louis market. The Sutherland stock farm is one of the best equipped for caring for large herds of stock in this section of the state. It is well improved with large, well-constructed barns, two capacious silos, constructed of concrete, and a concrete water-tower, from which water is pumped to supply both the residence and the stock barns.

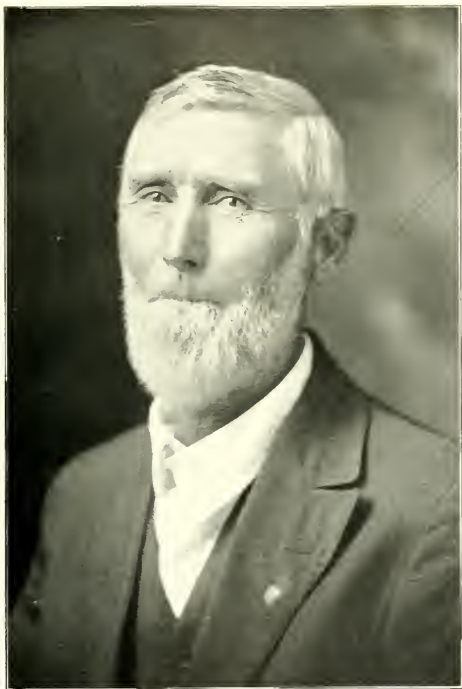
In 1894, J. O. Sutherland was united in marriage with Etta Elbert, the daughter of L. J. and Mary E. Elbert, pioneers of Henry county, Missouri. To J. O. and Etta (Elbert) Sutherland have been born three children, all of whom reside at home with their parents: Elbert L., who was a student for two years in the Missouri State Agricultural College; Annie E., and J. Logan. Mr. Sutherland possesses a fine library of books dealing with agricultural subjects and he and his son, Elbert L., keep well abreast the times and are exceptionally well informed on all the latest knowledge pertaining to the particular phase of agriculture in which they are especially interested.

In 1916, J. O. Sutherland was elected representative from Johnson county to the Forty-ninth General Assembly of the state Legislature of Missouri. It was chiefly due to his influence and efforts that the Workman's Compensation Act passed the House of Representatives, however failing of passage in the Senate. He was a member of the committee on agriculture and assisted in the formation of the Johnson County Farm Bureau. He is politically a member of the Democratic party and is one of the most popular citizens in this state. Mr. Sutherland resides near Windsor, Missouri. The Sutherland home is one of Johnson county's most beautiful country residences. It was built in 1912 and is an eight-room structure, modern throughout and nicely furnished, one of the homes of which this county is proud.

J. E. Hall, of Warrensburg township, was born in 1853 in Franklin county, Missouri. He is the son of Abner and Mildred (Bourn) Hall, the former, a native of North Carolina and the latter, a native of Virginia. Abner Hall was born in 1797 and in the early thirties, came to Missouri, settling in Franklin county. Mildred (Bourn) Hall came to Franklin county from Virginia, when she was fourteen years of age. Abner Hall and Mildred Bourn were married in Franklin county and there all their children were born and reared: Benton, who died in early youth; Caroline, who died in 1863; Nannie, the wife of William H. Wegman, of St. Louis, Missouri; R. M. Johnson, who is now deceased; Honore, who died in childhood; and J. E., the subject of this review. The father died in Franklin county in 1863.

J. E. Hall attended the public schools, established after the Civil War, in Washington, Franklin county. With his mother, he came to Johnson county in 1867 and March 10, 1868, they settled on the farm, which is now the home of Mr. Hall. The home place originally comprised one hundred twenty acres of land, but Mr. Hall at present owns ninety-five acres and is engaged in general farming and truck gardening. He raises garden vegetables, melons, and strawberries. Thirty acres of his farm are in pasture. When Mr. Hall came to Johnson county with his mother in 1868, practically the only roads were cowpaths. In driving from their home to Warrensburg, they came through a dense wood or forded Pertle Springs. Farms were not generally fenced in those days and wild game, turkey, deer, and prairie chickens, could be found in abundance. The mother died in 1904 and burial was made in the cemetery near Warrensburg, known as the Dunkard cemetery.

In 1875, J. E. Hall and Mary Alice Ayres were united in mar-



J. E. HALL.

riage. Mrs. J. E. Hall is the daughter of Samuel and Jane Ayres, of Warrensburg, Missouri. The Ayres family came to Johnson county in 1870 from Pennsylvania and settled one mile west of the Hall homestead. Samuel and Jane Ayres were the parents of the following children, who are now living: Clarence, of Kansas City, Missouri; Vance, who resides near Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Celestia Lewis, of Hemmit, California; and Mrs. J. E. Hall, the wife of the subject of this review. To J. E. and Mary Alice Hall have been born four children: Byron, who died at the age of thirty years; Warren, who is a motorman in the employ of the street railway company at St. Louis, Missouri; James, Jr., who resides at home with his parents; and Lee, who resides in Warrensburg township. The parents of Mrs. Hall are now deceased.

At the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, strawberries raised by Mr. Hall on his farm in Warrensburg township received prizes in ten leading varieties. The berries were sent to Mr. Goodman, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, who displayed them. Fifteen of the Maximas variety of berry filled a quart box.

J. E. Hall is an exceptionally fine horticulturist, possessing some very excellent ideas, which he is successfully putting in operation on his farm.

W. F. Goodwin, a prominent and highly respected farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is a son of one of the noblest pioneers who came to Missouri. He was born in Johnson county, Missouri, December 6, 1852, son of Reverend B. F. and Elizabeth Goodwin. B. F. Goodwin was born in 1821 in Kentucky and was reared and educated in that state. He attended school in one of the primitive log schoolhouses, of Kentucky. To reach it, the children followed a "blazed" path through the forest. The schoolhouse had a stick chimney, clapboard roof, a greased paper widow, and puncheon floor. Inside, the puncheon benches were placed around three sides of the room and on the fourth side was a fireplace. The "master" sat in the center of the room and called the pupils to him to "say their lessons." The older pupils had a puncheon bench, or rather shelf, on which to write, but the small children had no shelf, for of course they could not write. They had to study their "a-b-c's" all day long and after that learn to spell. The primitive schools of Kentucky were what were known as "loud schools." When the children were told by the teacher

to study their spelling lessons, every child in the room would take his book and shout "I-a la, d-y dy, lady; s-h-a sha, d-y, shady," and so on through the entire lesson. If the noise became too great, the teacher would rap on his puncheon desk and say, "Silence," and the uproar would become a little less. Unless a scholar was very bright and apt at learning, he learned but little in those olden times. B. F. Goodwin was an exceptionally bright young man and soon learned all that the "master" could teach. He was always studious and a deep, religious thinker and in early maturity entered the ministry as a Baptist preacher. He was of Welsh lineage. In 1845, he came to Missouri. Three years after coming to this state, he was elected to the office of justice of peace, which position he filled from 1848 until 1854 with the greatest satisfaction to his constituents. Reverend Goodwin is one of the best-remembered of the early pioneer preachers, a man whom all the settlers knew and loved. He was welcomed in every home and even the poorest pioneer was glad to share all he had with him. Wherever he went, Reverend Goodwin was listened to with the greatest respect and attention. He possessed a winning personality and was a natural leader of men and his life was not lived in vain, for many men and women in Johnson county were uplifted and made nobler by his teachings and inspired by his exemplary doctrines and life. His death in 1893 was the source of universal regret in Johnson county.

W. F. Goodwin was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School two terms, in 1874 and 1875. He assumed charge of his father's farm in 1882 and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is at the present time owner of two hundred forty acres of land, which are well improved and watered. Eighty acres are in pasture land and Mr. Goodwin devotes much time to the raising of Poland China hogs, Shropshire sheep, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. The Goodwin home was built in 1884 and is one of the pleasant, comfortable, country homes of which Johnson county is proud.

In 1882, W. F. Goodwin was united in marriage with Ida Sullivan, the daughter of James Sullivan, of Kentucky. James Sullivan was the son of Horace Sullivan, a prominent citizen of Kentucky. To W. F. and Ida (Sullivan) Goodwin has been born one child, a daughter, Vivian.

Sixty-five years ago, W. F. Goodwin was born in this county and he has literally grown up with the country. When he was a youth,

there was much open land and as a boy, he has frequently caught fish, which were to be found in abundance in the pools that then existed in all parts of the county. He recalls the many deer chases in which he participated in the days just after the Civil War. He remembers all the hardships the Goodwin family endured as the natural consequence of war and early pioneer life and how nobly and uncomplainingly his father and mother endured all the privations, hopefully looking forward to brighter, happier days. Little by little, life in the new country began to change and as the people could travel about more conveniently it became easier to sell that which they raised and buy what was needed and no longer did they have to make everything for themselves. The coming of the railroads, telegraph, telephone, and other modern conveniences brought rapid changes to Johnson county, and all these have been witnessed by Mr. Goodwin. The brave, true lives, such as the Goodwins', lives spent in toiling for the upbuilding of the county and state, have made this beautiful country possible and they are deserving of the greatest honor and praise.

W. A. Garrett, a well-known and esteemed stockman of Jefferson township, is the son of an honored and respected pioneer of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born in 1848 in Johnson county, son of J. W. and Ann T. Garrett. J. W. Garrett was the son of James Garrett, who came to Missouri in 1843 from Maryland, where he was born on the plantation owned by his father. James Garrett purchased three hundred twenty acres of land in Johnson county and engaged in farming and stock raising, becoming one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of his day in the county. His mother, Amy (Sims) Garrett, and his father, who was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, lived and died in Maryland. J. W. Garrett, the son of James Garrett, was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco prior to the Civil War. After the war, he became interested in farming and stock raising and devoted his entire attention to the pursuits of agriculture. He enlisted in the Civil War, serving with the Confederates under Major Cockrell. He participated in the battle of Lonejack, where his brother, Robert, was killed. Several years prior to the war, he was united in marriage with Ann T. Perry, the daughter of William T. Perry, who came to Missouri in 1837 and was one of the first settlers in Johnson county. The death of J. W. Garrett occurred in 1882.

In 1871, W. A. Garrett was united in marriage with Alice D.

Walker, the daughter of Wyatt Walker, a Virginian, who came to Missouri in 1869. To W. A. and Alice (Walker) Garrett were born the following children: Mrs. Ivy Munday, Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Edna Powell, Leeton, Missouri; Daisy C., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Lennie Kavanaugh, Kansas City, Missouri; Robert L., Windsor, Missouri; and Mrs. Nellie Reynolds, Leeton, Missouri. In 1888, Mr. Garrett built the handsome residence, which is their present home. Mrs. Garrett died in January, 1913.

In 1875, Mr. Garrett purchased his grandmother's farm, consisting of two hundred sixty acres of land in Johnson county. He has since increased his holdings and is now the owner of three hundred twenty acres of fine farm land, most of which is in grass. Mr. Garrett devotes almost his entire attention to stock raising, dealing largely in Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. The Garrett stock farm is especially valuable, due to a deposit of coal underlying the place at a depth of sixty feet—a vein of perhaps more than five feet and of a splendid grade. The farm is well watered, having an overflowing natural spring. This spring furnished water for many of the early pioneers in the days gone by.

Almost seventy years ago, W. A. Garrett was born in the cabin home of his father on Johnson county. He has witnessed many changes in this country since the days of his boyhood. When he was a lad, there were no roads and very few fences, practically all the country being wide, open prairie. The settlers traveled by direction and they obtained their supplies at Boonville or Lexington. Mr. Garrett hauled the lumber, with which to build their home, from Lexington, when the family first came to Johnson county. An old log cabin, the oldest house in Missouri, perhaps, is still standing on the farm now owned by W. A. Garrett. He recalls with much pleasure the days of his youth, the "good, old days" of the long ago. Mr. Garrett states that the young people were not shy of simple pleasures and amusements and enjoyed themselves immensely at house-raising, corn-husking parties, spinning, quilting, apple-paring "bees," and country dances. The social conditions were the very best and there was not to be found an inhospitable family in all the country. To travel on horseback was the invariable rule and everyone, who could possibly go, attended church, many men and women coming on horseback from long distances. Mr. Garrett remembers a pioneer preacher, having the same

name as his own, who preached the doctrines of Christianity in the good-old fashioned way at Old Sardis. Among some very valuable relics of the olden times, which W. A. Garrett has in his possession, are a skillet, a crane, and parts of a very primitive loom, the last mentioned having been brought to Missouri in the earliest days from North Carolina.

J. W. Russell, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Jefferson township and stockholder in the First National Bank of Windsor, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's most valued pioneer citizens. He was born in 1845 in North Carolina, son of William A. and Ann (Wiley) Russell, the former, a son of Alexander Russell, who died in Tennessee, to which state he had moved from North Carolina, and the latter, a daughter of William and Mary Wiley, of North Carolina. William A. Russell moved with his family to Missouri in 1868 and settled in Johnson county, where he purchased in 1870 one hundred twenty acres of land in Jefferson township and engaged in farming. To William A. and Ann (Wiley) Russell were born four children: J. W., the subject of this review Mrs. Lou Garrett, Windsor, Missouri; A. C., Windsor, Missouri; and Mrs. Elizabeth Medley, deceased.

In the "subscription schools" of North Carolina, J. W. Russell received his education. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1868 and recalls vividly the conditions of the country at that time. All the county south of the present town of Bowen was unfenced, sod land. Hunting and fishing were important occupations, rather than pastimes, in the early days. Deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and wild geese were to be found in abundance and the pioneer settlers were never in want of meat, though there might be a dirth of other provisions. Mr. Russell often attended in his youth the old fashioned "singing schools" which he states one can never forget if he had once been present. Clothing was all made in the home and as a boy, he often watched the making of garments from the time the wool was cut from the sheep until they were ready to wear. His father washed the sheep and the mother carded and spun the wool, after he had cut it off, and she wove and colored it, all in the home, then made the cloth into clothes. There was always much that the children could do. The shoes were made in the homes of the early pioneers, the father making them for the entire family, until later a shoemaker traveled from cabin to cabin, making shoes for all. It was difficult to

provide shoes for all the family and often the little children, who were obliged to go barefooted, had to remain indoors all winter. Even grown people had to be economical with their shoes and Mr. Russell has often seen young ladies and men walk to church barefooted, carrying their shoes with them and when near the church stop to put them on. That was an excellent plan, especially if there were pools or streams to wade on the way, and it was the best way to save shoes. Among the first pioneer preachers, whom Mr. Russell remembers, were Reverend Joseph Warder, a Primitive Baptist minister, Reverend William Caldwell, a Missionary Baptist minister, and Reverend Dry. He also remembers two early day school teachers: J. H. Scott and A. W. Roberts.

In 1875, J. W. Russell was united in marriage with Lillian Garrett, the daughter of James W. Garrett, who came to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1843. To J. W. and Lillian (Garrett) Russell have been born three children, who are now living: Mrs. Emma Myers, Bowen, Missouri; Adrian, Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Elva Silvey, Pratt, Kansas. They built their first home in 1877 and in 1895 Mr. Russell rebuilt the residence, which is one of the beautiful homes of Johnson county a large, handsome structure of imposing appearance. The Russell place is well improved with two well-constructed barns and numerous farm buildings in keeping with the well-kept surroundings. Mr. Russell is a member of the Primitive Baptist church and has been clerk of the church for many years. He is also clerk of the Mt. Zion Association.

J. W. Russell is a public-spirited citizen and takes keen interest in civic affairs. For several terms he was justice of peace in Johnson county. Besides his home near Bowen, Missouri, he is owner of valuable property interests in Windsor, where he is also one of the stockholders in the First National Bank. He is a man of pleasing personality, courtly manners and kindly spirit and has countless friends in Johnson county, where his home has been for almost a half century.

George Franklin Moseley, Esq., an honored pioneer of Johnson county and justice of peace for the past twenty-five years, now residing in Jefferson township, was born in 1838 in Christian county, Kentucky. He is a son of William C. and Louisa H (Shelton). Moseley, the former, a son of John Moseley, a well-known farmer in Kentucky, and the latter, a daughter of Beverly B. Shelton, who moved to Missouri from Kentucky in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Moseley came to Missouri with their

family in 1860 and settled in Johnson county, where William C. Moseley had purchased a farm in 1859.

The first stick to be found on the farm, on which the Moseley family settled, was placed there after they came. Practically all the county was open prairie and the land was covered with tall, coarse grass. The cattle of the early settlers were permitted to roam freely over the unlimited grazing territory. In his youth, Mr. Moseley could see plenty of deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens. The wild game was in great abundance and none of the pioneers ever wanted meat. Supplies were secured at Knob Noster. It was a great event when the settlers began to get mail regularly. At first, the letters were brought twice a month and, later, once a week by men on horseback. They carried little horns, which they blew loudly as they came into town and all the people would flock out of their cabins to meet them. The mail was placed in a large box and each person would look over all the letters and take those which belonged to him. There were no public schools in Johnson county when Squire Moseley came here. All the children, who attended school, went to "subscription schools," which were held in log houses, having puncheon benches and floor. Among the first teachers, whom he recalls, were Paschal Henshaw and Miss Mellie Peters. Mr. Moseley was one of the men who worked hard to secure the free school and for years was clerk of Brushy district in Johnson county. The churches were even more primitive than the schools and for a long time meetings were held in the rude log cabin homes. The preacher was a pioneer and hunter just like the rest of the settlers. Mr. Moseley remembers Reverends Frank Goodwin, "Uncle Billy" Caldwell, McCary and Whitsett. Families came in wagons, drawn by a yoke of oxen, to hear the preaching, to which all listened with the greatest respect. Squire Moseley possesses an unusually retentive memory and besides recalling the land conditions, the early mails, the first schools, and churches, he has a vivid recollection of some of the many hardships through which all the settlers passed. One of the ever-dreaded evils was the prairie fire and, countless times, G. F. Moseley and Robert Wall were called upon to aid in fighting the oncoming flames. Those were the exciting times in the olden days.

In 1861, G. F. Moseley was united in marriage with Mary J. Moseley, daughter of George W. Moseley, who was one of the first settlers of Johnson county, coming to this section of the state in 1852. To G. F.

and Mary J. Moseley have been born four children, who are living: John W., Calhoun, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah H. Payne, Windsor, Missouri; George W., Sedalia, Missouri; and Oscar O., Windsor, Missouri. Squire Moseley is owner of sixty acres of land, which he has rented. He is living retired in Jefferson township, where for the past twenty-five years he has been justice of peace. When Judge Cockrell was prosecuting attorney of Johnson county, he had many cases in Squire Moseley's court, and he has ever been one of his most highly valued friends. For more than a quarter century, Squire Moseley has been in public life and he has innumerable friends and acquaintances in this part of the state. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he has been steward and trustee for many years.

On the Moseley place near Knob Noster is standing an old log house, which he built in 1866 and which was the Moseley home for many years. This cabin is an interesting reminder of the days long past.

Albert Crawford Fitch, proprietor of "Hilldale Stock Farm," which is located one-half mile east of Columbus, Missouri, is one of the progressive, intelligent, up-to-date farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. He is a native of this county. Mr. Fitch was born December 25, 1868 in Columbus township, a son of James Madison and Martha (Davis) Fitch, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Missouri. James Madison Fitch came to Johnson county, Missouri, from Kentucky in 1866 and settled on the farm where he now resides. Martha (Davis) Fitch was a daughter of William Davis, a native of North Carolina, a well-known and prominent pioneer of Columbus township. Mrs. William Davis was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, of Tennessee. Mrs. Davis was born in Tennessee. Mrs. Fitch died about November 21, 1895. To James Madison and Martha Fitch were born seven children, who are now living: C. G., a farmer of Centerview township, Johnson county; Forrest, of Centerview township, Johnson county; James E., who resides in Texas; Mrs. Mahala Phillips, of Centerview township; Mrs. Nellie Mosby, of Columbus township; Mrs. Anna Faulkner, Lafayette county, Missouri; and A. C., the subject of this review.

In the Wolden district school A. C. Fitch obtained a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-two years, he began life for himself, engaged in farming and stock raising in Columbus township. He purchased his present farm in 1902. "Hilldale Stock Farm" was formerly owned by William Houx, a pioneer of Johnson county, who



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT GRAVFOED FITCH AND FAMILY.

settled here in the early thirties. The original farm comprised but one hundred fifty acres of land, to which Mr. Fitch has since added and now "Hilldale Stock Farm" embraces three hundred five acres of valuable farm land in Columbus township. The place is abundantly watered and is generally conceded to be the best stock farm in the township. Mr. Fitch has added many improvements since he became the owner and the farm has now three good residences and five splendid barns on it. A new barn has just been completed, 40 x 50 feet in dimensions and eighteen feet to square, with a concrete foundation, boxing of walnut and frame of white oak, and the post supports all set in concrete. Mr. Fitch usually keeps from seventy-five to one hundred hogs on the farm, sixty head of Shropshire sheep, some of which are registered, and forty head of cattle, besides a herd of calves. A number of the cattle are registered Durhams. Mr. Fitch has thirteen acres of the place in alfalfa and he had already cut it three times last year, of 1917, and at the time of this writing, had harvested fifty-five large loads from the small field. He thinks that alfalfa is a splendid paying proposition. "Hilldale Stock Farm" is conveniently located on the Columbus and Warrensburg road.

A. C. Fitch and Adah Holderman, daughter of Gilderoy and Jane Holderman, were united in marriage on October 7, 1894. Mrs. Fitch is a native of Bates county, Missouri, and at the time of her marriage was residing in the state of Washington. Both her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fitch have been born ten children, all of whom are now living: Mattie E., born September 31, 1895, at home; Mary C., born May 5, 1897, who is engaged in teaching school at the Liberty school house near her home; Esther F., born July 2, 1899, a student in the Warrensburg High School; Albert H., born June 10, 1901, a student in the Warrensburg High School; James Sherman, born July 29, 1903; Louis Quentin, born September 27, 1905; Ada Cava, born September 23, 1907; Hadley, born December 29, 1909; Beulah Ailene, born March 12, 1912; and Rodney Bee, born March 27, 1914, all at home with their parents. Mr. Fitch possesses some very excellent ideas about farm management which he is successfully putting in operation on his place. He is constantly at work making substantial improvements and has made an enviable name for himself among the best stockmen of this part of Missouri. The Fitch family is one of the most valued and respected families in Johnson county.

Mrs. Adah (Holderman) Fitch was born October 22, 1873, in Bates county, Missouri, a daughter of Gilderoy and Jane (Francis) Holderman. Gilderoy Holderman was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, January 23, 1833, a son of Jacob Holderman, of German descent, born in Pennsylvania. Gilderoy Holderman came to Missouri and settled in Bates county in 1857. He died in the state of Washington October 28, 1883, where he had gone in 1881; was a Union veteran and was wounded in battle. Jane (Francis) Holderman, born near Joliet, Illinois, February 16, 1838, a daughter of Thomas B. and Hannah Francis, natives of Ireland and Holland, respectively. The Francis family came to Bates county in 1856. Governor David R. Francis is a relative of Mrs. Fitch. Mrs. Holderman died February 14, 1890. There were ten Holderman children, three living: Mrs. Louisa J. Danielson, Waitsburg, Washington; Mrs. Fitch; and Arthur B., Portland, Oregon.

J. J. Phillips, of Windsor, Missouri, is a descendant of one of the most respected and honored of the early colonial families and the son of a leading pioneer of Johnson county. He was born in 1857 in Johnson county, Missouri, son of Charles P. and Louisiana Phillips, the former a son of Jesse Phillips, a prominent farmer in Kentucky and the latter, a daughter of John Coats, ex-sheriff of Callaway county, Missouri. Charles P. Phillips came to Johnson county, Missouri, about 1850 and settled in Jefferson township, where he homesteaded one hundred twenty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock raising. He was at one time, prior to the Civil War, justice of peace in this county. Mr. Phillips was industrious, capable, and enterprising and succeeded well in life. He was held in the highest esteem by all and his death in 1899 was mourned by countless men and women throughout the county. He was a valued and worthy member of the Presbyterian church, of which he had been an estimable deacon for many years. Ten years later, in 1909, he was followed in death by his wife, Louisiana (Coats) Phillips, one of the bravest and noblest of the pioneer women, who came to Johnson county in those early days. J. J. Phillips has but one sister living: Mrs. Mattie Steele, Marshall, Missouri.

In early youth, J. J. Phillips began life for himself on the farm. For many years he engaged in general farming and stock raising, but recently he has been devoting practically his entire attention to the stock business. He is now the owner of two hundred eighty acres of the best farm land and one hundred acres are in pasture. The Phillips stock

farm is well watered and nicely improved with numerous barns and farm buildings and one of the most handsome residences in the township.

In 1883, J. J. Phillips was united in marriage with Lula Peak, the daughter of George W. and Eliza (Draper) Peak, the former, a son of William Peak, a prosperous farmer and stockman, who was one of the earliest settlers of Missouri. George W. and Eliza (Draper) Peak were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Carrie McDonald; Mrs. Lula Phillips, the wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. Bettie Lampkin; Mrs. Georgia Wheeler; Mrs. Jessie Cooper; Robert H.; and C. F. Peak. To J. J. and Lula (Peak) Phillips have been born five children: Charles, Windsor, Missouri, Rural Route 15; Jesse, Windsor, Missouri, Rural Route 15; Mrs. Fay Gunter, Eldon, Missouri; Russell P., Windsor, Missouri; and Lawrence P., Windsor, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips moved from the farm to Windsor, Missouri, in order to give their children the best educational advantages, but Mr. Phillips is still a citizen of Johnson county and he maintains the supervision of his farm in Jefferson township. The genealogy of Mrs. J. J. Phillips traces back to Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who were the parents of six children, one of whom was the world-renowned George Washington.

Sixty years ago, J. J. Phillips was born in Johnson county. Many changes, incidental to growth and improvement, have taken place in this section of Missouri during the past half century and Mr. Phillips has been an eye witness of them all. He can recall when there were but few settlers in the county and most of the land was unfenced prairie. In those early days the young and old rode on horseback to church and people came from great distances to hear the pioneer preachers, among whom he remembers, Rev. B. F. Goodwin, "Uncle Billy" Lawler, and "Uncle Billy" Caldwell. Of the early day school teachers were two, whom he personally knew well, Mrs. Bright and Mollie Baunaugh.

Judge J. C. Wingfield, ex-judge of the county court of Johnson county, Missouri, is a son of one of the old pioneers and a member of one of the first families of Johnson county. He was born in a little log cabin, having one room below, 18x18 feet in dimensions, and a "loft" above, which his father had built in 1848. Judge Wingfield was born in 1858, the son of J. C. and Mary R. Wingfield. J. C. Wingfield was a son of William Wingfield, a native Virginian, who came to Missouri in 1835 and entered a large tract of land from the government. J. C. Wingfield engaged almost entirely in farming, for in the early days

stock raising was not profitable, there being no good markets, as there are at the present time. He was a capable, industrious, intelligent agriculturist and his efforts were rewarded with a fine degree of success, for he was the owner at one time of more than five hundred fifty acres of the choicest farm land in the state. In the latter part of his life, he engaged more and more in the stock business. His death occurred in 1870.

After the death of his father in 1870, J. C. Wingfield, with his brother, Newton, assumed charge of the farm in Johnson county. When Judge Wingfield was a lad, one might travel miles in Johnson county and never see a settlement. Those were the halcyon days of the cattlemen, for stock had unlimited range over the wide, unfenced prairie. He attended a "subscription school," which was held in the old Highpoint log church, where "Uncle Billy" Caldwell used to preach, and where Miss Sally Coleman taught school. He recalls seeing hundreds of wild turkeys, as he looked out the church window, when at school. Families came to church in wagons, drawn by oxen. The first buggy, which was ever seen in this section of the country, was brought here in 1875 and was regarded as a curiosity.

There was little that one would call cozy or comfortable about the log cabin, in which Judge Wingfield was born and reared. When it snowed, one could track the family as they had moved about the room. There was one beautiful feature about the home and that was the open fire. The fireplace was immense and great logs could be burned in it, which would crackle and snap during the long winter evenings and fill the rude, unfinished room with bright, rosy heat. By the fireside the mother would sit with her knitting, spinning, or quilting while the father read his Bible or smoked his pipe and sometimes as the fire blazed, storytelling helped to while away the evening hours. The fireplace would accommodate a backlog five or six feet long and was large enough for roasting an entire sheep. Of course, all food was cooked at this open fire. Over it swung a great iron crane, on which kettles could be swung. The mother had a large iron skillet with legs and heavy lid in which she baked bread by placing coals on the lid and under the skillet. Sometimes she made "Johnny cake," which was corn bread baked on a board, set up close to the fire until one side was done and then turned to let the other side bake. No one ever ate food which seemed so good as that cooked before the fire. The fire was not permitted to go out, but at night the coals would be covered with ashes, for it was no easy mat-

ter to start a fire, which had to be done with flint. Matches were not to be had, when Judge Wingfield was a lad. All the clothing was made in the Wingfield home by the mother, who carded the wool, spun, wove, colored, and fashioned it into clothing for the entire family. Mr. Wingfield took a wagon load of bacon to Warsaw, Missouri, and sold the bacon for two and a half cents a pound in order to buy a cookstove, for which he paid twenty-eight dollars.

In 1883, J. C. Wingfield was united in marriage with Viola Herndon, the daughter of James and Sarah Herndon, pioneer settlers of Missouri. To J. C. and Viola (Herndon) Wingfield have been born three sons: Newton, who resides at Baker City, Oregon; Stanley and Clinton. Judge Wingfield is the owner of five hundred acres of splendid land in Johnson county, and some valuable farm land in Oklahoma. He is engaged in both farming and stock raising, having adopted the policy of planting corn each alternate year, devoting the land to pasture during the intervals, so that he is constantly building up the fertility of his soil and the Wingfield farm is growing better every year. He has learned from experience that wheat and oats crops have not paid and he is of the opinion held by all the best informed agriculturists, that it is foolish for Missouri to attempt to compete with other states in the growing of these crops, when there are other products as valuable, which can better be raised in this section of the country.

J. C. Wingfield was elected judge of the county court in Johnson county in 1894. His name is carved on the tablet stone in the Warrensburg court house as one of the builders and as a member of the court at that time. He is and has always been one of Johnson county's most highly valued citizens.

A. D. Cooper, an honored and highly esteemed pioneer of Johnson county and a member of one of the first families of Missouri, is a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Jefferson township. He was born in 1850 in Johnson county, Missouri, in a log house, consisting of four rooms two below and two above, which is still standing on the farm now owned by Mr. Cooper. He is a son of A. J. and Eliza J. (McDonald) Cooper. A. J. Cooper was a son of David Cooper, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1832 and entered a vast tract of land from the government. Purchasing the "right" to the land from Joshua Gillam. A. J. Cooper, the father of the subject of this review, settled on a farm in Johnson county, which place he entered from the government.

He was a native Kentuckian and was especially interested in stock, devoting much time and attention to stock raising in addition to farming. He prospered and became widely known as a successful and leading citizen of the county, being considered one of the wealthy men of his day. He was at one time owner of six hundred acres of land in Johnson county. His death occurred in 1888. Eliza Jane (McDonald) Cooper was born in 1820 in Howard county, Missouri. She was the daughter of Isaac McDonald, who moved with his family to Johnson county about 1830. Mrs. Cooper followed her husband in death in 1893.

Educational opportunities were very limited in Missouri when A. D. Cooper was a lad. There were no public schools before the Civil War and the "subscription schools" lasted but a few months in the year and even when the school was open big boys and girls could not always go for there was much work to be done at home. Early in life, he began working for himself on the farm of one hundred acres given him by his father.

In 1870, A. D. Cooper and Mary Frances Peak, the daughter of G. W. Peak, were united in marriage. G. W. Peak went to California in 1849, at the time the entire country was wild with excitement over the discovery of gold in Captain Sutter's millrace in that state. More fortunate than the thousands of emigrants, who died on the way, he reached California and for some time remained there, returning to Johnson county within a few years. His death occurred in 1880. To A. D. and Mary Frances (Peak) Cooper were born three children: George F., Windsor, Missouri and Eliza, J., who is the wife of Mr. Stiles, of Windsor, Missouri; and one died in infancy. The death of Mary F. (Peak) Cooper occurred in 1875. In 1892, Mr. Cooper was married to Parthena Drace, who died in 1904. He was again married in 1911, his wife being Ella R. (Craig) Cooper, the daughter of J. and Louisa Craig, natives of North Carolina, who came to Missouri in a very early day from Tennessee. Mr. Cooper is the owner of two hundred acres of land in Johnson county, most of his place being in pasture. He devotes his time and attention to stock raising, in which he has been successful to a remarkable degree.

Many times in the early days, Mr. Cooper broke sod in Johnson county, driving three and four yoke of oxen. There was much open land, which was covered with a heavy growth of blue-stem prairie grass that grew to a great height. Wild game was in abundance and thou-

sands of times Mr. Cooper has eaten dried venison. He has seen prairie chickens, in trees, as thick as blackbirds. Prairie fires were always feared and fire guards were kept burning around the farms of the early settlers. Supplies were secured at Boonville and Warsaw and hauled from there. Mr. Cooper recalls the pathetic and tragic accident, which occurred in his youth, when an old colored man, Nathan, was sent to Blackwater with a wagon drawn by oxen. He was to bring home provisions and while on the way drove into what appeared to be but a small pool, but which was really a very deep hole filled with water, because the oxen smelled water and made for the pool, jumped off a bank and the yokes held their heads under water. Both driver and team were drowned.

No one in Johnson county is better informed than A. D. Cooper as to the pioneers of Johnson county. Having lived in this county all his life and possessing a remarkable memory, he can remember many of the county's first families and the leading men and women, who moved amid the scenes of the life long past and have gone on before. It is a service to humanity of inestimable value to wrest their names from oblivion. Among the pioneer preachers, whom he recalls, were: Reverends Adams, "Uncle Billy" Caldwell, Frank Goodwin, all of whom were Baptist ministers; and Reverends George Langdon and Allen Wright, who were Christian ministers. Several of the early day teachers were: Edward C. Kearn; Fabius Butler, who had a stock story about peeling trees, which he told on every occasion, until he finally wore it and everyone out; Damos Stiles, Marsh Foster, "Rube" Sharp and Ham Smith. The following were some of the first families, who resided in Johnson county: Stiles, Owsley, Phillips, Clark, Woodard, Gibson, Goodwin, Farris, Gray, Wingfield, Neil, Draper, and Peak families.

Mr. Cooper has experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life and as he nears the seventieth milestone the recollection of all the hard, bitter days fades and in its place is a pleasant remembrance of countless bright, happy ones of long ago. When he was a young man, there was no dirth of amusements in Johnson county. The young people enjoyed themselves immensely at house-raising, dancing, and corn-husking parties, and social gatherings for spinning, apple-paring, quilting, and singing. There were "spelling bees" and "singing schools" and the young men and women rode miles across the prairie on horse-

back to attend church. On all the social occasions there was always much genuine fun.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are numbered among Johnson county's most respected citizens. We are particularly fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Cooper still with us, to aid in recording the past history of this beautiful county, the countless advantages of which could never exist were it not that hardy, brave men and women, such as he, lived and worked here long ago.

Mrs. Belle (Carter) Young, widow of Elijah W. Young, the late prominent farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, is a member of a well-known and highly respected pioneer family of Missouri. She was born in Cape Girardeau county, the daughter of Howard and Mary (Thompson) Alton Carter, the father, a native of Litchfield, Maine. Howard P. Carter came to Missouri in 1847 and settled in Cape Girardeau county, where he followed the profession of teaching. He was an attorney in Litchfield, Maine prior to his coming West. Mary (Thompson) Alton Carter was the widow of John Alton and the mother of one child, a son, Amasa R. Alton, now of Pitman, Arkansas, previous to her marriage with Howard P. Carter. To Howard P. and Mary Carter were born two children: Howard P., Jr., Pitman, Arkansas; and Mrs. Belle (Carter) Young, the subject of this review. The father died in 1861 and the mother in 1910. Both parents are interred in the cemetery in Cape Girardeau county. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were upright, noble-minded, estimable citizens, a father and mother worthy of the highest praise and respect.

Mrs. Belle (Carter) Young was a student of the Cape Girardeau Normal School. For six years prior to her marriage, she was engaged in teaching school. November 18, 1886, Elijah W. Young and Belle Carter were united in marriage and they went immediately after their marriage to "Edgewood Farm," the present home of Mrs. Young. Elijah W. Young was born in 1843 in White county, Illinois. When he was a child two years of age, his father, Elijah Young, Sr., moved with his wife and child from Illinois to Missouri and settled on a tract of land comprising five hundred acres, of which a part is now known as "Edgewood Farm." The original farm was entered from the government by Elijah Young, Sr., whose death occurred April 15, 1887 on this place. His wife had preceded him in death but one week, her death occurring April 8, 1887. Both parents were interred in Hobson cemetery. Elijah



Young, Sr., was an inventor of note who invented the "Buncombe Wheat Drill.."

Elijah W. Young received his education in the public schools of Johnson county. From early manhood, he was engaged in the pursuits of farming, stock raising, and horticulture. Mr. Young was one of the very first to plant a commercial orchard in Johnson county. His orchard embraced eight acres of land and was exclusively an apple orchard, with which he made a marked success. As a stockman, Mr. Young was equally as successful as he was as a horticulturist. He raised registered jacks, fine mules, horses, cattle, and hogs. At first, he kept Berkshire hogs, but later, he preferred the Duroc Jersey breed, of which he raised a large number. His death came in January, 1916, and burial was made in Hobson cemetery, where his parents were laid to rest. Elijah W. Young was an industrious, capable, intellectual citizen, whose long life of more than the allotted three score years and ten was an exemplary one. He had experienced all the privations and hardships of pioneer days, but he always spoke of them in a happy, jovial way. Mr. Young apparently believed that it is "the voice that ever singeth in the heart, that makes living worth the while," for he never made an exhibition of his cares and worries, always trying to keep that voice singing in his own heart and in the hearts of those about him.

To Elijah W. and Belle (Carter) Young were born seven children: George Vest, corporal of Company G, Tenth Infantry Regiment, National Army, U. S. A., who was in military training, in 1917, at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana; Elijah R., who married Jessie Graham, the daughter of J. R. Graham, and to them has been born a daughter, Evelyn, and they reside on the home place where Elijah R. has charge of the farm work; James C., of Company I, Forty-fifth Infantry Regiment, who was in military training at Camp Benjamin Harrison Indianapolis, Indiana; Ruth, the wife of Elba Newton, residing on the J. E. Newton farm in Hazel Hill township; Kate L., a student in the Fayetteville High School, at home with her mother; Maggie M., a student in the Fayetteville High School, at home with her mother; and Nell E., at home. Mrs. Young is an ideal mother, an intelligent, cultured, refined lady, who may well be justly proud of her fine family of boys and girls.

Mr. Young was married three times. While a resident of Illinois he married Pauline Robinson in 1858. She died June 25, 1878, leaving three children: Herbert C., ranchman near Perkins, Oklahoma; Hattie, wife of William Farner, Rialto, California; Mrs. Pauline Holland, Smoky Butte, Montana. In December, 1880, he married Margaret Pollock, who died December, 1885, leaving one son: Cleo O., Rialto, California, an inventor and plumber.

Noah Beard, a successful agriculturist and well-known merchant of Johnson county, is one of Simpson township's most enterprising and valued citizens. Mr. Beard is a representative of a highly respected pioneer family of Fayette county, Kentucky. He was born July 20, 1860 on his father's plantation twenty-seven miles north of Lexington, son of Andrew and Mary (Hughes) Beard, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The Beard and Hughes families were originally from Virginia and of English and German descent. Andrew Beard, father of Noah, is still living and is now in his eighty-fifth year.

In 1892, Noah Beard left Kentucky and came to Missouri, locating at Warsaw in Benton county, whence he moved to his present country home in Simpson township two years later, in the spring of 1894. At that time, he purchased seventy acres of land for about twenty-five dollars an acre and since then he has increased his holdings by purchasing one hundred sixty acres of land adjoining his original purchase and for this tract paid fifty-three hundred dollars. He has disposed of a part of his farm and now owns one hundred fifty acres of choice land, well located and improved, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. In connection with his farm duties and in addition to his work in stock raising, Mr. Beard finds time to conduct a general mercantile establishment in Simpson township.

September 23, 1883, Noah Beard and Sarah F. Hale, a native of Kentucky, were united in marriage and to this union have been born ten children: Ira, who died July 31, 1915; Alonzo, who is now married and resides in the northern part of Johnson county, Missouri; Fred, who is now married, and resides on a farm in Simpson township; Ethel, who was accidentally killed in childhood when she was six years of age; Virgie, who is married and now resides at Denver, Colorado; Ezra, who is married and resides in the northern part of Johnson

county, Missouri; Hallie, George, John, and Emerson, all at home with their parents.

Mr. Beard has always taken a commendable interest in all worthy enterprises and in the upbuilding and improvement of the community. He is a firm supporter of the principles upheld by the Democratic party and a "booster" for good roads. In business, Mr. Beard is careful and methodical, a man of discriminating judgment, and all his dealings are characterized by his own high sense of honesty and justice. He and Mrs. Beard are among the best and most favorably known citizens of Johnson county.

J. T. Hume, a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in 1850, son of John W. and Margaret (Fisher) Hume. The father of John W. Hume was a native of Scotland.

In 1877, J. T. Hume moved from Virginia, where he was reared and educated, to Shelbina, Missouri. After remaining there several years, he returned to his old home in Virginia, where he resided nearly three years, when he moved to Kansas in 1885. For four years, he lived in that state and then moved to Logan county, Oklahoma, where he homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land. Mr. Hume later traded this farm in Oklahoma for one hundred twenty acres of land in Johnson county, Missouri, to which place he moved in 1897. Since that time he has remained in this county and constantly increased his holdings until he is now the owner of three hundred forty acres of land, located in the best farming district of the state. Two hundred acres of the Hume place are in grass land and pasture. Mr. Hume is of the belief, held by the best informed agriculturists, that to turn the land back to grazing land and by the rotation of crops the soil will be restored to its original fertility and thus be conserved.

In 1884, J. T. Hume and Maggie Combs were united in marriage. Maggie (Combs) Hume is the daughter of Robert and Mary Combs, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hume are the parents of four children: Mrs. Mary L. Phoenix, Grand Junction, Colorado; Roy Lewis, Knob Notser, Missouri; Harry T. Knob Noster, Missouri; and Otis L., Knob Noster, Missouri.

Mr. Hume is quietly residing on his farm in Jefferson township (his sons having the active supervision of the farm work. He is a man of pleasant, genial, kindly manners, one who has a wide circle of friends in

Johnson county. Both he and Mrs. Hume are widely known and respected and they are numbered among the county's best and most substantial families.

Henry May, one of Johnson county's most successful farmers and stockmen, is the representative of a prominent pioneer family of Pettis county, Missouri. He was born in 1865 in Pettis county, son of George and Susan May, who in a very early day came from Kentucky to Missouri and settled on the farm, where George May is now residing.

The education of Henry May was obtained in the public schools of Pettis county. The schoolhouse was built of logs and the children followed a trail across the prairie to reach it. The trail was made by dragging a log across the tall grass, using a yoke of oxen to do so. The benches inside were made of a puncheon, as was also the floor, and on one side of the room was a puncheon shelf upon which the older boys and girls could write. Educational opportunities were necessarily limited in so new a country fifty years ago and in the pioneer homes there was always much work to be done, so that it was impossible for the larger boys to attend school when the school was in session, which was only for a few months each year. Early in life, Henry May began working for himself on the farm.

In 1894, Henry May and Annie E. Balke were united in marriage. Annie E (Balke) May is the daughter of John Balke, a well-known farmer residing in Henry county, Missouri. To Henry and Annie E. May have been born two children: Mary and Elvis. Mary, born April 22, 1896, is the wife of Charles Neal Cooper, a son of Charles Cooper, of Jefferson township. Elvis May was born October 25, 1901.

In 1899, Mr. and Mrs. May came to Johnson county, where Mr. May purchased two hundred forty acres of land in Jefferson township. Mr. May devotes most of his attention to stock raising and most of his farm is now in grass land, having nearly two hundred acres in meadow. He handles Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, having at the time of this writing about thirty head of hogs. The May place is well watered and improved. An overflow spring, of twenty feet depth, is located on this farm, furnishing plenty of fine, clear water for the stock. One very pleasing feature of the May stock farm is the splendid orchard, consisting of one hundred bearing apple trees, the quality of the fruit being exceptionally good.

For more than a half century, Henry May has been a resident of

this section of the state and he recalls the open condition of the country in the days of his boyhood. Pasture land was unlimited and wild game was to be found in abundance. When a lad, he frequently participated in deer chases, hunted wild turkeys, and killed prairie chickens. Wages were not to be compared with those paid at the present time, but a young man then was glad to be paid in cash, and Mr. May many times split rails for twenty-five cents a hundred. He was an ambitious youth, industrious and willing to do any work obtainable. He has succeeded remarkably well in life and no man in Johnson county is more deserving of success than Henry May.

John Lemley, an honored and brave pioneer of Johnson county, Missouri, is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockmen in Washington township, who now resides in Knob Noster. He was born in 1836 in Greene county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Catherine (Morris) Lemley. The Lemley family was a very prominent and influential family in Pennsylvania, being one of the leading colonial families. Several members of the family were professional men, while others were engaged in the pursuits of agriculture in that state.

John Lemley was united in marriage with Anna R. Elder, the daughter of Michael Elder, a native of Maryland, in the state of Virginia. To John and Anna R. (Elder) Lemley have been born eleven children, six of whom are now living: B. J., John W., James M., Finis, Ralph, and Mrs. Stella Berry. From Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Lemley moved to Tennessee, where Mr. Lemley was employed as overseer in railroad construction work, assisting in the construction of the mammoth tunnel in that state on the Southern Central railway. After the Civil War, in 1865, they moved from Tennessee to Virginia and thence to Missouri and settled in Johnson county, on a farm of one hundred twenty acres in Washington township, which Mr. Lemley purchased for twenty dollars an acre, land now valued, at the lowest figure, at one hundred dollars an acre.

The Civil War had left the county in a dreary state of desolation. Cabins had been burned and nearly all the fences destroyed, so that settlers in the country had to begin life anew. Much of the land was virgin sod and Mr. Lemley and John Shepherd each purchased two yoke of oxen, which they exchanged, to be used in breaking sod. Mr. Lemley soon found the oxen too slow for him and began using mules and horses. He tells an amusing story of how he learned to cultivate sod ground. He did it in his own way, much to the amusement of the neighbors, and

arousing great ridicule, but he never failed to secure results. The first home of the Lemleys in Johnson county was a very primitive log cabin, having but one room and a "lean-to" and not one window. Mrs. Lemley became very homesick and cried to go back home to Virginia. The neighbors comforted and encouraged them and when a few windows were added to the rude, unfinished cabin, Mrs. Lemley became more content to remain in the new Western home. There was one advantage which the first settlers had and that was that there was always plenty of meat to be had. Wild game of all kinds could be found in abundance. Many times, John Lemley has killed as many as five prairie chickens at one shot. In the course of time, Mr. Lemley began to prosper and become well-to-do. He became widely known as a capable, successful stockman and was the owner at one time of four hundred acres of fine farm land. He dealt largely in hogs and sheep.

In 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Lemley moved from the farm to Knob Noster, Missouri, where Mr. Lemley purchased forty rods square of land in the city and a nice residence, which is their present home. In addition to his home in Knob Noster, John Lemley is the owner of rental property in the city of Knob Noster and one hundred acres of land south of the city. He is still actively engaged in farming and is an advocate of crop rotation, a course which he pursues on his own place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lemley are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Lemley was a deacon for many years and has been an elder of the congregation for over forty years.

Countless times, John Lemley has attended the old-fashioned revival meetings and, at one, Reverend G. W. Matthews secured forty conversions. Other pioneer preachers, whom he recalls were: "Uncle Davy" Hogan, Reverends Jack Whitsett, Henry Houx. Two early-day teachers were: Fannie Thornton and Bettie Duffield, who afterward went as a missionary to Japan.

Joseph W. Caldwell, who is now deceased, was for several years county assessor of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born in Kentucky in 1842, son of William and Jane Caldwell and when a child five years of age, he came to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Johnson county on a farm in Post Oak township in 1847. He was reared and educated in Johnson county and during the Civil War, Mr. Caldwell enlisted with the Confederate army. He was a faithful soldier, always alert and ready at his post, and his many pleasing personal qualities

made him a favorite with his comrades and esteemed by all the officers. After the war had ended, Mr. Caldwell returned to his home in Johnson county and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, becoming a well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman, the owner of four hundred eighty acres of the best farm land in Johnson county.

In 1872, Joseph W. Caldwell was united in marriage with Martha Ann Townsley, daughter of James and Sarah Townsley, who were noble and brave pioneers of Missouri, coming to this county many years prior to the Civil War. To Joseph W. and Martha Ann Caldwell were born five children: Mrs. Mary F. Wall, Quanah, Texas; G. T., Leeton, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah J. Powers, Chilhowee, Missouri; Joseph W., Jr., Leeton, Missouri; and James Sammel, Leeton, Missouri. Mr. Caldwell was a valued and worthy member of the Harmony Baptist church, as is also Mrs. Caldwell. Mrs. Caldwell was born January 18, 1850, in Post Oak township. She has ten grandchildren. James Samuel, lives on the home place, married Anna E. Walker, of Leeton, and they have two children: Leora Lee, and Lenora May.

Mrs. Caldwell has lived in Johnson county sixty-seven years and has witnessed many changes during the past half century. In her girlhood, practically all the country was open prairie, the land covered with tall, coarse grass, over which trails were made by the settlers, driving a yoke of oxen dragging a large, heavy log. There were no roads and where there were no trails, the people were obliged to trace their way by their sense of direction. All stock had unlimited range and no one thought of keeping the cattle within certain bounds. The few little towns usually consisted of one store and a blacksmith's shop. There was plenty of meat to be obtained by hunting, for wild game of all kinds could be found in abundance. Supplies, which could not be secured by their own labor, the pioneers were obliged to haul from towns many miles distant. There were no free schools in Missouri before the Civil War and Mrs. Caldwell attended the old-fashioned "subscription school," which was taught by Jeff Wright and later, by Mr. Lowery. The school was held in a log house, having a puncheon floor and puncheon benches. Blackboards and chalk were unheard of and when the older boys and girls wished to write, they wrote upon a shelf, which was placed on one side of the room, made of a split board and just high enough for them, as little children were not taught to write until after they had learned all the words in the speller.

Spelling was the principal subject and "spelling bees" were frequently held, arousing much intense interest and excitement. People came on horseback from long distances to attend. To go to church was considered a great privilege and pleasure and the settlers would take their dinner with them and spend the day. The young people would ride on horseback or walk to church and many families came in wagons, each drawn by a yoke of oxen. The pioneer preacher was an honored member of the community and one of the earliest and most beloved was "Uncle Billy" Caldwell, father of Joseph W. Caldwell.

There was probably no happier or more contented family in Missouri than the Caldwell family, when the terrible tragedy occurred, like a bolt from a clear sky, which struck down in the strength of his matured manhood the loved father and husband. February 13, 1903, Joseph W. Caldwell accidentally shot himself and without a moment's warning the voice, ever so full of hope and cheer, was hushed in death. The message of the untimely death brought sadness and heartache to countless homes in Johnson county, for to know Joseph W. Caldwell was to love him. He was a man of winning personality, noble minded, and pure hearted, whose life was not lived in vain, for it has ever been a source of inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. Why he should have been cut down in his prime, we can not know. "On earth the hollow arcs are found, in heaven the perfect round."

George Youngs, a prominent and successful farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, September 28, 1852. He is the son of Edgar and Mary (Mock) Youngs and of English and German (Pennsylvania Dutch), respectively, descent. Edgar Youngs was born December 29, 1828, in New York, the son of Joseph L. Youngs, who was born March 4, 1804, a carriagemaker by trade. In 1839, the elder Mr. Youngs came to Missouri from New York with his family and followed his trade in St. Louis for several years. Joseph L. Youngs and his son, Edgar, crossed the plains with an ox-team in 1849 enroute to the goldfield of California. For some time, father and son remained in that state and conducted a small general store, while they were engaged in mining for gold. Edgar Youngs also was employed in freighting from Auburn to Sacramento. In 1851, they started on their way homeward, coming back by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They traveled part of the way in a canoe. While on the vessel sailing from Panama to New Orleans, both the captain and



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE YOUNGS.

the mate of the ship died. The men on board were called upon to assist in sailing the vessel and both Edgar Youngs and his father responded to the call. Ignorant of ship management, the unqualified crew almost succeeded in wrecking themselves. They arrived home safely, however, and Edgar purchased his first tract of land in Lafayette county immediately afterward, a farm comprising two hundred sixty acres for which he paid Mr. Lemmon nine hundred dollars. Joseph L. Youngs died at Topeka, Kansas, on November 18, 1877. Edgar Youngs was married to Mary Mock, the daughter of David Mock, of Freedom township, Lafayette county. She was born June 19, 1829. To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Youngs were born ten children: George, the subject of this review; William E., born April 2, 1854, and died January 26, 1875, while a student at the State University at Columbia; Marcus, the well-known banker of Warrensburg, of whom a biography appears elsewhere in this volume; Emma, the wife of J. W. Foster, who died March 18, 1898; Theodore, born June 29, 1860, Nye county, Nevada; Mollie, the wife of John P. Greer, of Freedom township, Lafayette county; Lydia, who was born February 9, 1864, and died September 30, 1867; Annie E., born in 1867, was united in marriage with William H. Parker on October 24, 1888, and now resides in Simpson township, Johnson county; Mattie C., born March 8, 1870, and married Edgar Houston, both of whom are now deceased; and Frances B., born January 29, 1872, now the wife of Charles M. Purnell, of Lafayette county, Missouri. The mother's death occurred in 1907 and the father died December 20, 1910.

George Youngs attended school in log houses in Lafayette and Johnson counties. He also was a student at the Franklin School in St. Louis and at McGee College in Macon county for three months. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Youngs started in life for himself, engaged in farming. For nearly twelve years, he resided on his father's place. He then was employed as clerk in one of the mercantile establishments in Higginsville for two years. In 1890, he came to his present farm home, where he has since resided, with the exception of the three years he spent on the home place caring for his father, after the mother's death. The residence was on the farm at the time Mr. Youngs purchased it. Twice this farm has been visited by cyclones. Once several of the farm buildings were destroyed and the orchard ruined. The beautiful elms and maples now growing on the place were planted by Mr. Youngs

in 1892. The Youngs farm was formerly owned by Alexander Greer, a pioneer of Simpson township, and comprises one hundred eighty acres of land, six of which are the site of the new Consolidated District School Number 3, a building now in the process of erection. The greater part of the farm is devoted to pasture and grass. Mr. Youngs keeps twenty-five head of cattle and raises mules.

September 28, 1877, George Youngs and Lillie L. Greer, the daughter of Alexander and Louisa Greer, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Greer were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom were reared to maturity and with the exception of one, Mrs. Grover Youngs, all are now living. The father and mother are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Youngs have been born three children: Walter, who married Carrie Barkhurst, of Hazel Hill township, and resides in Lafayette county; Minnie, the wife of Oscar Cobb, of Fayetteville, Missouri; and Eugenia, the wife of Samuel C. Brown, who is a skilled mechanic and well-to-do blacksmith of Robbins, where they own a pretty home. Mr. and Mrs. Youngs are again alone, as they were forty years ago. They are numbered among Johnson county's best families and are highly valued in their community. Mr. Youngs is an intelligent, keen thinker and one of the most progressive citizens of Hazel Hill township, a "booster" for good schools and roads. He has from the beginning of the project been deeply interested in the new Consolidated school building, which is being erected near his home.

D. E. Lowry, the well-to-do farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is one of Johnson county's most highly respected and progressive citizens. He is a representative of a prominent and honored pioneer family of Cooper county, Missouri, where he was born and reared. Mr. Lowry was born April 21, 1873, the son of Jehial and Melissa Lowry, who came from Ohio in an early day and located in Cooper county. In 1882, the Lowry family moved to Pettis county and here the son, D. E., attended the district school, and was reared to manhood.

In 1905, D. E. Lowry came to Johnson county and rented the Henry Fewel place, consisting of three hundred sixty acres of land, where he engaged in raising splendid corn and fine, high-grade stock. After deducting his rent Mr. Lowry had a clear profit annually of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1906, he purchased two hundred thirty-five acres of land in Jefferson county, paying two thousand dollars in

cash, and in five years time, had liquidated the entire indebtedness of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Lowry increased his holdings in 1913 by purchasing one hundred seventeen acres of valuable farm land east of his home place and at the present time is entirely free from debt. Early in life, D. E. Lowry acquired the habit of meeting his obligations, when due, and now his word is as good as gold. Life has been an upward pull for him and he has "made good." When a lad, he worked for anything from a dime to fifty cents a day, but he saved his money and determined to make a success of his life. His first investment was in a horse, which he bought on ten months' time. When the debt came due, Mr. Lowry had the money ready to pay it. He has always been interested in stock and especially in fine horses and mules. In 1898, he bought two mares for twenty-five dollars each and from them sold one thousand dollars worth of colts, finally selling one of the mares for two and a half dollars more than she cost. He had as remarkable success with mules, purchasing a team of mares at a cost of one hundred fifty dollars each. The first four mules bred from these mares sold for nine hundred seventy dollars. Uniform success has attended all his efforts and he has an established reputation for raising the best cattle and hogs. Mr. Lowry attributes much of his good fortune along agricultural lines to the fact that he does not push crops, but waits until the weather is warm enough for the seed to germinate, especially in the case of corn. He never fails to have an excellent yield. At the time of this writing, he has ninety acres of his farm in corn and thirty-five acres in oats. D. E. Lowry devotes most of his attention, however, to stock raising, and two hundred thirty acres of the Lowry place are in grass land for pasturing purposes. He is an ardent and enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation and stock raising for increasing the fertility of the soil. The Lowry stock farm is one of the best-watered farms in Johnson county, being supplied with plenty of good spring water. Since coming to his farm, Mr. Lowry has added to the improvements a well-constructed and splendidly equipped barn, built of native lumber. The Lowry residence is a quaint, old fashioned home, weatherboarded with walnut lumber.

In 1894, D. E. Lowry and Drusilla Egbert were united in marriage. Mrs. Lowry is the daughter of Dudley and Anna (Moseley) Egbert, noble pioneers of Johnson county, coming here among the very first settlers in 1842. Drusilla (Egbert) Lowry was born, reared,

educated, and married in Johnson county, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have been born the following children: Clarence, Nellie, Allen, Daisy, Ida, and Emma. With the exception of the oldest son, who resides in Warrensburg, Missouri, the children are living at home with their parents.

One of the countless instances of Mr. Lowry's thriftiness occurred in the fall of 1916, when he purchased two carloads of cattle, making a handsome profit on his investment. Industrious, capable, intelligent, he richly deserves all the success that comes to him and more good fortune will come, for he was apparently born under a lucky star. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lowry are highly esteemed and respected in their community and the Lowry family is one that Johnson county is proud to claim.

Dr. E. Y. Pare, a prominent and efficient physician and druggist of Leeton, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's most highly valued and respected young citizens. He was born in 1872 near Urbana, Missouri, son of Reverend W. T. and Sarah E. (Meadors) Pare. Reverend Pare was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a son of Judge John A. Pare, a prominent and influential farmer and one of the organizers of Hickory county, Missouri. Reverend W. T. Pare was pastor of Pierce City Methodist Episcopal church and Pacific Methodist Episcopal church. His life was spent in the ministry and he was widely known, and loved by all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred March 10, 1915. Dr. E. Y. Pare is the only child living of the two sons born to his parents. His brother, Robert, died in childhood.

E. Y. Pare received his literary education in Marionville College, Marionville, Missouri. He was a student at the Medical School of St. Louis University in 1895 and 1896 and graduated from the Barnes' Medical College in the class of 1898. Dr. Pare began the practice of medicine at Conway, Missouri, where he remained several years, engaged in an extensive practice. Later, he was the company physician for the American Car & Foundry Company at Sligo, Missouri, for two and a half years. In 1906, Dr. E. Y. Pare came to Leeton, Missouri, where he erected a fine brick structure, in which he now has located a splendid drug store, carrying a complete line of high grade drugs and sundries. The store building was erected in 1911. Doctor Pare, in addition to conducting the drug store, is still actively engaged in the practice of

medicine, having a large and lucrative patronage. He is held in the highest respect by the different members of his profession in the county and he is a valued member of the County, the State, and the National Medical Associations. Doctor Pare is the local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Rock Island Railway Companies.

In 1904, Dr. E. Y. Pare was united in marriage with Cora M. Fultz, daughter of John A. and Sarah M. Fultz. To Dr. and Mrs. Pare has been born one child, a daughter, Imogene. In addition to the drug store building, Dr. Pare is the owner of their beautiful home in Leeton, Missouri.

John J. Lee, one of Johnson county's most distinguished pioneers, is one of the founders of Leeton, Missouri. He was born December 27, 1842, in Ohio, son of John N. and Eliza (Rittenhouse) Lee. The Lee family moved to Ohio from Virginia, thence to Missouri in 1867. General Robert E. Lee, the great Southern leader in the Civil War, traced his lineage back to the same ancestors as J. J. Lee, the subject of this review.

When nineteen years of age, J. J. Lee enlisted in the Civil War, serving with the Union army with Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry. At the time of the organization of the regiment, there was a total of nine hundred sixty-seven men belonging and at the close of the war there were only three hundred twenty-eight men remaining to be mustered out. Mr. Lee participated in twenty battles: Perryville, Kentucky; Stone's River, Tennessee; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Adairsville, Georgia; Dallas, Georgia; Newhope Church, Georgia; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia; Peachtree Creek, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Rockyface Ridge, Georgia; Dalton, Georgia; Resaca, Georgia; Jonesboro, Georgia; Lovejoys Station, Georgia; Springhill, Tennessee; Franklin, Tennessee; and Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Lee was in active and continuous service three years and was mustered out and honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865.

In 1867, J. J. Lee came to Johnson county, Missouri, and purchased eighty acres of land in Post Oak township and engaged in farming and stock raising. At the time of the purchase, this farm was entirely virgin sod and driving a yoke of oxen, Mr. Lee was employed for months breaking the sod. He planted forty acres of the place in wheat and raised twenty bushels of grain to the acre, which he sold for two dollars a bushel. With the proceeds from his wheat crop, Mr. Lee pur-

chased calves and thus entered the stock business, soon owning a large herd of fine cattle.

J. J. Lee and Bella J. Wylie, born March 9, 1842, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Wylie, of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage June 14, 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been born four children: Mrs. Vinnie Meyer, Lexington, Missouri; Charles A., Greeley, Colorado; W. H., Sedalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Stella L. Race, Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have twelve grandchildren. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Lee has been a trustee for many years. The Lee home is a handsome, modern residence, an imposing structure of eight rooms, which was built in 1905 in Leeton, according to plans and specifications drawn by Mr. Lee. The rooms are all large and airy and well lighted and there is both a front and a back stairway in the house. Everything about the home is nicely and conveniently arranged. The Lee residence is one of the beautiful homes in Johnson county. Mr. Lee has just completed a cyclone cellar, which is well constructed of concrete.

In 1895, J. J. Lee, J. Ransom Grinstead, and H. E. Fewel laid out the town of Leeton. The original plat of the present flourishing little city included eighty acres of land, but within a short time, sixty acres more were added. Mr. Lee conducted a general store for many years at Burnett Station and later, a store located one-half mile west of the above mentioned establishment. He and his sons were associated in business at this store until 1906, when they sold the place of business and Mr. Lee has made his home in Leeton ever since. In addition to his residence in Leeton, Mr. Lee is the owner of one hundred twenty acres of land adjacent to the city, and a cotton plantation in Oklahoma, which comprises one hundred sixty acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are highly esteemed in Johnson county and they are numbered among the county's best and most valuable citizens.

A. B. Harris, the efficient and highly esteemed postmaster of Leeton, Missouri, is a representative of a prominent and historic pioneer family of Henry county, Missouri. He was born in 1877 in Henry county, the son of J. M. and Laura Harris. J. M. Harris is the son of Aurelius B. Harris, who was born and reared in Kentucky. Aurelius B. Harris left Kentucky in early manhood and came to Missouri, where he settled in Henry county and engaged in farming, becoming one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of Missouri, in his day. In Henry

county his son, J. M., the father of the subject of this review, was born, reared, educated, and married. J. M. Harris was united in marriage with Laura Parks, the daughter of Judge James Parks, a leading citizen of Clinton, Missouri. J. M. Harris died in 1912 and Laura (Parks) Harris is now living in Idaho.

The early education of A. B. Harris was received in the public schools of Clinton, Missouri. He later completed his school work at the Clinton Academy. He was born and reared on the farm and all his life has been interested in agricultural pursuits. He was engaged in farming and stock raising in Henry county prior to his coming to Johnson county. Mr. Harris is the owner, at the time of this writing, of forty acres of land in Henry county.

In November, 1904, A. B. Harris was united in marriage with Bertha M. Venable, the daughter of A. B. and Martha (Des Combes) Venable. To A. B. and Bertha M. (Venable) Harris has been born one child, a son, A. B. Harris, Jr.

In October, 1914, A. B. Harris was appointed postmaster at Leeton, Missouri. Since his assumption of the duties of postmaster, considerable new equipment has been added in the Leeton postoffice and it has been raised to a third-class office. Mr. Harris is filling his position with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the city. He is a quiet, unassuming man, who unostentatiously attends to his affairs, carefully and conscientiously paying heed to the multitudinous details of his business. In his own modest way, he is making a splendid success in life, but it is no more than one expects of the person bearing the name of Harris—a name that has meant much in the historic annals of this country.

Few people of this generation appreciate the advantages and conveniences of the United States postal system. If the mails are unavoidably delayed for a few hours, there is always all over the country much grumbling and complaint. But there was a time, within the recollection of many men and women now living in Johnson county, when it was considered a great thing to get mail once a week. Letters were brought to the county by men on horseback. They carried little horns, which they blew loudly as they came into town and all the settlers would flock out of their cabins to meet them. The mail carriers often had to swim all the streams in their way and often were many days behind time, on account of the high water. The postmaster, in those days,

frequently had to spread the mail out in the sun to dry. It would be placed in a large box and each person would look through all the letters and take those which were his. The children of the early pioneers have become so accustomed to the present splendid postal arrangements that scarcely a thought is given them, except when some unforeseen calamity temporarily upsets the ordinarily efficient system.

Thomas S. Robbins, proprietor of "Maplewood Stock Farm" in Hazel Hill township, is a member of a well-known and influential pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in 1847 in Russell county, Virginia, the son of William and Susan (McGraw) Robbins, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former, of English and the latter, of Irish lineage. In 1857, the Robbins family moved from Russell county, Virginia, to Missouri and located in Macon county, where the father's death occurred within a short time after coming West. The mother brought her six children to live on a farm in Hazel Hill township, a place owned by Judge Harrison and in 1859 her death occurred. She left six young children orphans, four boys and two girls, one child having died in Virginia, and of the family, Thomas S. Robbins is now the sole survivor. The children of William and Susan Robbins were as follow: Mrs. Sallie Vinson, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Short, deceased; Isaiah, who died in Virginia; John, deceased, his death occurring in Cedar county, Missouri; Henry Claybourne, deceased; Joseph, who died in Oklahoma; and Thomas S., the subject of this review.

T. S. Robbins attended the common schools of Virginia and of Missouri. Before he was fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, serving first under "Fighting Joe" Shelby and later, under Colonel Frank Gordon. Young Robbins was captured in Henry county, Missouri, in 1863. He, with two comrades, was sentenced to be executed, but on account of his youth was not, and was sent to prison. (Thaddeus Dunn, a brother of Mrs. Robbins, was shot at this time.) He was tried at Sedalia and at Jefferson City, but no crime could be proven; also tried at St. Louis and was sentenced to prison at Alton, Illinois. He escaped with others at Alton, charged the guards, had his thumb shot off, and was recaptured and sent to prison at Sedalia, afterward transferred to Jefferson City and then later to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was a captive for fifteen months. He escaped once, but was recaptured and held prisoner then until nearly the close of the war. In the spring of 1866, T. S. Robbins returned to Johnson county.



MR. AND MISS THOMAS N. ROBBINS.

August 17, 1867, T. S. Robbins and Anne Dunn were united in marriage. Mrs. Robbins is the daughter of Edmund and Zilpha A. (Oats) Dunn. Edmund Dunn was born in 1802 in Virginia and when a child of two years of age, his parents moved to Kentucky, where he was reared and married. He was born in 1802 and Zilpha A. (Oats) Dunn was born in Kentucky in 1811. They were united in marriage February 18, 1834, and to them were born seven children: Josephine Vitula, born March 28, 1837; Thaddeus Theodore, born August 24, 1839, was captured and shot by Union soldiers in August, 1863; Isaphene Rowena, born November 30, 1842; Tobias L., born September 10, 1844; Columbus K., born January 5, 1847; Anne V., the wife of T. S. Robbins, of this review, born February 7, 1851; and Don Carlos, born August 4, 1853. Columbus K. Dunn, of Warrensburg, and Mrs. Robbins are the only survivors of the Dunn family. The other five children are now deceased and the father died in 1880, the mother in 1887. In the early forties, the Dunns came to Missouri and located first in Newton county, then in Lafayette county, and thence to Johnson county, where they settled on the farm in Hazel Hill township in 1853, on the place now owned by Mr. Robbins. Mrs. Robbins recalls how her father used to "go to mill," on Blackwater at Valley City, taking her with him oftentimes, and the trip was considered a great treat. The old Kirkpatrick Mill at Valley City was the rendezvous for all the early settlers of this vicinity. It was the only building there when Mrs. Robbins was a girl and it stood on the banks of Blackwater near the present bridge. Mrs. Robbins has in her possession the old family Bible, which originally belonged to Lewis Dunn's father, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Robbins are the parents of five children, two of whom are now living: Edmund D., who was born in 1869, and now resides on a ranch near Drummond, Montana, and he married Laura Hibbs, of Leeton, Missouri, and has four children (Noravel, aged eighteen years; Glen Delos; Florence and Ross Edmund) John E., who was born November 15, 1871, was married to Flora E. Neighbors, of Fayetteville, Missouri, and now resides at Belloit, Iowa, and has seven children (Clell I., farming grandfather's place; Auburn Drummond, Montana; Howard D.; Kenneth L.; Luther; Flemon; Don) Mrs. Lola M. Coates, who was born in 1874 and is now deceased, left one child, Willard; Mrs. Amma P. Artz, who was born in 1876 and is now deceased;

and Mrs. Eula D. Brown, who was born in 1881 and is now deceased, leaving four children (Paul M.; Evan F.; Nina Irene and Thomas W., reared by Mr. and Mrs. Robbins).

In 1888, Mr. Robbins purchased his present home, a farm which formerly belonged to Alex Marr, a son-in-law of Joel Walker, from whom it was obtained by Edmund Dunn, father of Mrs. Robbins, who sold it to Mr. Robbins. This place embraces one hundred eighty-two and a half acres of the original Dunn farm and is widely known as "Maplewood Stock Farm." Eighty-two and a half acres lie in Simpson township and the remaining one hundred in Hazel Hill township. This is an excellent stock farm, conveniently located eight miles north of Warrensburg and well watered. Until recently, Mr. Robbins raised much stock and he still feeds many head of cattle and mules. The improvements are all in splendid repair and the residence a house of two stories built in 1895, is a neatly-kept and comfortable home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are numbered among the best families and most valued citizens of Johnson county. They have countless friends in this section of Missouri as was well shown when they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, August 17, 1917, at their beautiful country place.

Pulaski N. Douglass, of Leeton, Missouri, is a son of a brave, honored pioneer family, who settled in Missouri long before it became a state. He was born in Johnson county in 1848, son of William J. and Mary (Thompson) Douglass, who were one of the first families of Johnson county, coming to the county in a very early day, when William J. Douglass entered one hundred sixty acres of land five miles west of Leeton. William J. Douglass was a son of James Douglass, who came to Missouri territory in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in that section of the territory which is now Fayette county. Mary (Thompson) Douglass was the daughter of Wallace Thompson, an early settler of Missouri. The father died in 1859 and the mother remained on the farm with their children. Her death occurred in 1900.

When P. N. Douglass was a lad, educational advantages in Missouri were very few. There were no public schools as now. The "subscription school" was the only educational institution in the county and it was not possible for the older boys and girls to attend school regularly in those days, for there was much work to be done in the pioneer

homes. P. N. Douglass was but a child of eleven years, when his father died and as he was the oldest of the family, his mother depended much upon his assistance with the work of the farm. Pioneer life at its best is by no means a round of pleasures but add to the privations and hardships, one would naturally expect in life in a new country, the hard times incidental to war and a fairly clear conception of the conditions under which P. N. Douglass was reared to maturity can be obtained. He remembers the time when he could go southwest from his home and for fifteen miles not see a settlement. There were no roads or bridges then and travel was very difficult and dangerous. Where there were no trails, the settlers traveled by direction. Wild game was plentiful and no one wanted for meat, although there were countless times when bread was scarce. As a boy, Mr. Douglass was obliged to watch their wheat fields in order to frighten away the wild geese, that would in a short time make quick despatch of the grain, once they found admittance to the field. He has seen thousands of prairie chickens and hundreds of deer and has many times eaten dried venison with his corn bread. Mr. Douglass attended church in the olden days at Shiloh, where he has heard Reverend D. F. Thomas, "Uncle Johnny" Marr, and "Uncle Jack" Whitsett and seen the old-fashioned revival meetings, which were great events in the lives of the pioneers, the young and old coming from long distances to attend. Everyone went to church in those days. The mail day, which came twice a week, was another exciting event, when the carriers, blowing horns, on horseback, came into the little settlements. The Douglass family went to Cornelia to obtain their letters.

At the age of twenty-one years, P. N. Douglass was employed as a "hired hand" by F. M. Mayes, receiving twenty dollars a month. He was in the employ of Mr. Mayes four years and during that time saved enough from his wages to purchase a fine team of mules and sufficient farming implements, with which to begin farming on his own account. He rented a small farm of forty acres of land in Johnson county and raised a splendid crop the very first year. After four years, he had saved enough to be able to purchase a little farm of his own and he bought forty acres, paying for the place five hundred dollars. Two years after purchasing this farm, he sold it for twelve hundred dollars, which Mr. Douglass used to purchase sixty-five acres of good farm land in Jefferson township, on which place he resided until 1911, when he sold the farm and moved to Leeton, where he purchased six building lots and built a pretty,

comfortable home of six rooms, at a cost of fourteen hundred fifty dollars. He had received six thousand dollars for his farm.

In 1887, P. N. Douglass and Laura L. Stuart were united in marriage. Mrs. Douglass is the daughter of Eli B. Stuart, a Kentuckian, who came to Missouri prior to the Civil War. Mr. Douglass is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Douglass has been in the service of the West Lawn Telephone Company for many years. He is quietly spending his days in Leeton, working in his excellent garden and with his large flock of fine chickens. He and Mrs. Douglass are numbered among Johnson county's most respected citizens.

J. W. Marr, a prosperous and highly respected farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, is a member of one of the first families of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born in Johnson county in 1852, son of David and Catherine Marr. David Marr was a son of John Marr, who in an early day came to Missouri from Tennessee. The Marr family lived in a rude, unfinished log cabin, when they settled in Johnson county, and in this primitive home J. W. Marr was born.

Mr. Marr received his education in the old-fashioned "subscription school," which was taught by Mr. Winfrey and later, by "Jim" Townsley. He recalls the open condition of the prairie, when he was a youth, and how he would go miles across the prairie to drive the cattle home, for they had unlimited grazing territory. The preacher, who moved amid the scenes of pioneer life, and whom Mr. Marr often heard expound the truths of Christianity, was "Uncle Johnny" Morrow.

In 1873, J. W. Marr was united in marriage with Elvira Stephens, the daughter of Dan Stephens, and a sister of Judge Stephens. To J. W. and Elvira (Stephens) Marr were born four children, who are now living: Oliver, who resides in Kansas; Clarence, who resides in Oklahoma; Estel, whose home is in Post Oak township; and Mrs. Stella Sitton, Weiser, Idaho. Mrs. Marr died in 1888. In 1890, Mr. Marr was married to Altevina Ault, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Keeney. To J. W. and Altevina (Ault) Marr have been born three children: Luther, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Georgia Howard, at home with her father; and John, Post Oak township. Mrs. Altevina Marr died May 25, 1898. Mrs. Georgia Howard resides with Mr. Marr, as does Mrs. Keeney, his mother-in-law, who is his housekeeper. Mrs. Marr was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Marr has succeeded well in his chosen vocation of farming and stock raising and,

like his father before him, is the owner of several hundred acres of land in Johnson county. The Marr farm comprises three hundred fifty-five acres of splendid farm land, two hundred acres of which are in grass and pasture. Mr. Marr will have fifty tons of hay this year and at the time of this writing, in 1917, he has fifty acres of his place in corn, promising a fine crop. The farm is well watered, and from an everflowing spring, conveniently located, the stock are supplied with an abundance of excellent water. Mr. Marr is a worthy and highly valued member of the Presbyterian church.

T. S. Baldwin, a noble and respected pioneer of Johnson county, Missouri, is one of the prosperous, widely-known, and progressive farmers and stockmen of Grover township. He was born in 1850, son of Sylvester and Eliza (Marshall) Baldwin, in Pettis county, Missouri. Mrs. Baldwin was a daughter of Thomas Marshall, an honored pioneer of Missouri. The Baldwin family located in Pettis county about 1848 and in 1853 settled in Johnson county.

When a child three years of age, T. S. Baldwin came to Johnson county with his parents. He was reared to maturity in this county and well recalls the open condition of the prairie and how he assisted, when a youth, in breaking sod, while driving a yoke of oxen. T. S. Baldwin attended school where the Peace and Harmony school house is now located. The second teacher to teach the school was Jesse Hargrave. There was no more school then until 1868. The little log school house was burned to the ground during the Civil War. After the war, George Couch taught the school for several years. The children followed the trail to the school, as there were no roads in the county in those days. If the settlers were obliged to go any great distance, they traveled by direction. There were no bridges and travel in the early days was exceedingly dangerous. All who were able attended church, however, and many of the settlers came many miles on horseback or in wagons, drawn by oxen, while a large number walked the entire distance of several miles across the open prairie. Rev. C. A. Headrick and Rev. Stanford Ing were two of the earliest preachers. In spite of the difficulty in traveling, people in those days enjoyed going to church. Mr. Baldwin has countless times gone to church with his parents in the ox-wagon.

Oxen were used in place of horses in the work of breaking sod and plowing corn by T. S. Baldwin on his father's farm. Mr. Baldwin

relates in his interesting manner how hay used to be cut and shocked. There was but one steel pitchfork in all the country, a two-tined one, all the others being forked sticks of wood. All the men in the settlement would assist in putting up hay in the field of any one of their number and they would work from field to field until all the work was done.

In early manhood, Mr. Baldwin learned the blacksmith's trade and he has fashioned countless plows of the old-fashioned type. He tells how very mysterious the first wheat drill was to him. The advent of this invention marked an epoch in the history of wheat growing. Mr. Baldwin is a naturally gifted mechanic and it is time exceedingly well spent to hear him relate the development of farm machinery, described in an entertaining way the old farm implements and explaining the changes which have been made in the course of the past half century.

For many years T. S. Baldwin lived in a log cabin. He remembers the halcyon days of the hunter and has himself killed hundreds of prairie chickens. Wild geese in flocks of thousands haunted Blackwater. Meat was always plentiful and no one needed to be without dried venison. Other supplies were not so easily obtained. Once a year they were hauled from Lexington, Missouri. Prairie fires were constantly feared and dreaded, as they were very destructive. Barns were then made of stakes and dried grass and were easily burned.

In 1875, T. S. Baldwin was united in marriage with Sarah Campbell, daughter of Jasper Campbell, who came to Missouri from Tennessee, among the first settlers of Johnson county. To T. S. and Sarah (Campbell) Baldwin have been born three children, all of whom are now living: Mrs. Nannie Cox, Knob Noster, Missouri, R. F. D. 10; Otto, Knob Noster, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary Heilman, Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin began life together with but little worldly goods, but with plenty of courage, determination, and perseverance. They were obliged to use a dry goods box for a dining table for several years, for their little farm of forty acres, which Mr. Baldwin purchased in 1866, did not yield them great wealth. They suffered all the privations, hardships, and afflictions of pioneer life, but Mr. Baldwin hopefully kept up the fight in spite of countless discouragements and in the course of time began to prosper. It would be a valuable lesson, sadly needed by the youth of today, to hear Mr. Baldwin relate how he saved his money to build his present beautiful home, a dream

of years. It was built in 1883. He is now the owner of two hundred sixty acres of land, one hundred thirty acres of which are in grass and pasture. Mr. Baldwin devotes much attention to stock raising, handling spotted Poland China hogs and red roan cattle. He has recently been giving special time and attention to the raising of mules and has been very successful. In addition to his stock interests, Mr. Baldwin plants from forty to sixty acres of his place in wheat, annually reaping a good crop. In 1908, he received his first staggering blow, when Mrs. Baldwin died. She had been his faithful partner and ever willing helper for thirty-three years.

Charles S. Eppright, a prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Centerview township, was born in 1876 in Johnson county. He is the older of two sons born to his parents, George and Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright, his brother being G. W. Eppright, who is farming and stock raising on the old home place in Chilhowee township. The father is now deceased and the mother makes her home with her son, Charles S. A more complete history of the Eppright family will be found in the sketches of Mrs. Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright and of G. W. Eppright, which appear elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas Taylor was teaching the school held at Pleasant Green school house, when Charles S. Eppright started to school at that place. "Billy" Bridges, Miss Carrie Powell, "Bill" Saunders, and Frank McClelland were at different times in authority there, when young Charles S. was a student. He recalls among the early-day preachers, whom he personally knew, the following: Reverends Whitsett, J. H. Houx, Finis King, and Frank Russell. The young people rode on horseback or walked to church and all the pioneers attended, many coming long distances. Much fun and frolic were had at all the social gatherings.

In 1899, Charles S. Eppright and Pearl McElwee, the daughter of John McElwee, of Chilhowee, were married. To Mr. and Mrs. Eppright have been born three sons: George M., Edgar C., and Stanley P., all at home with their parents. Until the time of his marriage, Mr. Eppright remained at home with his parents. In the fall of 1893, the elder Eppright gave his two sons, Charles S. and George W., one hundred ninety-three acres of land and on this place Charles S. began life for himself, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. This tract of land lies in the southern part of Centerview township. At a later time, in 1899, he purchased his brother's interest and gradually has increased

his holdings until he is now the owner of nearly five hundred acres of land. In 1909, Mr. Eppright built the handsome country residence, which is his present home, a structure of eight rooms, of commanding and attractive appearance. He has added all the improvements on the place, the two well-constructed barns and numerous farm buildings, until he has one of the best stock farms in this section of the state. The farm is well watered and nearly two hundred acres are bottom land. Two hundred forty acres of the Eppright farm are in grass and pasture and timber land. This year, 1917, he had sixty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of oats, ten acres of which averaged seventy-five bushels to the acre, and seventy-five acres of corn. For the past few years, Mr. Eppright has been devoting more attention to stock raising. He raises Durham cattle and white hogs. He is a strong advocate of the manure-spreader. He is himself using the spreader extensively and, by its use, bringing his land to a high state of cultivation.

Politically, Charles S. Eppright is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which fraternity he is a highly valued member.

Mrs. M. C. Draper, the widow of M. C. Draper, a former representative from Johnson county in the Missouri state Legislature, is one of the noble and highly esteemed pioneer women of Jefferson township. She is the daughter of Jesse Endlow, who came with his family to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1844 and settled on a farm in Jefferson township.

Johnson county was unfenced prairie land, when the Endlow family settled here. Stock were given unlimited range and the idea of keeping cattle within certain limits was unknown. The prairie grass grew tall and thick and trails were made by dragging a heavy log across the country, using a yoke of oxen to do so. Along such a trail, the children went to the "subscription school," which was held in a log house, having puncheon benches and floor. Mr. Heridon was Mrs. Draper's first teacher. He was called the "master" and he sat in the center of the room and called the pupils to him to "say their lessons." Spelling was the principal subject taught in the primitive schools and frequently "spelling bees" were held, which the old and young attended and which always aroused much interest and comment. Although the settlements were far distant and very few, the people often met at social gatherings and prayer meetings. Mr. Endlow gave his daughter



MRS. M. C. DRAPER.



M. C. DRAPER.



a pony and she rode on horseback all over the county, attending church and all the parties, which were given by the young people. Life in those days was not always dull and dreary. The young people had many simple amusements and pleasures, such as dancing, corn-husking parties, spinning and quilting "bees," house-raising, apple-parings, "spelling bees" and "singing schools." On all these occasions there was always much fun. Then in the winter everyone would go sleighing over the wide, snow-covered prairie. The men and boys always enjoyed fishing and hunting, although both were considered occupations as well as pleasures. There were many pools, abounding in fish, to be found in all parts of the county in the early days and wild turkey, deer, and prairie chickens were here in great numbers. The pioneer settlers considered it a great privilege and pleasure to attend church and all, who were able to do so, went to hear the early preachers, two of whom Mrs. Draper recalls: Reverend Ricketts and Reverend David Horn. Both church and school were held in the same log house, although at first all religious meetings were held in the cabin homes of the settlers.

In 1858, M. C. Draper and Miss Endlow were united in marriage. M. C. Draper was born in Kentucky in 1833 and in early manhood came to Missouri and located in Johnson county. Mr. Endlow was a prosperous farmer and at the time of his daughter's marriage gave Mr. and Mrs. Draper eighty acres of land and there they built their first home, obtaining the lumber at Warsaw, from which place Mr. Draper hauled it. He had attended Chapel Hill College, prior to his marriage, and was there a colleague of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, the father of the author of this volume. To Representative M. C. Draper and Mrs. Draper were born six children: Mrs. Luella Wingfield, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Lilly Lyle, Kansas City, Missouri; Charles A., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Grinstead, Wichita, Kansas; W. W., Leeton, Missouri; and Mrs. Florence Williams, Windsor, Missouri. W. W. Draper was married August 28, 1917, to Carrie Thomas, of California, a daughter of C. J. Thomas, a pioneer settler of Johnson county. M. C. Draper was one of the most prominent farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. At one time, he represented Johnson county in the state Legislature and he always took an active and interested part in civic affairs. He was a man whom everyone admired and respected, a man possessing many qualities worthy of the greatest consideration and

honor. His death in 1904 was the source of deepest regret in the entire county. His youngest son, William W. Draper, is now the owner of the old home place, where he is engaged in stock raising, devoting much attention to the raising of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. At the present time, about one hundred acres of the Draper farm are in meadow land.

William P. Hunt, president of the Chilhowee Bank of Chilhowee, Missouri, was born January 8, 1847, in Cooper county, Missouri. He is a son of Jonathan and Martha F. Hunt. Jonathan Hunt was a son of William Hunt, Sr., a native of North Carolina, an early settler of Cooper county, a prosperous pioneer farmer and stockman. The son, Jonathan, was reared and educated in Cooper county and in early manhood entered the mercantile business in addition to his work of farming. He hauled all the goods for his store from Lexington. The mother, Martha F. (Lee) Hunt, was the daughter of Noah and Nancy Lee, natives of Virginia and honored pioneers of Cooper county. To Jonathan and Martha F. Hunt were born eight children, only two of whom are now living: William P., of this review; and Mrs. Frank Jones, Greenville, Texas.

When Mr. Hunt came to Johnson county in 1855, with his parents, all the settlements were along the streams and the prairie was practically unfenced. The father purchased and entered in all seven hundred acres of land near Kingsville. With the assistance of oxen, the sod land was broken and Mr. Hunt began to farm his place and to raise stock. The father hewed logs from the trees on the farm, with which to build their home and part of the lumber was hauled from Lexington. While the new home was in the process of erection, which required one year, the Hunt family resided in an old-fashioned log cabin. William P. Hunt attended school held in a log house, having a large fireplace on one side of the room and an entire log left out of the building on the other side of the room, for the window, and puncheon benches. This was known as the Duncan school and was located on Lost Creek, south of Kingsville. William P. Hunt's first teacher in this school was Abraham Stout. Mr. Twitchell was the next in order and from this man, Mr. Hunt received his first lesson in physiology. Among the pioneer preachers, whom he knew, were Reverends George W. Longan, Pitts, and Minton. The Hunts obtained their mail at Rose Hill once a week. The neighbors went "by turns" for it, one man going one week and another

man the next week. William P. Hunt saw his first circus at Rose Hill.

The year of the outbreak of the Civil War found Jonathan Hunt successful and prosperous. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served for some time in the war. At the battle of Independence, he was severely wounded. While he was away, the mother died, leaving the children in the care of William P. Hunt, who took the family back to their old home in Cooper county. The close of the war found the father almost financially ruined. In 1867, he began life anew, opening a store at Kingsville. His son, William P., assisted in his father's store, working as clerk. Jonathan Hunt died in about 1878.

In 1868, William P. Hunt was united in marriage with Mary Medora McFarland, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and to them were born five children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Gussie Scarborough, Warrensburg, Missouri; Albert P., Kansas City, Missouri; and Herbert S., Chilhowee, Missouri. Mrs. Hunt died in 1899 at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1903, Mr. Hunt and Mrs. S. Ella Carrington, daughter of Mr. Yankee, of Pettis county, were married.

William P. Hunt was appointed deputy county treasurer of Johnson county in 1873 and served in this capacity until 1877, when he became the first tax collector of Johnson county. Mr. Hunt served the county in this office four years and then was elected judge of the county court, serving as presiding judge four years. During his incumbency, the present jail of Johnson county was erected and several splendid iron bridges built in different parts of the county. William P. Hunt was one of the charter members of the Bank of Warrensburg of which he later became cashier and then president. From Warrensburg he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, which was his home for about two years. In 1901, Mr. Hunt came to Chilhowee, Missouri, and assumed the duties of cashier of the Chilhowee Bank. He is now president of this institution, which is one of which Johnson county is justly proud. Besides his stock in the Chilhowee Bank, William P. Hunt owns a quarter section of land southwest of Chilhowee and his residence in this city.

The Chilhowee Bank was organized in 1901 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and with E. N. Johnson, president, and William P. Hunt, cashier. The bank was opened for business in the old bank building. Warrensburg men owned most of the stock at that time, but local men have since bought all of it. The original directors were: J. C. Chambers, R. B. Corson, William P. Hunt, C. A. Hadsell, E. N.

Johnson, S. S. Shoemaker, and Dr. L. J. Schofield. The present directors of the bank are: Lewis Corson, E. S. James, William P. Hunt, S. Ella Hunt, H. R. Butcher, William Sweeney, and C. H. McElwee. In 1915, a handsome bank building was erected, which with the new equipment, is valued at seventy-eight hundred fifty dollars. The bank's official statement of the financial condition of this institution shows the bank to be in good, sound condition. November 8, 1917, the capital stock was ten thousand dollars the surplus fund, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; undivided profits two hundred thirty-three dollars and thirty-six cents; and individual deposits ninety-three thousand dollars.

William P. Hunt is a valued and worthy supporter of the Baptist church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the three orders of this fraternity. He is one of Johnson county's best and most esteemed citizens.

William Sweeney was born in 1842 in Henry county near Clinton, Missouri. He is a son of Jefferson and America (Houx) Sweeney. Jefferson Sweeney was a son of Charles Sweeney, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a resident of Virginia. America (Houx) Sweeney was a daughter of William Houx, who settled in Cooper county, where Boonville is now located, as early as 1800. Jefferson Sweeney entered one hundred sixty acres of land in that section of Missouri now Henry county in the early thirties. Mr. Sweeney was a well-educated and highly intellectual man and a natural, practical surveyor. He made a map of this part of the state, in 1851, which is now in the possession of his son, William.

There were no public schools in Missouri, when William Sweeney was a youth. He attended a "subscription school". His father was an early-day teacher of "subscription schools". He taught school for several years, "boarding round" with the pupils, and for his services along educational lines received the munificent sum of thirteen dollars, monthly. In 1851, William Sweeney came with his parents to Johnson county. The father built a rude log cabin home and in this the family lived two and a half years. With the aid of yokes of oxen the virgin sod was broken and farming was begun. Plowing was often done at night and the early settlers did most of their traveling at night on account of the flies. Mr. Sweeney recalls that life in those days was not always a dreary round of monotonous labor, but that the pioneers had great times at camp-meetings, which all the settlers attended and

enjoyed immensely. Mr. Sweeney's father died in 1854 and within a few years afterward came the outbreak of the Civil War, in which Mr. Sweeney enlisted, serving with the Confederate army. He had known Francis M. Cockrell, father of the author of this work, ever since he was a captain. At first, William Sweeney enlisted with the home guard in Lafayette county with Company D, Ben Elliot's regiment, General Wren's division, and then later with Company D, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, General Parson's division. He took part in the battles of Dry Wood, Lexington, Lonejack, and Prairie Grove. At the engagement at Lonejack during the retreat, Mr. Sweeney was taken prisoner.

After the war had ended, William Sweeney returned home. The first work to be done was to repair and rebuild fences as all had been destroyed during the war. For days and days, he split rails with which to fence a small patch of ground and after this work was completed, he began farming on a small scale. Mr. Sweeney also worked as a hired laborer for others until he had accumulated a sum of money. He inherited the old homestead and is now the owner of three hundred sixty-five acres of valuable land in Chilhowee township. At one time, William Sweeney was the most prominent breeder of Shropshire sheep in all this country. For years he was engaged in buying and selling stock and especially sheep for feeding and breeding purposes. The sheep from the Sweeney farm might be found in all parts of this and other states.

In 1868, William Sweeney and Nancy M. Stone, daughter of S. Stone, a well-remembered pioneer of Johnson county, were united in marriage and to them were born five children: Dr. Charles T., Medford, Oregon; F. W., Stockton, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah G. Wilkinson, Denver, Colorado; S. R. Chilhowee, Missouri; and R. E., Webb City, Missouri. In 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney moved to their elegant, modern home in Chilhowee, where they are spending the remaining years of their life in comfort and ease. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney are held in the highest esteem and respect in Johnson county and they are highly valued among the best families.

Among the many interesting reminiscences of William Sweeney, with which his memory is stored, is a story of a pioneer preacher, Rev. B. F. Thomas. This young minister was to be ordained and on the Sabbath set apart for the ceremony he appeared dressed in new "tow" pantaloons. The day was cold and the fire was low. He attempted

to stir the smouldering embers of the open fire with his foot and, immediately, the blaze spread all over the new pantaloons. There was one thing missing at the ceremony—the nice, soft fuzz of the “tow” trousers. Mr. Sweeney enjoys relating the amusing experience of “Uncle Sol” Stone. He had gone to Henry county on a sled, drawn by a yoke of oxen, to purchase five sheep and a stand of bees. There was a heavy snow on the ground but the day was a typical March day and it became quite warm before he had reached home. The oxen were very hot and, seeing a stream, began running toward it in spite of “Uncle Sol’s” efforts to control them. They dashed into the ice-cold water and though “Uncle Sol” leaped from the sled and escaped going with them, he eventually was obliged to wade in and with a thousand shivers coax the oxen out of the stream. Just what became of the bees and sheep is a question—but “Uncle Sol” saved them, the bee stands and sheep being tied on the sled.

In a day-book kept by William Sweeney’s father is the following entry, made at the time he was conducting a store at Clinton: “One pair of venison hams, 50 cents.” Mr. Sweeney well recalls when he has remained up whole nights to keep the deer out of his fields. The forests and fields were filled with wild turkeys and prairie chickens were “thicker” than sparrows are now. Mr. Sweeney remembers when Indians were want to pass through the country to sell baskets and trinkets to the settlers. He has often seen them as he went with his wagon and oxen for supplies at trading points. Mrs. Sweeney remembers how her father would be gone a week at a time when he took their corn to mill, being obliged to wait that long for his grist and then when the grist was taken to Lexington to be sold it took another week. He would bring home “web,” with which to weave cloth for their clothing, leather to make shoes, salt, coffee, and also a quart of whiskey, for family use.

Steuer Y. Kern was born in 1842 in Monroe county, Indiana. He is a son of Conrad and Mary (Berry) Kern. Conrad Kern was a son of Adam Kern, a resident of Indiana, of German birth. The genealogy of S. Y. Kern traces back to the same ancestors as those of John Worth Kern the lately deceased United States Senator from Indiana. Mary (Berry) Kern was the daughter of Joseph Berry, of Tennessee. The Kern family resided in Indiana long before it became a state. Conrad Kern was a pioneer preacher and farmer and he became very well to do and prominent in the affairs of his community.

Mr. Kern, the subject of this review, is the only living member of his father's family. He was reared and educated in Illinois and in early life began farming in that state prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, in which he enlisted. Mr. Kern served with Company C, One Hundred Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, for seven months during the latter part of the war.

In 1865, Stever Y. Kern and Helen Hinkson, the daughter of Cyrus Hinkson, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are the parents of two children: Elmer, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Mary, who is at home with her parents. Both S. Y. Kern and Mrs. Kern are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Kern has been trustee and steward for many years. The Kern residence is a beautiful home, a modern structure of seven rooms in Chilhowee. The Kerns have resided in Chilhowee since 1909. Besides his residence in Chilhowee, S. Y. Kern is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred ninety acres in Johnson county, which place he purchased in 1883. Mr. Kern was engaged in general farming for many years on this place and he gave special attention to the raising of good Poland China hogs. He pursued the latest scientific methods of farming, rotating his crops and sowing much of his land in grass and devoting a large portion of the farm to pasture land. He has been constantly endeavoring to build up the fertility of the soil and his efforts have been rewarded with no small degree of success. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are numbered among Johnson county's best and most substantial citizens.

Richard T. McDougal, a well-known farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1846, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) McDougal, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Joseph McDougal was a son of Richard McDougal, who spent his entire life in Ohio, and Elizabeth (Johnson) McDougal was a member of an old Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDougal were the parents of five children: R. T., the subject of this review; J. C., Magnolia, Missouri; R. B., Holden, Missouri; W. C., Holden, Missouri, who died October 24, 1917; and Mrs. Hattie E. Parrott, Chilhowee, Missouri. The father was killed during the Civil War, when Morgan raided Ohio. The brave, noble mother brought her family to Missouri in 1872 and settled in Johnson county on a farm in Chilhowee township and on this place worked hard to keep the children together and to rear them properly. After ten years, the boys had accumulated enough money

by constant industry and cautious economy to purchase eighty acres of land, on which they built a handsome residence in 1882, a home that is even to-day considered one of the beautiful country places in Johnson county. In 1900, the mother died. She had enjoyed the new home but a few brief years, when the last summons came and she joined her husband in the Great Beyond.

In 1891, R. T. McDougal was united in marriage with Frances Little, daughter of John Howe Little, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDougal are valued members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, Mr. McDougal is a Republican.

The McDougal farm in Chillhowee township comprises one hundred sixty acres of land, eighty of which are in grass and pasture land. Mr. McDougal is devoting much time to raising fine Poland China hogs and good milch cows. At the present time, he has ten cows, which he milks, and the cream from the McDougal dairy is marketed in Holden. A large barn was built on the farm in 1881 and the place is well watered and equipped. Mr. and Mrs. McDougal have many friends in this county and they are numbered among the best and most public-spirited citizens of the township.

H. C. Morton, a prosperous and prominent farmer and Civil War veteran, residing in Warrensburg, Missouri, is a citizen of Johnson county richly deserving of mention in a work of this character. He was born January 21, 1842, in Randolph county, Missouri, the son of Josiah and Margaret L. (Callison) Morton, both natives of Kentucky. Josiah Morton and his wife and family came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1842 and located in Randolph county on a farm, where they resided two years, when they moved to Schuyler county. In this county, Mr. Morton died and was buried. His widow and children moved from Schuyler county to Johnson county, settling on a farm, in Grover township, which was owned by John G. Callison, the brother of Mrs. Morton. The family later moved to Lafayette county, where Mrs. Morton died. Her death occurred in 1854 and burial was made in the cemetery in Lafayette county, near Mayview. Josiah and Margaret L. (Callison) Morton were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary J. Poole, deceased; Mrs. Aramenta Poole, deceased; Wade, who was killed while in the Confederate service, in a battle near Higginsville, Missouri, about 1863; H. C., the subject of this review, and Mrs. Rebecca (Mor-



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ton) McElroy, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who are twins; and John, deceased, and Richard Benjamin, of Marshall, Oklahoma, who were also twins.

Educational opportunities were very limited in the state of Missouri when H. C. Morton was a youth. He was but a little child four years of age, at the time his father died. The widowed mother needed all the assistance her boys could render in helping care for the seven little ones. There were no public schools in Missouri before the Civil War and the "subscription schools" were open only a few months in the year. Since he was sixteen years of age, Mr. Morton has made his own way in the world, shouldering a man's responsibilities while still a boy. He began life for himself as a farm hand, in the employ of James Hutchinson in Lafayette county, working for ten dollars a month for three years. In 1862, he enlisted in the Civil War, at Sedalia, Missouri, serving under Colonel John F. Phillips in Company A, Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He was in active and continuous service in Missouri and Arkansas, serving at different times under Generals Brown, Curtis, Pleasanton, Garfield, and Blount. Mr. Morton participated in the battles of Big Blue and Mine creek. He was also in countless skirmishes. From March 8, 1862, he served faithfully three years and six days and in 1865 received his discharge at St. Louis, Missouri.

After the war had ended, H. C. Morton returned to Johnson county, Missouri, and engaged once more in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, pursuits in which he has been engaged for the past fifty years in different parts of the county. He has been the owner of several different farms, which he would purchase to sell again. For the past twenty-five years, he has resided in Warrensburg township, where he now owns ninety acres of land, besides five acres within the city limits of Warrensburg. In 1915, he purchased the site of his present home at 116 Ming street, where he built his beautiful, modern residence of eight rooms.

February 26, 1865, H. C. Morton was united in marriage with Lucy Margaret Ezell, of Warrensburg, the daughter of William Edward and Louisa Virginia Ezell, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Kentucky. Both parents are now deceased and their remains rest in the Greer cemetery, south of Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Morton are the parents of six children: Charlie, Warrensburg, Mis-

souri; Mrs. Lucy Phillips, who resides in Post Oak township; Albert, Warrensburg, Missouri; Emery Ezell, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and is now employed as superintendent in the Clayton County Seat School, St. Louis county, Missouri; Lola, who is a graduate and post-graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and of the University of New York City, from which institution she will soon obtain her master's degree and she is now the supervisor of Domestic Science and Art in Charleston, Illinois, one of the highest salaried teachers in the county; and Mrs. Winnie Etherton, who is the wife of Henry C. Etherton, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Missouri, residing in a suburb of St. Louis.

H. C. Morton deserves much praise and commendation for the success that has deservedly come through his own efforts. Handicapped as he was, by the lack of a good education, Mr. Morton struggled persistently upward. He learned to read after he was married. No one in Johnson county, perhaps, appreciates the value of educational advantages surrounding the youth of the present day, as does H. C. Morton, who had so few, when he was a lad and desired so much to learn. He has "fought a good fight" and Johnson county is proud to claim him as one of its citizens.

J. L. Carpenter, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a member of one of Johnson county's most worthy pioneer families. He was born in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1864, a son of Thomas N. and Sarah (Howerton) Carpenter. Thomas N. Carpenter was a son of Wilson D. Carpenter, who settled on a tract of land in Johnson county at the place where Carpenter cemetery is now located. This burial ground was established in 1845 and the first grave made there was made for the remains of Marshall Carpenter. Wilson D. Carpenter was one of the early-day teachers and a successful farmer and stockman as well. Thomas N. Carpenter entered eighty acres of land in Johnson county at the time of his marriage with Sarah Howerton, daughter of Mr. William H. Howerton, of Honey creek, Henry county. From time to time, Mr. Carpenter increased his holdings and at one time was owner of eight hundred ninety-six acres of choice land in Johnson county. He was engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale and became very influential in public affairs. Thomas N. Carpenter was well educated and a keen thinker and his opinion on all matters connected with the business interests was favored with the greatest respect by all members of the community. He was the lead-

ing spirit of all religious and social gatherings, his kindly, pleasant manners making him a favorite with both young and old. Mr. Carpenter was a devout and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and it was he who hauled practically all the lumber used in the construction of the church building at Prairie View, hauling it in ox-wagons from Lexington. The pioneer preachers were always made welcome at the Carpenter home and among those who partook of Thomas N. Carpenter's hospitality were: Reverends F. E. Pitts, Wallace, Peter Cobb, Thomas Cobb, Wooldridge, and Murphy. All the wants of the ministers of the Gospel were bountifully and cheerfully supplied by Mr. Carpenter, who considered it not only his duty but his gracious privilege to do so. Thomas N. Carpenter was born at Franklin, Kentucky, August 27, 1826, and died December 27, 1900.

Mr. Carpenter's father and mother built the primitive log cabin, which was the Carpenter home for years. The mother handed up the boards and the father nailed them in place. The house was a double log one, rude but comfortable. The Carpenter children often watched their mother make their clothing, from the time she carded the wool and spun it until she wove the cloth on the loom, which is still preserved at the old homestead, and fashioned it. J. F. and T. W. Carpenter attended school in a building, which was erected for school purposes by his father, where a "subscription school" was held. Of this school, Gordon Turner, Will Boyer, and Beldon Lewis were early-day teachers. There was much open prairie when J. L. Carpenter was a youth. Wild game was plentiful and his father often killed deer while he stood in his own doorway. Large numbers of prairie chickens were caught and the traps emptied and set again and again. The Carpenters sent the prairie chickens back east.

The young people of Mr. Carpenter's day were not without amusements and they had many happy times attending the country dances, parties, "singing schools," and "writing schools." He recalls a man, who was want to pass through the country buying horses and for whom all the little children daily watched, Colonel Tutt, renowned for his bag of "yaller boys." He would toss the gold coin into a yard, where the little ones played, and laugh heartily as he watched them scramble for it. He often left the bag of gold in the yard over night, when he remained with one of the settlers, for in those days a thief was unknown. Most of the pioneers were poor, but all were as honest as the light.

J. F. Carpenter, the brother of J. L. Carpenter, once found a sack containing six thousand dollars. He learned within a short time that the money belonged to Jack Burford and to him the entire amount was gladly returned and no reward was asked.

J. F. Carpenter is visiting his brother, J. L., at the time of this writing. In 1887, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Gillum, the daughter of Isaac Gillum, a pioneer of Henry county. To them have been born the following children: Richard M., Kansas City, Missouri; Henry B., Rich Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Grace Brockhahn, Hereford, Texas; and Mrs. Una B. Pritchard, of South Dakota. J. L. Carpenter has never married. He is the owner of two hundred eighty acres of land, nearly half of which is in pasture. Mrs. Rice is his housekeeper. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Carpenter were the parents of the following: Thomas W., Blainstown, Missouri; J. F., of whom mention has been made; R. K., deceased; Mrs. Mary J. Sprague, Chilhowee; J. L., subject of this review; Mrs. Martha Rice, wife of Harry L. Rice, on the home place; and Lizzie, deceased. Mrs. Carpenter was born in Madison, North Carolina, May 13, 1830, and died May 11, 1911.

Mrs. Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright, one of Johnson county's noblest pioneer women, widow of George Eppright, a late prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Johnson county, was born in Post Oak township, daughter of Salathiel Stone, who settled on a farm in that section of Johnson county in 1839.

In 1874, George Eppright and Mary Jane Stone were united in marriage. George Eppright was a son of Jacob and Catherine Eppright, the former of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Eppright were born two sons: Charles S., who was born in 1876 and with whom Mrs. Mary Jane Eppright now makes her home on the farm in Centerview township, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising; and George W., a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Eppright was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Starkey. He died in 1900. He was an honest, industrious, capable citizen, one who has been sadly missed in this community.

Mrs. Mary Jane Eppright has made her home in this county all her life and the relation of her youthful experiences furnishes an excellent picture of pioneer life in Missouri. She possesses a remarkable memory and well recalls the early churches, homes, schools, and pleasures. Shi-

loh Presbyterian church was the first to be organized and the church structure to be erected in the vicinity of their home. Preachers of all denominations proclaimed the Gospel there among the first of whom were: Reverends Ridley, "Uncle Billy" Caldwell, Benton Farr, Ben Thomas, Carter, Birchfield, and "Uncle Hugh" Smith. Her father taught the "subscription school," which she attended. The school was held in a log house, having a clapboard roof, greased paper window, and puncheon floor. She sat on one of the puncheon benches which were placed around the three sides of the room. On one side of the room was a sort of shelf made of a puncheon, built against the wall, high enough for the older boys and girls to write upon. This was what was called a "loud school," for when the teacher would say, "Study your spelling lessons," every child in the school would take his book and shout his lesson at the top of his voice. This made great confusion. Nathan Perry, who succeeded Mr. Stone as teacher, introduced the first "silent study" in this part of Missouri. The early settlers enjoyed one another more in the days of long ago, visiting more frequently, and giving accommodations more cheerfully. When a girl, Mrs. Eppright immensely enjoyed the old-fashioned camp-meetings. The pioneers would turn the calves with the cows and all go to the meeting, where scores of families would "camp out" and have great times. The mail was received but once weekly. Letters were not stamped in those days, but one paid twenty-five cents at the time he received a letter. As money was often very scarce in the homes of the pioneers a handful of letters was far from desirable. There was very much hard work to be done in the pioneer homes. All the clothing was provided by labor in the home and usually by the mother. Mrs. Eppright has carded, spun, wove, and colored the wool and then fashioned it into clothing for the different members of her family.

Mrs. Mary Jane Eppright is worthy of the greatest respect and consideration. The advantages and pleasures we now enjoy could not exist were it not that men and women, such as she, toiled long and hard in days gone by and did without much which we think so necessary. Such brave, true lives have made this beautiful country possible.

W. S. Early, a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1866, the son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Weaver) Early, whose parents were Virginians, who had settled in Ohio in the early days. Jacob Early was the son of

Samuel Early. Sarah A. (Weaver) Early was the daughter of David Weaver, of Rockingham county, Virginia. Jacob Early was a veteran of the Union army, in which he had served three years during the Civil War. His death occurred in Ohio several years ago.

Mr. Early, whose name introduces this sketch, attended school at Oakland, where Miss Williams was employed as teacher. In the days of his youth, he heard many of the pioneer preachers expound the Scriptures, among whom he recalls: Reverends Reavis, Dr. Reese, Houx, and Gillam. W. S. Early was fifteen years of age when he came to Missouri in 1880 and with his brother, D. S. Early, located on a farm south of Warrensburg, where the Earlys purchased one hundred sixty acres of land and resided for five years. At the close of that period of time, D. S. and W. S. Early purchased the interests of the other members of the family in the farm and then when they had sold the place, W. S. Early moved to Warrensburg, where he entered the feed and grain business and conducted a wagon yard. In the meantime he had married and for five years was engaged in farming and stock raising on the place owned by his wife's father. In 1895, Mr. Early moved to the Jacob Eppright farm. He and Mrs. Early are now owners of three hundred twenty acres of choice farm land in Chilhowee township, two hundred acres of which are in pasture land and grass. In 1905, Mr. Early built a handsome residence, a house of thirteen rooms, where he and his wife reside. He raises a large number of Duroc Jersey hogs and Short-horn cattle annually and Mrs. Early always raises a fine flock of Rhode Island Red chickens each year. She has complete charge of the poultry on the farm and has been remarkably successful in the management of her department of the farm work.

In 1886, W. S. Early and Berea M. Eppright were united in marriage. Mrs. Early is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Jane Eppright. The Epprights were among the first settlers of this county, to which they came in a very early day. A more comprehensive account of the family appears elsewhere in this volume. Berea M. (Eppright) Early has one sister now living, Mrs. Myrtle C. Mitchell, of Colorado. Mrs. Early well remembers how her mother was wont to take the wool, which the father had cut from the sheep they raised, down to the creek and there wash it before she began to card and spin it. Her family went to church every Sunday in the farm wagon. The Eppright children attended school at Pleasant Green and when Mrs. Early was a young

girl, she knew personally Reverend Kavanaugh and frequently heard her uncle, J. Cal Litteral, preach. He was considered one of the most able of the pioneer evangelists. To Mr. and Mrs. Early have been born five children: Jacob F., Centerview, Missouri; Forest D., Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Blanche Weigand, Centerview, Missouri; Willard J. H., Warrensburg, Missouri; and Charles E., Centerview, Missouri. The Early family is well known and highly respected in Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Early are worthy and valued members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Nelson Chapman, an enterprising and influential farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1870, a son of George and Mary E. Chapman. The father was a son of Uriah Chapman, a successful and prosperous farmer of Lawrence county, Indiana. George Chapman was a veteran of the Civil War, a member of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, serving with Wilder's Lightning brigade. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea and he took an active part in many hard-fought engagements and important battles. For his exceptional bravery on the field of battle, Mr. Chapman was awarded a medal, showered with encomiums by comrades and officers, and called "Little Chappy". After the war had ended, he returned to the farm in Indiana and was there engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Missouri and located in Cass county, where he resided for a few years and then went back to Indiana to live for nearly three years. In 1877, George Chapman again came to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. He resided several years on a farm in Rose Hill township and then moved to the place in Chilhowee township in 1888, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1904.

Nelson Chapman attended school at Pleasant Ridge in Johnson county, and Miss Alice Quick, Miss Emma Metzler, and David Smith were at different times employed as teacher while Mr. Chapman was a pupil. He later was a pupil in the school near Magnolia, of which Miss Lizzie Houston was the teacher, and in the schools of Magnolia, and St. Cecelia's Academy, Holden, Missouri. Since he attained maturity, Mr. Chapman has been engaged in farming every year. In 1893, he purchased a farm of forty acres in Chilhowee township, which are adjoining his present place, a tract of eighty acres that he obtained when he sold his original farm. Mr. Chapman is interested in stock

raising and has the farm well equipped for handling Poland China hogs and Duroc Jerseys and white face cattle, which breeds of hogs and cattle he prefers. In 1914, Mr. Chapman bought two acres of land within the town limits of Magnolia and to the home in Magnolia he has moved from the farm. He is engaged in buying and shipping cream and gardening. The season of 1917 he had twenty-five acres of his farm in corn.

Mr. Chapman is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Chapman are highly regarded in Magnolia and they are numbered among the county's excellent and most desirable citizens.

Luther W. Dawson, a member of a prominent pioneer family, was born in 1884 in Johnson county, Missouri, in a house built by his grandfather, C. W. Dawson, before the Civil War. C. W. Dawson came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1846 and purchased a farm in Johnson county, a place comprising two hundred seventy-three acres, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. C. W. Dawson was a native of Lexington, Kentucky. At the time the farm in Johnson county was purchased, a log house was standing on the place and this was the Dawson home for many years. There the father of the subject of this review was born and J. T. Dawson's brother and two sisters: John Dawson, Mrs. Susie Crutchfield, and Mrs. Kittie Wolfe.

C. W. Dawson was the owner at one time of nine hundred fifty-three acres of land in Johnson county and was considered one of the wealthiest men in the county in his day. He was a born leader and when just a mere child was dictator of his crowd of playmates and later, while still a very young boy, he became captain of the home militia in Lexington, Kentucky. He was exceedingly fond of outdoor life and spent much time on long hunting and fishing trips. The death of C. W. Dawson occurred in Johnson county in 1889. J. T. Dawson, the father of the subject of this review, is the son of C. W. and Martha Dawson. His mother died in 1893, four years after the death of her husband. J. T. Dawson was reared on his father's farm in Johnson county and early in life began working for himself. He was married in 1881 to Lillian V. Smith, the daughter of John Smith, a native of Ohio. To J. T. and Lillian V. (Smith) Dawson were born the following children: Leslie, who is a prominent attorney of Bryant, Washington; Luther W., Warrensburg, Missouri; Orland, Lone Elm, Kansas;



J. T. DAWSON.



ESTHER W. DAWSON.

Flossie, who resides in Kingsville, Missouri; and Milton, who resides in Bryant, Washington. J. T. Dawson lives on a farm southwest of Holden.

Luther W. Dawson received his education in the district school, near his home, in Johnson county, where he was one of the best students, receiving six different prizes, and later, in Hill's Business College, Sedalia, Missouri, and the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving college, Mr. Dawson became interested in agricultural pursuits and in 1916 purchased a farm from his father. This place comprises three hundred thirteen acres of splendid farm land, which placed at the lowest possible figure is worth one hundred dollars an acre. Mr. Dawson has one hundred fifty-three acres in bluegrass, eighty acres in meadow, forty acres in oats, thirty-six acres in corn, and four acres in garden produce. The farm is well improved, with numerous barns, a good tenant house, and a fine farm residence, a large structure of ten rooms, which presents an imposing appearance. This residence is weather-boarded entirely with black walnut lumber. A new garage was recently added to the improvements, which is a well-constructed building 26 x 32 feet in dimensions. The Dawson place is well watered by two large ponds. Mr. Dawson has built a cistern five hundred fifty feet from the residence, where the land is slightly elevated, from which the water supply for the house and barns is pumped by windmill and then piped in a complete modern water-system. He has had splendid success as a farmer and has grown thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, but he gives most of his attention to the raising of stock. He has registered Short-horn cattle, Poland China hogs, and eight of the best mules in the state. Mr. Dawson fattens a large number of hogs each year for the market and at the time of this writing has still on hand three hundred bushels of corn two years old and one hundred bushels of corn raised in 1916. The income from coal mines on his farm, when in operation, averages about two and a half dollars a day.

In 1911, Luther W. Dawson was united in marriage with Stella Marye, the daughter of J. H. Marye, of Cooper county, Missouri. To Luther and Stella (Marye) Dawson have been born two daughters: Thelma and Hazel. Mrs. Dawson has complete charge of the poultry industry on the Dawson place and she has had splendid success raising turkeys for the market. Last year, the year of 1916, Mrs. Dawson received ninety-seven dollars and twenty-five cents for the turkeys she

sold. Mr. Dawson takes a keen interest in all movements which have for their object the improvement of farm conditions and he is a member of the Farmers' Productive Club, which is one of the progressive, wide-awake organizations of Johnson county that are accomplishing a great amount of good in this section of Missouri. He is secretary of this club. Mr. Dawson possesses remarkable skill as a mechanic and in his own shop on the farm is able to make or repair any machinery, which is not too complicated, that he needs. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Baptist church and are numbered among the county's most esteemed and respected young citizens.

Edwin B. Little, a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Magnolia, Chilhowee township, is a member of a well-known pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born in 1858 in Johnson county, Missouri, a son of John Howe and Margaret Frances Little. John H. Little was a son of William and Jane Little, natives of Virginia. The Littles were considered very wealthy and prominent in that state, where the father owned a large plantation in Jefferson township. William Little was the first sheriff of the county in Virginia, where he resided. John H. Little came to Johnson county in 1858 and purchased nearly six hundred acres of land on the open prairie. The early settlers advised him to buy land along a creek, cautioning him of the difficulties he would encounter if he chose to live elsewhere, warning him of the cold in winter. After a heroic struggle against conditions much more adverse than they had ever been pictured, Mr. Little died in 1861, leaving the mother and her four sons and three daughters to fight poverty alone and unaided. The family endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life and war, but Mrs. Little was one of the bravest and noblest women who came to Johnson county and uncomplainingly bore burdens that would have broken the spirit of many a stronger person. She lived to see the happier days of the coming of which she often prophesied. She died in October, 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. John H. Little were born: Charles C., who died October 9, 1917; Clara E., died October 12, 1917; Mrs. Francis H. McDougal; J. A.; G. W., on the home place; Mrs. Alice B. McDougal; and Edwin B., subject of this review.

E. B. Little attended the Barthick school, which was taught by John Coats and Maggie Humphrey. Among his schoolmates, whom he now recalls, were: Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fisher, who now reside in Johnson county; R. S. Fisher; J. C. Raker, J. F. Raker, M. H. Snare; John

Kirkpatrick; and Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Holden. Mr. Little knew personally many of the pioneer preachers and he has heard the following men many times in the early days: Reverends Levi Henshaw, "Johnny" Denton, Prather, and J. H. Houx. When E. B. Little was a lad, there was much open prairie and unbroken sod land and he frequently aided in surveying the county, carrying the chain for "Jap" Ferguson. On his father's farm, the first work given him to do was breaking sod, with the assistance of a yoke of oxen. Until he was twenty-nine years of age, Mr. Little remained at home with his mother on the home place. She was obliged to sell eighty acres of the homestead, in order to pay debts, and about 1889, E. B. bought back this tract. At the time of his marriage, in 1887, he owned one hundred acres of land. He devoted most of his time and attention to stock raising, specializing in Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs, and in the course of time began to prosper, meeting with deserved success in practically every business venture. Now, Mr. Little owns five hundred forty acres of good farm land in Johnson county. About three hundred acres of the farm are in pasture and meadow. The Little farm is well improved and two drilled wells furnish an abundance of water, which is pumped to both the residence and the barns by a gasoline engine. Mr. Little harvested a splendid crop of oats this year and he always has a nice crop of wheat.

In 1887, E. B. Little and Sue C. Stone, daughter of "Uncle Salathiel" Stone, an honored pioneer of Post Oak township and well-to-do farmer and stockman, were united in marriage. Mrs. Little's mother died in 1901 and her father in 1910. She has one brother deceased, R. I. Stone, and six brothers and sisters living, namely: Mrs. Sarah M. James, Mrs. Mary J. Eppright, Mrs. Melissa Sweeney, T. W. Stone, J. W. Stone, and G. W. Stone. To Mr. and Mrs. Little have been born three children: H. S., Magnolia, Missouri; E. E., Magnolia, Missouri; and Mary E., Magnolia, Missouri. In 1887, Mr. Little built an attractive and comfortable residence, a house of seven rooms, which is the present home of the entire family. He and his wife are highly regarded and valuable members of the Presbyterian church and they are numbered among the county's best and most substantial citizens.

Hubert Elliott, an honored and highly respected pioneer of Johnson county, resides on a farm in Chilhowee township, which has been his home for the past half century. He is a native of Kentucky. Mr. Elliott was born in 1844 in Adair county, a son of William and Susan

Elliott. William Elliott was the son of Alexander Elliott, a well-known farmer of Kentucky, who lived and died in that state. The son, William, was also a farmer and, in addition, a skilled mechanic. He came with his family to Missouri in 1849 and settled in Moniteau county, where he purchased a large farm and became very successful and prosperous. He died in 1895. William and Susan Elliott were the parents of twelve children, all of whom were reared to maturity and six are now living: Mrs. Mary F. Russell, Santa Fe, Kansas; Mrs. Elizabeth Burlingame, California, Missouri; Hubert, the subject of this review; Joseph, Latham, Missouri; Guinn, Latham, Missouri; and Robert, California, Missouri.

In 1867, Hubert Elliott moved from Moniteau county to Johnson county, Missouri. He settled on a farm of eighty acres of virgin soil in Chilhowee township and began farming. For the first year, Mr. Elliott resided in a rude log cabin, located on the county line, which was a two-story structure, the upstairs, or "loft," reached by a ladder. The Elliott farm was one of the first to be fenced in the township. Prior to the advent of fencing in Johnson county, one could ride horseback from Chilhowee to Holden, keeping on a straight line. When Mr. Elliott came to this county, there were few settlements between Chilhowee and Sedalia, but an abundance of deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens. "Uncle Green" Wallace and Mr. VanAusdol were early day school teachers and Reverends Ridley, J. H. Houx, and "Uncle Johnny" Morrow, pioneer preachers of Johnson county, whom Mr. Elliott knew fifty years ago. The early settlers enjoyed religious meetings far more than do the people of to-day and the attendance at all meetings was all that could be desired. The revivals, which were frequently held, were considered most pleasant and enjoyable occasions.

In 1868, Hubert Elliott and Nancy R. Hindman, daughter of Samuel Hindman, who came to Johnson county from Kentucky in 1865, were united in marriage and to this union were born four children: Mrs. Mary S. Hughes, Holden, Missouri; Robert H., Blairstown, Missouri; Montrie, who is keeping house for her father; and Arthur, Blairstown, Missouri. The mother died in 1914. Mr. Elliott has given each of his children forty acres of land and rents to them his remaining one hundred sixty acres and he is now spending the closing years of his life of honest toil and long usefulness in quiet ease. He firmly believes that it is the right course to pursue in regard to

one's children, which he has adopted, for by dividing the homeplace with them they are kept near him and will not drift apart and lose interest in one another. For many years, Mr. Elliott has been the school director for his district, but he has never had any political aspirations himself. He is a worthy and highly respected member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as was Mrs. Elliott.

Fifty years ago, Hubert Elliott came to Johnson county to make his home. As a farmer and stockman and as a citizen, Mr. Elliott has succeeded in establishing a well merited and splendid reputation. Many an interesting story of the early days can he relate and many a vivid picture of the hard and of the happy times can he bring before one. He remembers when corn sold for fifteen and twenty cents a bushel and meat for two and three cents a pound. In the days gone by, horseback riding was the usual mode of traveling and all the pioneer women were expert riders. Mr. Elliott enjoys studying the changes which have taken place in the past half century, changes which he has witnessed. He recalls the old corduroy roads, made by throwing logs across the trails to keep the wagons from sinking so deeply into the mud that they could not be gotten out, which made rough riding one may be sure. Hubert Elliott attributes much of his success to the raising of white face cattle and Poland China hogs, but there is no doubt that the greater measure is due to his industry, honesty, and perseverance.

Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, a late prominent pioneer physician of Johnson county, was one of the leading and most prosperous of the early settlers in this part of Missouri. Dr. Wall was born March 29, 1810 in North Carolina on his father's plantation in Rockingham county. He was a son of Richard Wall, who was born in Maryland, a member of one of the best colonial families.

Dr. Wall was a graduate of Chapel Hill College of North Carolina and also of the Medical College of Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After completing the medical course, Dr. Wall began the practice of his profession first in his native state and in Rockingham county. In 1837, he moved to Missouri and located temporarily in Henry county, coming thence to Johnson county, where he began the practice of medicine in the West. For many years, Dr. Wall was one of the leading physicians of this county. He was a man of invincible spirit and determination which combined with a fine mind,

well trained, made success easy and sure. At one time, he was the owner of five thousand acres of valuable, choice land in Johnson and adjoining counties. Dr. Wall was very fond of hunting and it was no unusual sight to see him on horseback carrying his gun and dashing across the open prairie on a deer chase. It became a fixed habit of his to take his gun with him everywhere, even when he was visiting his patients. He kept the family larder well provisioned with venison. One winter, the doctor brought home in all fifty deer he had killed. He would often take his young son, R. W. R., of whom he was very fond, with him, when he went on a deer chase or fishing. Dr. Wall was a lover of nature and the great freedom of the thinly settled prairies. He enjoyed the companionship of his countless friends and few men are as fond of home life as was he, but he liked most of all to be out in the open, out under the broad, blue canopy of Heaven, with his gun on his shoulder and a deer ahead. The forest was an open book to him and he knew not what fear meant. Dr. Wall has long been deceased.

R. W. R. Wall, a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a son of one of the most widely known and honored pioneer physicians of Johnson county. Mr. Wall was born in 1858 in Johnson county, a son of Dr. R. Z. R. and Mary Jane (Covington) Wall. Dr. Wall was a son of Richard Wall, a native of Maryland. The doctor was a native of North Carolina and a graduate of Chapel Hill College of that state and of the Medical College of Pennsylvania University. A biography of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Miss Jennie Potts was employed as teacher of the "subscription school" which R. W. R. Wall first attended in Johnson county. A few years after the Civil War, the Elliott schoolhouse was erected and there Mr. Wall later attended school, taught by Mr. Davidson, Will Higgins, and Miss Holland. When Mr. Wall was a lad, the leading pioneer preachers, whom he recalls, were: "Uncle Billy" Owsley, "Uncle Ben" Thomas, and "Jim Henry" Houx. In those days, the young people had great fun and many happy times at the country dances, parties, "singing schools," and "spelling bees." Hunting and fishing were pleasurable occupations, generally indulged in by the early settlers. Dr. Wall was intensely fond of out-of-door sports and he was well known as a very able marksman. The doctor frequently would take his young son, R. W. R., with him on his hunting expeditions.

One winter, Dr. Wall killed more than fifty deer. Many deep pools abounded in the county then, and these were filled with fish. Mr. Wall remembers the old log cabin in which the Wall family resided for several years after they came to this county to make their home. He states that in his youth, when there were no banks in this section of the state, the settlers kept all the money they had in their homes. In countless ways, it took an enormous amount of courage to be a pioneer.

In 1881, R. W. R. Wall was united in marriage with Laura E. Wetherholt, daughter of Jacob Wetherholt, and to this union have been born five children, who are now living: Mrs. Linnie E. Simpson, Denton, Missouri; Mrs. Dessie A. DeJarnett, Holden, Missouri; Miss Frances Ellen, at home with her parents; Mrs. Blanche Cayton, Griggs, Oklahoma; and Ira, at home with his parents. The Walls reside in Denton, where Mr. Wall owns their home and six valuable lots, within the town limits.

Mr. Wall is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are worthy and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and they are highly valued citizens of Johnson county.

T. C. Byram, a successful and enterprising farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1853 in Bath county, a son of A. W. and Emily (Robinson) Byram, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. A. W. Byram was the son of Valentine Byram, who lived and died in the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Byram were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living: O. W., Harrisonville, Missouri; T. C., the subject of this review; D. C., Holden, Missouri; L. W., Kansas City, Missouri; C. W., Holden, Missouri; Bettie M., Holden, Missouri; and W. S., Harrisonville, Missouri. W. S. Byram is the well-known probate judge of Harrisonville.

In 1869, Mr. Byram, whose name introduces this sketch, left Kentucky and came to Missouri, locating for a short time in Camp Branch township, Cass county. Four years later, he went to the territory of Utah, where he engaged in mining successfully for six years. After that time, T. C. Byram returned to Missouri and settled on a farm in Chilhowee township, Johnson county, a place comprising three hundred twenty acres of land on which he has ever since resided. He has made a name for himself in this county as a prominent wheat producer,

sowing one year one hundred ninety-six acres of his farm in wheat and reaping abundant returns. One hundred acres of his farm are now in grass and meadow and Mr. Byram is devoting more attention to stock raising. He has at present on the farm, which is remarkably well adapted to stock raising, a large number of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. He is an earnest advocate of the manure spreader and of crop rotation and is considered one of the best and most progressive farmers in the township.

In 1891, T. C. Byram was united in marriage with Rosa L. Roberts, daughter of Luke Roberts, an honored pioneer in this county. To this union have been born five children: Allan G., who is now in the United States Navy; Luke R., in the United States Army; Albert W., at home, Holden, Missouri; Margaret M., Holden, Missouri; and Frances, Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Byram is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Byram of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Since he came to Johnson county, nearly forty years ago, Mr. Byram has observed the countless changes incidental to growth and improvement and he has nobly done his part to aid the advancement of his county and township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Byram are highly respected in Chilhowee township, where they are enrolled among the county's best and most valued citizens. Politically, Mr. Byram is a Democrat.

D. L. Bell, an honored and highly respected pioneer of Johnson county, residing in Washington township, was born in Maryland in 1851. He is the son of David R. and Rebecca (Looman) Bell, the latter a daughter of Thomas Looman. The Bell family is of Scotch and English descent. David R. Bell was the thirteenth child born to his parents. He was born in 1800. John D. Bell, a half-brother of David R., was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and C. S. Bell, a brother, was the noted master mechanic of Ohio. Although the relationship has not been traced, it is not improbable that Alexander Graham Bell, of Massachusetts, the inventor of the telephone, is a member of this family. Rebecca (Looman) Bell was born in 1812 and she is now deceased. David R. Bell died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The Bell family emigrated to Ohio in 1858 and in 1865 migrated to Johnson county, Missouri.

At the age of twenty-one years, D. L. Bell began life for himself, engaging in farming on the old home place in Grover township. In 1876, he purchased a threshing machine, an old fashioned horse-power



MR. AND MRS. D. L. BELL.

thresher, and for four years was engaged in threshing wheat in different parts of Johnson county. He purchased a steam threshing outfit in 1880 and was in great demand from Knob Noster to the country east of Dresden. The pioneer in wheat threshing was John Spurgeon, who in a much earlier day owned and operated a "ground hog" thresher in the neighborhood of Knob Noster.

In 1882, D. L. Bell was united in marriage with Sarah M. Shaw, the daughter of Newton Shaw, who moved from Ohio to Missouri in 1880. To D. L. and Sarah M. (Shaw) Bell have been born three children: Homer, who is married and has four children, Frankie Lee M., Louise, Mary Opal, and Alice Rose, and resides at Knob Noster, Missouri; John and George, both of whom live at home with their parents. In 1888, Mr. Bell purchased a farm near Knob Noster, which place comprised one hundred fifty acres of splendid farm land, and a few years later he increased his holdings and is now the owner of one hundred sixty-eight acres, which he is converting into a stock farm, devoting most of his time to stock raising. He still operates a threshing outfit and prior to 1917 operated two machines. He and his sons also operate a saw mill.

When Mr. Bell came to Johnson county, there were very few fences, most of the land being open prairie. Wild game was in abundance and he frequently saw as many as twelve deer in a herd, and thousands of prairie chickens. The early settlers were always sure of plenty of meat. Their trouble was to get bread. William Thornton built the first log cabin in the neighborhood of Knob Noster, in 1835. Within a very few years there were many of these rude log homes. There was little that one would call comfortable in these cabins, but the pioneers always had one beautiful thing in their homes and that was the open fire. The fireplace was so large that great logs could be burned in it and as they crackled and burned, the room, rude and primitive though it was, would be filled with rosy light. Among the early-day school teachers, whom Mr. Bell recalls, were Mr. Walker, of Lamonte, Missouri, and Mr. Robertson. He remembers two pioneer preachers: Reverend Spurgeon, a Baptist minister, and Reverend Ing, a Methodist minister. A brother of D. L. Bell, H. R., makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

L. N. Yoder, a prominent farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, came to Johnson county in 1870 and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Yoder is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1846.

a son of Samuel and Katherine (Nofzinger) Yoder. His grandfather, Jacob Yoder, was a resident of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Katherine (Nofzinger) Yoder was the daughter of Valentine Nofzinger, a native of Germany.

Mr. Yoder, whose name introduces this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Ohio. When he came to Missouri, he purchased forty acres of land in Johnson county, for which he paid twenty-five dollars an acre. During the past forty-eight years, he has constantly increased his holdings by purchase and is now the owner of one hundred sixty-eight acres of Johnson county's choicest farm land, which is worth at the lowest figure one hundred dollars an acre. In the early days of his coming West, Mr. Yoder engaged in farming and stock raising on a very small scale. He built a small box house in which he lived for several years. Later, he moved it to the present location of his residence and built a few additions to it and this was the Yoder home until 1887, when the large, two-story structure was built, which is now the home, a house of handsome and commanding appearance. The maple trees, which Mr. Yoder planted in the early days, are now large and beautiful and furnish an abundance of fine shade on the well-kept lawn. The Yoder farm is well watered and equipped for handling stock. For many years, Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle have been raised on this place and annually nearly a dozen cows have been milked. L. N. Yoder is at present giving more attention to the breeding of white face cattle for the market and in the last few years has not been keeping so many milch cows. Mr. Yoder's son, Clarence G., is in partnership with his father in the business of farming and stock raising and he has the complete management of the farm.

In 1869, L. N. Yoder and Susan Gerber, daughter of Joseph Gerber, were united in marriage in Indiana. To this union were born eight children: Mrs. Adaline Richards, Wooster, Ohio; Samuel, Kent, Ohio; Frank, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Ellen Rayburn, Holden, Missouri; Will, Quick City, Missouri; Mrs. Mable Joy, Holden, Missouri; Rolla, Ft. Kearney, California, a private in the National Army, Company K, One Hundred Fifty-eighth Regiment; and Clarence G., the widely known auctioneer, who resides on the home place with his father. Mrs. Yoder died in March, 1911.

There was much open prairie in Missouri, when L. N. Yoder

settled in Johnson county over two score years ago. Fences were practically unknown and anyone was privileged to go wherever he desired to cut hay and take all he wanted. Mr. Yoder tells how he was want to kill the wild ducks which haunted a pond near his home. They were called wild, but he thinks they were not so wild as they now are. Frequently, he killed three with one shot with a rifle. Among the early preachers, he recalls Reverend Hulse, a pioneer Methodist minister. L. N. Yoder came West nearly fifty years ago to buy cheap land and thirty-five years later, his son, Samuel, went to his father's native state of Ohio in order to buy cheap land. In the course of time, the pendulum always swings backward. The marvelous increase in land values is only one of the countless changes which have taken place in this section of Missouri since Mr. Yoder came to make his home in Johnson county, all of which he has observed. He has ever been ready and willing to support any worthy cause, that had for its object the betterment of conditions and no citizen in Rose Hill township has done his part more cheerfully and nobly than has he in aiding the advancement of both the county and the state. Mr. Yoder is a man worthy of the highest respect and consideration.

S. W. Raber, proprietor of "Pleasant View Stock Farm" in Rose Hill township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in 1870 in Hickory county, a son of Daniel and Susanna (Nofzinger) Raber, the former, a native of Baden, Germany and the latter, of Prussia. The father came to America when he was a boy twelve years of age. He was the son of Christian Raber, a prominent minister of the Mennonite church in Germany, son of a well-known and respected minister also of the Mennonite church. S. W. Raber has in his possession a valuable relic, a Bible printed in the German language in 1536, which formerly belonged to the great-grandfather and then to the grandfather, Christian Raber. Susanna (Nofzinger) Raber came to America with her parents in 1846. She, too, was a worthy and beloved member of the Mennonite church. The Nofzingers were a highly valued pioneer family of Ohio. In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Raber moved from Hickory county, Missouri to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township, where they spent the closing years of their lives. Daniel Raber died in 1905 and Mrs. Raber joined him in death this past year, of 1917.

In 1889, S. W. Raber came to Johnson county and located in Madison township on a farm, where he lived several years and then, in 1895,

purchased his present country home in Rose Hill township, a farm comprising one hundred forty acres of choice land on which place he has since resided engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Raber has been very successful in raising Poland China hogs and Duroc Jerseys and he is considered one of the best and most progressive general, "all-round" farmers in Johnson county. He is a firm advocate of crop rotation and of fertilization and Mr. Raber himself plants much of his farm in clover and practices the methods of soil improvement which he so enthusiastically advocates. In 1911, he built a large, substantial stock barn, which is supplied with water and lighted with electricity. Mr. Raber built a handsome residence, a modern structure of eleven spacious rooms, in 1916. Recently, he installed an electric plant at a cost of five hundred dollars, which furnishes light for the home and barn at a cost of ten cents a week.

In 1904, S. W. Raber was united in marriage with Agnes Van Matre, daughter of Abner Van Matre, of Indiana. Her father was born in 1837 in that state and came to Johnson county, Missouri just after the close of the Civil War and settled in Holden. Abner Van Matre was a leading attorney and prominent politician of Holden and served many terms as mayor of that city. He died in 1895 and his widow is still residing in Holden. To Mr. and Mrs. Raber have been born four children: Russell D., Drusilla C., Homer E., and Susanna E. The Raber family is well known and esteemed in Johnson county. Mr. Raber is an influential stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Holden and he is one of the township's most valued and substantial citizens.

Judge Charles C. Atkins, a late prominent and highly respected citizen of Johnson county, was a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township and a public-spirited, industrious man, whose loss to the good citizenship of this section of the state has been keenly felt. He was born in 1864 in Johnson county, son of James and Elizabeth (Elliott) Atkins, both of whom were honored pioneers of this county. James Atkins settled in the county in the autumn of 1852 and became a very successful and widely known farmer and stockman. His son, Charles C., was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Johnson county. In early manhood, he began the work of farming and stock raising and in these vocations was interested the remainder of his life.

In 1889, Judge Charles C. Atkins and Jennie V. Baker were united in marriage. Mrs. Atkins is the daughter of T. S. and Anne (Hughes) Baker. Her mother was a daughter of Dudley Hughes, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, who migrated from Virginia in the first part of the nineteenth century and settled on a large tract of land in Kentucky. To Judge and Mrs. Atkins were born two children: Charles W. and Flora, both of whom were at home with their widowed mother, who now resides in Holden. Charles W., aged twenty-five years, is now a private in the Regular United States Army, One Hundred Twenty-fourth Infantry, and is stationed at Camp Cody, New Mexico.

In 1890, Judge Atkins purchased a farm of eighty acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars an acre. He constantly increased his holdings, until he was the owner of three hundred acres of valuable farm land in Johnson county. Mr. Atkins devoted most of his attention to stock raising and was considered one of the best and most successful stockmen in the township. He served on the first executive board of the Farm Bureau of Johnson County and much of the splendid success of this institution is due to Judge Atkins' energetic and determined efforts.

In 1914, Charles C. Atkins was elected judge of the county court of Johnson county from the western district and in 1916, he was re-elected and he was filling this position at the time of his untimely death in 1917. He had served his county faithfully and well, giving the best of satisfaction to his constituents. At the time of his death, the court house was closed for two hours and all work suspended while the last services were being held, as a tribute to him, who had so nobly rendered service there. His fellow associates of the county court sent the widow and fatherless children as a token of their heartfelt sympathy a beautiful floral emblem, a broken wheel. Judge Atkins was taken to his last resting place accompanied by one of the largest funeral processions held in this part of Missouri. He was widely known and wherever he was known he was loved and many were the sad hearts in Johnson county when it was known that the Grim Reaper had visited the Atkins home. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were reared in the Presbyterian faith, but upon the establishing of the Community church at Medford they united with this congregation. He was a valued and worthy member and officer of the Medford Methodist church and he had contributed liberally to the building of the new church structure, in which he was

deeply interested. He invariably aided in every movement which was for the betterment of the community and did all in his power to advance the interests of his township, county, and state. Judge Atkins was pre-eminently a home man and it was when alone with his family that all the nobleness of his fine nature was shown. Though Judge Atkins has gone on before, his memory will ever be held precious and sacred by those he loved so well. His tenderness, kindness, charity, and humanity will never be forgotten and the life, cut off before the allotted time of man, he lived will ever be a source of inspiration to all who came in contact with Judge Atkins. Robert Browning says:

"No work begun shall ever pause for Death."

So to many of us it seems he is still here, laboring as he was ever want to do.

James Riddle, one of Johnson county's highly respected pioneer citizens and a successful farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a native of Ohio. Mr. Riddle was born in 1844, a son of Archibald Riddle, son of James Riddle, who was an emigrant from Scotland. He came to America and located first in Pennsylvania and several years later settled in Ohio. The Riddles trace their ancestry back to the time of the conquest of the Northmen in 1066. Different members of the family were knighted in the old feudal days in Great Britain. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, a martyr of the period of the Reformation, who was descended from a family long seated in Northumberland and October 16, 1555, in company with Latimer, was burned at the stake at Oxford for heresy, is an ancestor of James Riddle. During the centuries and in changing countries the spelling of the name has been changed slightly, but the family has remained the same.

When James Riddle was a boy of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Civil War with Company A, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and for three years served faithfully and well under Captain F. A. DuBois. Mr. Riddle fought in many skirmishes and took an active and effective part in numerous important battles, twenty-five in all. After the conflict closed, he returned to his farm home in Ohio. In 1866, he purchased one hundred acres of land in Rose Hill township, for which he still holds the old warrant, signed by President Buchanan and given to the original owner of the tract, who entered the land from the government. Mr. Riddle built a small house on this place, when he first came to Johnson county, and this was the Riddle home for years. In 1915, it

was burned to the ground and Mr. Riddle then built the present handsome, nine-room, modern house, which is his present residence.

In 1867, James Riddle and Martha C. Cresswell, daughter of James Cresswell, owner of the Lincoln Mills in Pennsylvania, were united in marriage. To this union have been born four children, of whom three children are now living: Mrs. Lissa M. Anderson, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Mattie E. Rearick, Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Ruth A. Yoder, Holden, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Yoder make their home with her parents and Charles W. Yoder is associated in partnership with Mr. Riddle in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Riddle and her daughter are interested in the poultry industry and at the time of this writing, in 1917, have one of the finest flocks of Rhode Island Reds to be found in Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle are earnest Christians and devout and valued members of the Presbyterian church for almost all their lives. Mr. Riddle became a member of the church in 1869.

James Riddle and Charles W. Yoder have a splendid herd of high grade Jersey cows on the Riddle place and they find that the production of cream for the market is a very profitable business. They are raising Duroc Jersey hogs and own a fine Clydesdale stallion and good jack. Mr. Riddle has given his entire time and closest attention to farming and stock raising and, being a man of thrifty propensities, has prospered. He is a gentleman of the old school, of splendid physique, never having been ill a day during his entire life and he is now seventy-three years of age, and of quiet, unobtrusive, kindly manners. Mr. Riddle has never been in a lawsuit in all his life. He has always felt that it was better to settle any difficulties outside of court and to keep out of trouble and wrangles, thus he has a multitude of friends, with whom he is a prime favorite because of his jovial ways. For many years, Mr. Riddle was superintendent of the Sunday School held at Union schoolhouse and then of the Christian Sunday School at Quick City, but on account of his hearing for the last few years, he has not been active in church work. He has never taken a drink of liquor and is an ardent temperance advocate.

In every way, James Riddle is a first class farmer and stockman. He has watched the changes in Johnson county which have occurred during the past half century, the growth from a wild, lawless, sparsely settled region to one of the best and most progressive, well populated

divisions of the grand, old state of Missouri and he has done his full share in aiding the upbuilding of his chosen county, in making it one of the garden spots of the West. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle are worthy of the highest honor and they are highly regarded among Rose Hill township's best and most public-spirited citizens.

T. E. Rigg, a pioneer of Johnson county of great worth and one of Knob Noster's most valued citizens, was born in Johnson county in 1857, the son of J. E. and Mary Jane (Vandiber) Rigg. J. E. Rigg is the son of Noah Rigg, who came to Missouri in the early days and located in Pettis and later Cooper counties. He resided for some time in Johnson county and here his son, J. E., was born. J. E. Rigg is a carpenter by trade, but he has engaged in farming practically all his life in Johnson county. He is the present justice of peace at Higginsville Missouri, where he and his wife now reside. Mary Jane (Vandiber) Rigg is the daughter of Irvin Vandiber. J. E. and Mary Jane Rigg are the parents of three sons: Charles P., Higginsville, Missouri; Frank, Higginsville, Missouri; and T. E., the subject of this review.

T. E. Rigg received his education in the public schools of Knob Noster, Missouri. In early manhood, he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. Even as a boy, he had often engaged in painting and has at different times been so employed practically all through life. Mr. Rigg conducted a restaurant and later a livery stable in Knob Noster for about ten years. In 1913, T. E. Rigg in partnership with T. W. Boyd entered the mercantile business in Knob Noster, opening a general store, which they still own and conduct. They carry a stock valued at seven thousand dollars, including a full and complete line of ready-to-wear clothing for both men and women.

In 1881, T. E. Rigg was united in marriage with Lulu Chester, the daughter of Uncle Billy" Chester, who at the time of his daughter's marriage, was postmaster at Knob Noster. To T. E. and Lulu (Chester) Rigg were born two children: an only son, who died in infancy; and Mrs. T. W. Boyd, whose husband is in partnership with her father in the mercantile business in Knob Noster. Mr. Rigg has built five different residences in Knob Noster and at the present is the owner of three. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Mystic Workers. He is a member of the Baptist church.

When Mr. Rigg came to Knob Noster, there was not one church in the town, no sidewalks, and no school house, but there were herds



MRS. T. E. RIGG.



T. E. RIGG.



of deer, flocks of wild turkeys, and prairie chickens in abundance. His first school teacher was Mrs. Spurgeon. As a boy, he often attended church with his father and heard many of the pioneer preachers expound the doctrines of Christianity, one of whom was Reverend Spurgeon, a Baptist minister, who wore a bright red wool shirt at the time. Rolling up his sleeves, he would invariably begin by saying, "I am a little late." The observing lad in the audience received the impression that such was the only and proper way to begin an exhortation. There being no church, services were often held in the homes and later in the school house. Mr. Rigg frequently attended an old-fashioned Methodist camp meeting. Life in the early days in Johnson county was not always a humdrum existence for there were many bright days full of happy experiences, which it is a pleasure to recall. The history of the Rigg family, who have been so closely associated with the early history of Johnson county, would make as interesting story of pioneer life as has ever been written. Mr. Rigg is numbered among the county's most substantial and highly respected citizens. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Lulu (Chester) Rigg departed this life July 15, 1917, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a devout and deeply religious woman who was an ardent church worker, a kind mother to her children and a faithful and industrious helpmeet. Her death came suddenly after a brief illness of eleven days. Her passing to her heavenly abode is sincerely mourned by the entire community of Knob Noster. The following is the local newspaper comment on the death of Mrs. Rigg:

"Sunday afternoon between the hours of three and four o'clock, Mrs. Lulu Rigg, one of the best-known and most highly respected and loved ladies of Knob Noster, gave a hard fight for life and passed away. Mrs. Rigg had been ill for about three weeks, and although she suffered much during this time, her condition was not thought to be dangerous until about midnight Saturday, when the family could see that her strength was failing. Once before, several years ago, Mrs. Rigg had been very sick and her life had been despaired of, but she rallied and this time it was hoped she would be able to be out in a few weeks. Mrs. Lulu Riggs was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Chester. She was born in Old Town, Knob Noster, and lived here all her life with the exception of a few years spent in Chicago after she was married. In December, 1880, she was married to T. E. Rigg, two children

being born to this union, one, Harry, having died in infancy. Mrs. Riggs was converted when quite young and her great faith in her Savior, taking the Lord into her daily life, was never shaken and she with her husband and daughter, joined the Baptist church February 6, 1896. She is survived by her husband, daughter, Mrs. Lollie Boyd, and two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Mahan, of this place, and Mrs. Josie Swope, of Lamar, Colorado. She was a great worker in the W. C. T. U., and work of other organizations, including the Baptist Home for Orphans and the Home for the Friendless. Mrs. Rigg always tried to do what she could to help others, and even during her last illness she asked that flowers, sent to her, be divided and part sent to others whom she thought would appreciate them. In her death the whole community has lost a faithful friend whose loss will be keenly felt. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Baptist church by Rev. Edward James, attended by one of the largest crowds ever attending a funeral here. The floral offerings were profuse, showing the great esteem in which the deceased was held. Interment was made at City cemetery. The following were pallbearers: J. C. Winkler, H. C. Wills, O. F. Elliott, E. A. Shepherd, A. M. Craig and S. J. Dudley. Mr. Craig attended the funeral of Miss Rebecca Roberts and did not reach the house in time to act as pallbearer from there to the church, the vacancy being filled by A. Boyer. Mr. Craig was able to take his place at the church, however."—Gem.

C. L. Farnsworth, a member of a prominent and honored pioneer family of Johnson county, Missouri, is a prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township. He was born in Johnson county in 1872, son of C. L. and Nancy C. (George) Farnsworth. The father, Christopher L. Farnsworth, was a native of Greene county, Tennessee. He came to Missouri in 1854 and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township, Johnson county. There was a train of emigrants, from Tennessee, came at that time. Mr. Farnsworth went to Cass county, after two years in Johnson county, to remain temporarily while homesteading a tract of land there. He was in Cass county until Order Number 11 was issued, when he returned to Johnson county to spend the remainder of his life on his farm, engaged in raising Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle, and Cotswold sheep, buying large numbers of each and feeding them for the market. He became very well-to-do and the owner of many hundred acres of land. Nancy C. (George) Farnsworth was born in 1831 in Greene county, Tennessee. Mr. and

Mrs. Christopher L. Farnsworth were the parents of ten children: R. A., Blainstown, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa J. Fowler, Enid, Oklahoma; Mrs. Helen Hall, Longton, Kansas; Mrs. Laura M. Parkhurst, Kinsley, Kansas; Mrs. Lucy A. Parkhurst, Hollywood, California; Reason W., deceased; Albert A., Marble Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Ida F. Duck, Quick City Missouri; Edna E., Blainstown, Missouri; and Cyrus L., the subject of this review. March 7, 1909, the father died. Mrs. Farnsworth lived to a good, old age, her death occurring in August, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth were held in the highest respect in Johnson county, where they had so long and faithfully labored.

Cyrus L. Farnsworth attended school at Lincoln Hall, where Cyrus Anderson was in charge as a teacher. He recalls Reverend Toms, a pioneer preacher of the United Brethren church, whom he often heard preach in the days of his boyhood. There was open prairie then and the roads were at times impassable, so that it was no easy task to attend church or school or for the teacher and preacher to be at his post. When he attained maturity, Mr. Farnsworth farmed rented land and worked on his father's place until 1900, when he purchased a small farm of fifty acres of land, on which he resided one year. He bought the P. G. Sanders place in 1901, a farm embracing one hundred sixty acres of fine farm land, and moved there in the same year. Since then, Mr. Farnsworth has added to his acreage and is now the owner of three hundred eighty-seven acres of land in Johnson county, a well-improved, abundantly watered, and conveniently located farm, on which he is raising high grade cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Poland China hogs. He has at present one hundred nine head of splendid grade sheep. He is an enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation. He has remodeled the residence recently and now has a beautiful country home, surrounded by fine, old maples and a well-kept, bluegrass lawn. The farm is well supplied with all sorts of farm buildings, all of which Mr. Farnsworth keeps in excellent repair.

In 1898, C. L. Farnsworth was united in marriage with Cynthia L. Downing, daughter of Hiram Downing, of Urich, Missouri. To this union have been born three children: Bonnie L., Jesse J., and Lillian C., all at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth are highly regarded members of the Christian church, of which he has been an elder for several years. Mr. Farnsworth is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

W. R. Farnsworth, one of Rose Hill township's most substantial citizens, is a son of one of the best pioneer families of Johnson county. Mr. Farnsworth is one of the boys of yesterday of Rose Hill township. He was born on his father's farm in Johnson county in 1865, a son of Benjamin J. and Eliza Farnsworth, who are well-remembered by the older residents of Rose Hill township. Benjamin J. Farnsworth was a son of Thomas Farnsworth, who lived his entire lifetime in Tennessee.

In 1854, Benjamin J. Farnsworth, father of W. R., the subject of this review, came to Johnson county, Missouri and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and prospered, at one time owning fifteen hundred acres of land. Mr. Farnsworth attributed the larger measure of his success to his good fortune in raising and feeding cattle and in handling mules. He fed stock extensively and perhaps a portion of his success was due to the care he invariably gave, but most probably Mr. Farnsworth attained affluent circumstances because of his splendid business judgment, perseverance, thrift, and industry. He had a host of friends in this and adjoining counties, who recall his kindly, jovial handclasp and cheery voice. He was a gentleman, a man of high moral principles and a keen sense of honor and justice, one who made true friends wherever he went. He died in 1890. Mrs. Farnsworth preceded her husband in death many years before. She died in 1871.

W. R. Farnsworth attended school at Lincoln Hall in Johnson county. In his schoolboy days, the following men and women wielded the ferule of authority at different times at Lincoln Hall: Tom Quick, Cyrus Anderson, and Miss Lutie Umstadt. He recalls among the pioneer preachers, whom he often heard in his youth, Reverends J. H. Houx and Mohler. There was much open land in those early days and prairie chickens were plentiful. Mr. Farnsworth, when a lad, often successfully set traps for these wild fowl. He made his first money raising flax and his first investment was in calves, which proved to be a very profitable speculation. He and his father owned jointly one hundred ninety-six acres of land, which became W. R. Farnsworth's after his father's death. He is the owner of the old Farnsworth homestead. The son now owns one thousand acres of valuable land, three hundred acres of which are in blue grass. Mr. Farnsworth is an ardent advocate of crop rotation, clover growing, and pasturing as soil builders.

He is a well-informed, intelligent, and progressive agriculturist, whose opinions and judgment are well worth weighty consideration. He deals extensively in stock and is raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. The Farnsworth residence is a handsome, eight-room structure and modern throughout. Mr. Farnsworth recently installed a water system on his place at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, but which is well worth the outlay for it is a model of convenience, requiring two wells and over one mile or more of water pipe with two windmills.

In 1891, W. R. Farnsworth and Edna Farnsworth, daughter of C. L. Farnsworth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, were united in marriage and to this union have been born four children: Lena, Mrs. Flossie Raker, Ruby, and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth are highly respected among the good citizens of Johnson county. Both are valued members and earnest supporters of the Baptist church. Mr. Farnsworth is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Robert Z. R. Wall, a late prominent and highly respected physician of Johnson county, Missouri, was a native of North Carolina and an honored pioneer of Missouri. He was born in 1810 and at the age of twenty-nine years came with a company of emigrants to this state. Dr. Wall had just completed the medical course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia the year previous, 1838, and with a brave band of seven hundred pioneers from North Carolina came West to make his home. The company came in wagons and "carryalls" and they were three months on the way. In 1840, Dr. Wall settled on a large tract of land in Chilhowee township, Johnson county, a farm comprising nearly ten thousand acres which he purchased for twenty-five cents an acre.

Dr. Wall was the son of Richard and Mrs. Wall, the former a native of Scotland and the latter, of Wales, Great Britain. The doctor was a gifted linguist and an exceptionally skilful physician and surgeon. He was highly intellectual and having an education far above the average for those early days, Dr. Wall easily became a leader of men in the new Western community. He began the practice of medicine in North Carolina and continued in the work of his chosen profession after coming to Missouri. He called his office "the shop" and, as was the custom in that day, kept a complete line of drugs and filled his own prescriptions. Dr. Robert Z. R. Wall was widely known

throughout the state as a very able and competent physician and not only were his services as doctor in great demand but he was also a tutor and under his instructions many young men learned the study of medicine. There were no regularly established medical schools then and the usual method of acquiring a knowledge of medicine was to study with some learned man. Dr. Wall was well known as a scholar.

In North Carolina, Dr. Robert Z. R. Wall and Mary Jane Cobington were united in marriage. To this union were born thirteen children, six of whom are now living: Mrs. Cornelia J. Hubbard, Denton, Missouri; Mrs. Mary S. Simpson, Denton, Missouri; Mrs. Mary A. Rush, Blainstown, Missouri; Mrs. Frances L. Hughes, Denton, Missouri; Robert, Jr., Denton, Missouri; and Mrs. Dora A. Roberts, Denton, Missouri. The Wall home was the social center for the entire community and there are yet living many men and women in Johnson county who, in the days long past, enjoyed the kind, southern hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Wall. In addition to "the shop," Dr. Wall conducted a general store and he perhaps came in contact, through his mercantile business and the practice of medicine, with more men and women in this section of Missouri than any other one person and he was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

Like all the pioneers, Dr. Wall was a skilful hunter and fisherman. It was no easy task for him to visit his patients, many calls for his assistance coming from a distance of a score or more miles. Oftentimes the roads would be almost impassable, but he was always brave and cheerful and often could be heard singing hymns as he went on his lonely way through the thick brush, forests, and muddy swamps. Dr. Wall traveled on horseback and carried his gun and blanket with him. Sometimes at night he would be far from any settlement and then he would wrap himself in his blanket and spend the night on the ground near his camp fire. He needed his gun at times to protect himself from unfriendly Indians and to kill game for food. He invariably took with him punk, flint, and tow, that if necessary he could build a fire. Dr. Wall enjoyed fishing and in the last years of his life, he spent much time indulging in this simple pleasure.

For many years, Dr. Wall was superintendent of the Liberty Sunday School and a tireless worker in the cause of Christianity. Though not a member of any denomination, he was a noble, Christian gentleman and in his own home observed many devotional ceremonies. Every

night, the family were gathered together to listen, while the father read a chapter from the Bible and to take part in family prayer. It was his greatest desire that his family of children should not drift apart from and lose interest in one another and to keep them near him and united he gave each child a large, fully equipped, and well stocked farm. When Dr. Wall realized that he was nearing the Valley of the Shadow, he urged his boys and girls to so live that when the last summons came they might be a happy, reunited family once more "Up There." Dr. Wall died in 1894 and five years later, he was joined in death by his noble, faithful wife.

Adrian M. Wall, a late prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Johnson county, was a member of one of the best and most prominent pioneer families of this section of Missouri. He was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Wall was born in 1839 and in the same year came with his parents to Missouri and they settled on a large farm in Chilhowee township. He was a son of Dr. Robert Z. R. and Mary Jane (Cobington) Wall, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

In 1864, Adrian M. Wall and Matilda C. Hunt were united in marriage. Mrs. Wall is the daughter of John B. Hunt. To Adrian M. and Matilda C. (Hunt) Wall were born ten children, nine of whom are now living: Charles O., Alberta, Canada; John R., Blirstown, Missouri; Oliver W., Blirstown, Missouri; Edgar H., Blirstown, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Atkins, Blirstown, Missouri; Robert A., Blirstown, Missouri; Addison M., Blirstown, Missouri; Rufus A. and Benjamin F., both of whom are unmarried and at home with their widowed mother on the home place. Mr. Wall died in 1902. He was a leading worker and valued deacon of the Presbyterian church, a good honest, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, a citizen of Johnson county whose loss has been long deeply felt and mourned.

Mrs. Wall relates that after their marriage, Mr. Wall and she lived in a log cabin, having only one room, for one year and then they moved to another log house, which was not much larger or more comfortable and this was their home for several years until Mr. Wall built a new home, which seemed a mansion with its four large rooms. In 1885, they purchased the McCarty place and on this farm, Mr. Wall spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farming and stock raising. He acquired five hundred acres of land, but lost much of it going secur-

ity for irresponsible people. In the early days, Mr. Wall was a well-known and adept hunter and there were many days that all the meat that the family had was the wild game, which he brought home from one of his hunting expeditions. Mrs. Wall vividly recalls seeing herds of deer as she stood in the doorway of their primitive, rude log cabin. In spite of the privations and hardships of pioneer life, and she has experienced them all, Mrs. Wall says that those were the happiest days of her life. She is a bright, intelligent lady, one of Johnson county's noblest pioneer mothers and worthy of the highest regard and esteem.

W. A. Tompkins, proprietor of one of the best dairy farms in Missouri, was born in Smith county, Kansas in a dugout on his father's land claim, in 1883. Stephen E. and Frances R. (Arment) Tompkins, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Ohio, had gone to Smith county, Kansas about 1880 to take up a land claim in that state and three years later, on September 7, 1883, their son, W. A., was born. When he was but a small lad, the Tompkins family moved from Kansas to Missouri and in 1892 settled on a farm in Warrensburg township, Johnson county. Stephen E. and Frances R. Tompkins were the parents of four children: W. A., the subject of this review; Ernest E., who resides in Pennsylvania; Earl C., who resides in Warrensburg township; and Frona, the wife of George Lacy, of Enid, Oklahoma. At the time of his death, in 1907, Stephen E. Tompkins was owner of one hundred twenty acres of choice land in Johnson county. Mrs. Tompkins died in 1914.

In the Oakland district school of Warrensburg township, W. A. Tompkins received his education. Until he attained maturity, he remained at home with his parents. He then assumed charge of the home place and engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which vocations he is still engaged in addition to conducting the dairy on his farm. Mr. Tompkins annually raises nearly two hundred head of hogs, having a pure-bred male.

In 1906, W. A. Tompkins and Rena Powell were united in marriage. Rena (Powell) Tompkins is the daughter of Andrew and Rachel Powell, of Warrensburg township. The parents of Mrs. Tompkins are now deceased and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg. To W. A. and Rena Tompkins have been born two children, both daughters, Lora and Mildred. Andrew Powell was a vete-



STEPHEN E. TOMPKINS AND FAMILY.

ran of the Civil War, enlisting at Marietta, Ohio and serving throughout the war in the Union army.

Recently, Mr. Tompkins began conducting a dairy on his splendid stock farm of two hundred acres. One hundred forty acres of the place are in pasture land and the remaining sixty acres are devoted to the raising of small grains, corn, and hay. Mr. Tompkins rotates his crops every three years. In 1911, he erected a silo, which he has annually filled since that time and which he considers the best investment feature on his place. His farm is well watered by the Fletcher branch, a small stream, which flows through it. W. A. Tompkins has at present fifty head of dairy cattle of different breeds, but chiefly Holsteins, a registered Holstein male heading the herd.

Mr. Tompkins' dairy is well equipped with separators and sanitary devices of all sorts. The milkhouse has a concrete floor and in it has been installed an engine to run the milking machine and separators and the tank, in which the milk is cooled. Ice is brought from the city every day in the summer to be used in cooling the milk. The proper precautions in sterilizing everything used in connection with the milking are taken in this room and a sterilizing outfit for this purpose has been installed. The cowbarn is kept perfectly clean, having a concrete floor with excellent drainage. There stanchions for ten cows have been placed and the milking is done by an Empire Milking Machine, a double unit apparatus, which milks two cows at a time. Twenty-four cows are now being milked and there will soon be thirty. Milking is done twice daily, at 5 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M. and the milk delivered in the city of Warrensburg each morning. All the cattle are tubercular tested. The milk is delivered in ten-gallon cans and Mr. Tompkins finds a ready market for the product of his dairy, selling some to the Missouri Dairy Company, a part to the Warrensburg creamery, and a part to the Warrensburg drug stores.

Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins are progressive, young people, filled with an energetic determination to succeed, and they are accomplishing their purpose. It is an inspiration to know young, hopeful citizens, such as these, who are numbered among the best in Johnson county.

Reverend J. S. Hodges, proprietor of "Sunny Slope Stock Farm" in Rose Hill township, is a native of Ohio and one of the widely known

ministers of the Baptist church. He was born August 22, 1865, a son of J. W. and Mary (Bennett) Hodges. The father was a son of Charles W. Hodges, a native of Maryland, who settled in Ohio late in life and spent the remainder of his years in that state. He was of English lineage. Mary (Bennett) Hodges was a native of Pennsylvania and when but a mere child moved to Ohio with her parents and in that state was reared, educated, and married. To J. W. and Mary Hodges were born six children, four of whom are now living: T. B., Case, Missouri; J. S., the subject of this review; Mrs. Aletha Ann Snedeker, Jonesburg, Missouri; and Mrs. Alice Laura Smith, Warrenton, Missouri. In 1866, the Hodges family moved from Ohio to Missouri and settled in Warren county on a farm of one hundred sixty acres of land and on this place both the father and the mother died. J. W. Hodges departed this life February 4, 1905, and Mrs. Hodges followed him in death ten years later. She died in April, 1915.

Reverend Hodges attended the public schools of Warren county and later, was a student for two years at the William Jewell College, where he specialized in theology. Previous to entering college, Reverend Hodges was a successful farmer in Warren county. After receiving his theological training, he entered the ministry and preached many years in several of the different country churches in Warren county. In 1911, Reverend J. S. Hodges was appointed Colporter Missionary of his church and for six years worked in connection with the different Baptist associations, namely, those of Bear creek, Saltriver, Quiver, St. Francis, and Johnson county. He delivered, on an average, from twenty-five to thirty sermons each month and was continually traveling. He is not now devoting his entire time to church work but is planning to do so in the near future.

In 1917, "Sunny Slope Stock Farm" was purchased by Reverend Hodges, who is at present engaged in general farming and stock raising. This place comprises two hundred forty acres of land which are well watered and splendidly adapted to the growing of stock. The farm is nicely improved, being plentifully supplied with all necessary farm buildings, all of which are in good repair. The residence is a comfortable house of seven large, airy rooms conveniently arranged. One hundred twenty acres of "Sunny Slope Stock Farm" are in grass and pasture land and Reverend Hodges harvested seventy tons of hay this season, of 1917. He raised twelve hundred bushels of oats and had

sixty-five acres in corn. There are forty head of cattle on the place now, five of the herd milch cows, and a large number of high-grade hogs. Reverend Hodges advocates crop rotation, the liberal use of commercial fertilizer and manure, and of a larger stock production. He will devote some attention to dairy work within a short time. Reverend Hodges finds time from the manifold duties of his stock farm to frequently preach the doctrines of Christianity and it is the plan to have his son, John, who resides on the farm with his parents, to assume the management of "Sunny Slope" and then he will be at liberty to resume active church work.

In October, 1890, Reverend J. S. Hodges and Frankie P. Lytle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Lytle, of Montgomery county, Missouri, were united in marriage. To this union have been born four children: John R., Holden, Missouri, who married Laura Garrett in December, 1915, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, Helen and they reside on the farm with his parents; Harry B., who is deceased; Mary and Murle, at home. Reverend and Mrs. Hodges are fine, upright, Christian people, enrolled among the county's best and most valued citizens.

G. V. Raker, the efficient cashier of the Bank of Magnolia, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1889. He is a son of R. N. and Martha Jane (Atkins) Raker, who were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Viola Carmichael, Holden, Missouri; R. L., Holden, Missouri; T. C., Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Ural Fisher, Blainstown, Missouri; G. V., the subject of this review; Gorman, Holden, Missouri; and Gordon, Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Raker, the mother of these children, is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Atkins and a sister of R. O. Atkins.

Mr. Raker, whose name introduces this sketch, received his early education in the district schools of Johnson county. He later was a student at the Warrensburg Business College. After completing the business course, Mr. Raker was employed as clerk by the Magnolia Lumber Company, which position he held for some time when he accepted a position with the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri, and afterward with the First National Bank of Kansas City. In 1913, he came to Magnolia to assume the duties of cashier of the Bank of Magnolia, of which financial institution he is a stockholder.

In 1915, G. V. Raker was united in marriage with F. Flossie Farns-

worth, daughter of W. R. and Edna E. Farnsworth, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Raker reside in Magnolia, where they have a nice, comfortable home, a house of six rooms. In addition, Mr. Raker owns a farm of seventy-four acres of land located west of Magnolia on which place is a pleasant home and plenty of well-built farm buildings. This place Mr. Raker owns but has never been engaged in farming on it, always renting the farm.

The Bank of Magnolia is one of the sound financial institutions of which Johnson county is proud. The officers of the bank at the present time are as follow: G. B. Graham, president; F. P. Parrott, vice-president; G. V. Raker, cashier; and J. C. McDougal, assistant cashier. The official statement of the bank's business issued August 31, 1917, discloses excellent conditions. The loans and discounts amount to thirty-six thousand two hundred twenty dollars and ninety-two cents and the present capital stock of the Bank of Magnolia is ten thousand dollars; surplus, two thousand dollars; undivided profits, three thousand nine hundred seventy-three dollars and forty-one cents and the deposits at the close of business on the last day of October of this year amounted to thirty-nine thousand dollars. The people of the country surrounding Magnolia and the residents of Magnolia have unbounded confidence in this bank and they attribute much of the institution's success to the capable management and keen business judgment of its splendid and well-qualified officials.

George B. Graham, president of the Bank of Magnolia, is one of Johnson county's most successful business men and respected citizens. He is a native of Johnson county, a member of a well-known and prominent pioneer family, a son of Robert and Nancy Graham born in 1874. Robert Graham was a son of Guy Graham, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1833 and settled on a farm located west of Hazel Hill. G. B. Graham's great-grandfather, Robert Graham, Sr., also came to Missouri in 1833 and homesteaded a tract of land in Hazel Hill township. Robert Graham was a highly intellectual man and gave his children the best educational advantages which he was able to afford and two of his sons, Samuel and James, later became teachers. Robert Graham, Jr., served in the Civil War with the Seventh Missouri Cavalry and after the war ended returned to his home in Johnson county, where he purchased sixty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock raising, becoming very successful and prosperous. He was married

just after the war. Mr. Graham was an ambitious and industrious man and at the time of his death, in 1914, he was the owner of four hundred acres of valuable farm land in Johnson county. He was a Democrat and had been active in political affairs, serving his party long and well. For two terms, Mr. Graham was judge of the county court from the western district and he had given excellent service and splendid satisfaction to all his constituents. His death has been deeply deplored in Johnson county, where he was numbered among the best and most public-spirited citizens. Mrs. Graham is now residing in Holden.

G. B. Graham attended school at Stony Point, where he was under the instruction of Professors Swearengen and Ship. Later, he was student at the Warrensburg State Normal School and after graduation from that institution was engaged in teaching school for several years. Mr. Graham taught his first school at the Houx school house and his last at Kingsville, where he was employed as principal, in Johnson county. He taught in Rice's Business College at Butte, Montana, for a short time and then went to the Philippine Islands as a soldier in the regiment serving under General Otis and later, under General Funston. When he returned to Johnson county, he remained with his parents for one year, after which he moved to his present country home and has since been engaged in farming, stock raising, and dairying. Mr. Graham is a charter member and stockholder of the Bank of Magnolia and for some time has held the office of president of the bank.

In 1901, G. B. Graham was united in marriage with Maude Brothers, daughter of J. Z. Brothers. Mrs. Graham is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brothers, who are highly respected residents of Holden, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born two sons: Guy and George B., at home with their parents. After their marriage they moved to the farm at Magnolia and they have continued to reside on this place and own this farm for the past sixteen years.

The Graham place comprises one hundred sixty acres of good farm land, forty acres of which are now in grass. In 1917, Mr. Graham built a large, well-equipped barn and silo. He is engaged chiefly in raising Jersey cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs and mules. At the present time, he has eighteen milch cows and ships the cream from the dairy to Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Graham has a modern dairy barn, which has accommodations for twenty cows. He harvested forty tons of hay this season and six hundred bushels of wheat. At the time of this writing,

in 1917, he had sixty acres in corn which promised a "bumper crop." In addition to his farm, Mr. Graham owns his handsome residence in Magnolia, a house of eight rooms which is modern throughout. Both he and Mrs. Graham are well known in Johnson county, where the Graham and Brothers families have long been enrolled among the county's most substantial and best families.

Dr. R. L. Bills, ex-coroner of Johnson county and one of the county's ablest physicians, is a native of Morgan county, Missouri. He was born in 1867, a son of A. M. H. and Nancy J. Bills. Jonathan Bills, grandfather of Dr. R. L. Bills, came to Missouri in the early days from his native state of Tennessee. The father of Jonathan Bills and two brothers were refugees from England and from them the Bills family in America have descended. A. M. H. Bills was the father of fourteen children, six by his first marriage and eight by his second marriage. He homesteaded the tract of land that is now the site of Ft. Scott, Kansas, but during the Civil War lost all his possessions. He enlisted in the Confederate army and fought throughout the conflict, taking an active part in many important engagements and skirmishes and he was not once injured. A. M. H. Bills was a graduate of the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of January 25, 1854, and after the war had closed he resumed his medical practice at Barnett, Missouri. He was there united in marriage with Nancy J. Cox and to them were born eight children, one of whom was Dr. R. L., the subject of this review. Dr. A. M. H. Bills resided on a farm and was very successful as a farmer and stockman. In 1880, he met with a fatal accident and his career was prematurely ended. A large saw-log fell on him and death resulted almost instantly. The senior Doctor Bills left the mother with her seven little ones, of whom R. L. was the oldest and he was a child thirteen years of age. The father was a generous, kindly man and an earnest supporter of every worthy public enterprise, a liberal contributor to all institutions. Dr. Bills had a host of friends wherever he went and he was valued highly in this county. The mother survived her husband but a few years. She died in 1899.

At the age of thirteen years, Dr. R. L. Bills was left at the head of a family of seven children to care for an invalid mother and an aged grandmother and keep the little ones together. That was a job truly "man-size," but the lad did it and did it well. For many years he barely managed to "keep the wolf from the door," but as the other

children grew older they aided and in time the family was in comfortable circumstances. In 1886, R. L. Bills entered the Miller County Academy and after graduating engaged in teaching school for several years in Miller and Moniteau counties. He became interested in the study of medicine and in 1891 took up this study under the instructions of his half-brother, Dr. J. T. Bills, who is a graduate of the American Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, in the class of 1884 and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in New Mexico. Later, R. L. Bills matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Missouri. Financially handicapped, he had to work his way through college and after one year in college returned to Vernon county and associated with his former tutor, Dr. J. T. Bills, and practiced medicine for two years. He then returned to college in 1894 and two years later graduated in the April class. Dr. Bills located in Magnolia at that time and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. In 1904, he did post-graduate work in the University Medical College at Kansas City, completing the four-years course.

Dr. R. L. Bills was united in marriage with Sallie A. Strange, the only daughter of George M. and Nancy J. Strange. The father is now deceased and the mother has remarried and is now Mrs. John Greaves, of Kingsville, Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Bills have been born six children: Mabry Moore, Marvin Lee, Curtis Jarvis, Vernie Irene, Joseph Raymond, and Miriam Ernestine, all of whom are at home with their parents. It is the doctor's earnest desire that each of his children may have a fine education, which he firmly believes is the best legacy a parent can bestow. In the handsome, thirteen-room residence in Magnolia, Doctor Bills has his office, his store of drugs, his medical library, and an operating room. Arrangements have been made whereby his patients may stay in his home. He has a very large practice, his territory covering a circuit of twenty-five and thirty miles.

Mrs. Bills retains the old patents to the homestead of two hundred twenty-five acres of land which her father entered from the government and which he gave to her. Her farm is located two miles west of Magnolia. The doctor has charge of the place and he has it well stocked with cattle of mixed breed, mules, and horses. Forty tons of hay were harvested this season, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, and eighty acres of the farm were in corn. The farm is well watered and nicely improved and at the lowest figure worth twenty thousand dol-

lars. Their city property is valued at five thousand dollars.

For two terms, Doctor Bills was the county coroner of Johnson county. He is a Democrat and is active in political affairs, taking a keen interest in all elections. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor and Mrs. Bills are active and valued members of the Christian church, as are all their children. The Bills family are very talented in music and six members of the family are members of the Magnolia Band, of which the doctor is manager. Prof. Frank Preston, who possesses a fine musical education, is the band instructor and master. The band consisted of fifteen different instruments and is the only organized band in Johnson county.

Doctor and Mrs. Bills are enrolled among the county's best and most substantial citizens.

S. Y. Sanders, a prominent stockman of Warrensburg, Missouri, owner of "Quarry City Stock Farm," is one of the best known horsemen of the state. He was born in 1850 in Jackson county, Missouri on his father's farm near Lonejack. S. Y. Sanders is the son of James and Mary A. (Yankee) Sanders, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. James Sanders left Virginia in early manhood and went to Kentucky, where he remained but a short time. In 1829 he moved from Kentucky to Missouri and in the winter of 1830 located near the present State Fair Grounds in Pettis county. From there he went to Jackson county in 1830 and entered land in Van Buren township. The farm, which James Sanders entered from the government, comprised one hundred acres in Jackson county and one hundred twenty acres in Johnson county, for which he paid twenty-five cents an acre. Mary A. (Yankee) Sanders was the daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Graves) Yankee, natives of Kentucky. To James and Mary A. Sanders were born the following children: Charles, who fell into a spring and was drowned at the age of three years; George, who died during the Civil War and is buried at Van Buren, Arkansas; Mrs. Julia Spanhower, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Mary Gipson, the wife of Judge P. Gipson, Kingsville, Missouri; S. Y., the subject of this review; Mrs. Josephine Houston, who resides in Idaho; J. B., deceased; R. E., Kingsville, Missouri. The mother died in Jackson county in 1874. Mr. Sanders continued to reside on the farm, which he had entered from the government, until 1898, when he moved from the farm to Warrens-



S. V. SANDERS JR.

burg and for the remainder of his life made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Gipson. His remains were interred in Underwood cemetery at Lonejack, Missouri.

S. Y. Sanders received his education in the public schools of Lonejack, Missouri. His first teacher was Martin Rice, the celebrated historian of Jackson county and author of "Rural Rhymes and Talks" and "Tales of the Olden Times." Mr. Sanders was but a lad of eleven years when the Civil War began. But even at that youthful age, he was at the battle of Lonejack, Missouri. He took his stand on a gatepost only a fourth mile away and observed the entire struggle. After the battle was over, the small boy was indispensable for his services in caring for the wounded men and his assistance in hauling away the dead horses, in which work he was engaged for four days. Although his father and one brother were serving in the Confederate army, Mr. Sanders' mother sent him with soup to the place where the wounded Union men were lying. When the lad protested against going his mother replied that the men were some mother's boys and though they were enemies they must not needlessly suffer. Besides soup, she sent other provisions from her own small store and her kindness of heart and thoughtfulness were greatly appreciated by the dying and wounded men. The Sanders lad saw much of the guerilla warfare of the trying days of the sixties. His uncle, Robert Sanders, was shot and killed in the old court house at Warrensburg, while confined as a prisoner there. Robert Sanders was taken captive, while serving in the Confederate army, and he was at the window of his cell when some one outside shot him. When Order No. 11 was issued, Mrs. Sanders and her son moved to Higginsville, Lafayette county. Six of their neighbors were taken captives by Kansas "jayhawkers" and lined up against a fence and shot down. The men, Jonathan Hunter, William Hunter, Benjamin Potter, Calvin Tate, Jonathan Cave, and Andrew Owsley, were preparing to leave the county and had their wagons loaded, when the incident occurred. All the men were buried in one grave on the John Phillips' farm near Lonejack. Burial was made by the wives, mothers, and sisters of the dead men.

At the age of twenty years, Mr. Sanders began life for himself. He early became interested in farming and stock raising and often drove hogs from Lonejack to Dresden, a distance of sixty miles, taking a week to make the trip. For forty-five years Mr. Sanders has made

a specialty of breeding saddle horses. In 1893 at the World's Fair at Chicago in the breeders' class he received first premium on horse and colt shown from Missouri and second premium on horse and colt entered in the world contest. "Young Mitchell" with four of his colts won the premium at Chicago. With "Sallie Mitchell," Mr. Sanders started the "Quarry City Stock Farm." This farm comprises nine acres of land within the city limits of Warrensburg, Missouri and twenty-five acres adjoining. "Rex Moore," No. 3829, now heads the herd. He took first money at the Missouri State Fair in 1916, he and his colts. Mr. Sanders has thirty head of registered saddle horses and all but two are chestnut color. He has always been partial to saddle horses and has developed the Denmark breed, which he believes to be the best type of the class. Mr. Sanders has refused thirty-five hundred dollars for "Rex Moore," whose sire was "Rex McDonald," undisputed champion of the world.

In 1870, S. Y. Sanders was united in marriage with Plutina Winfrey, the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Easley) Winfrey, of Jackson county, Missouri. Isaac Winfrey is now deceased and his widow resides in Warrensburg, Missouri. To S. Y. and Plutina (Winfrey) Sanders have been born the following children: Mamie, who is the wife of Nicholas M. Bradley, a prominent attorney of Warrensburg, Missouri; Herbert W., a civil engineer, residing in Chicago, Illinois; three children died in infancy; and Thomas W., who died at the age of twenty-one years at Kirksville College, where he was a student.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders reside at the "Quarry City Stock Farm," located on East Grover street in Warrensburg. This place was purchased from Nicholas M. Bradley in 1898 and the abstract shows that at one time the seven acres where the house now stands were sold for three sheep. Mr. Sanders has lived in Jackson and Johnson counties, with the exception of one and a half years when Order No. 11 was in force, for sixty-seven years. Few, if any, residents of Johnson county know more about the early days than he. He was well acquainted with William Quantrill, Bill Anderson, the James boys, Youngers and many others who were members of Quantrill's famous organization. During the stirring days of the Civil War, he frequently gave aid to Quantrill's men and knew considerable of their whereabouts and operations which was not generally known to others. Mr. Sanders possesses a fine library and many valuable pictures and both reflect his

keen interest in horses. Mrs. Sanders' father resided near Chapel Hill College when Senator Francis M. Cockrell was a student there. Mr. Winfrey always manifested the deepest interest in the young man, loaning him books and helping him in every way he could. Senator Cockrell never forgot the friend of his youth and was always grateful for the help and encouragement received in the Winfrey home.

John Frank Wells, Sr., a prominent and well-respected farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a native of Ohio. He is a son of Timothy E. and Mary E. Wells, and was born September 10, 1849.

Timothy E. and Mary E. Wells were the parents of five children, as follow: Ellen, wife of Captain W. R. Thomas, of the One Hundred Fifth Illinois Volunteers, Company A, resides at Oakland City, California; Mary Eliabeth, wife of C. M. Chase, living at Linden, Vermont; Abigail Jane, wife of Andrew Kinney, East Orange, New Jersey; John Frank, subject of this review; and one child died in infancy. The Wells family is of Welsh descent. Timothy Wells served in the Civil War as quarter-master of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. After the war had ended, he went to Kansas, in 1867 and homesteaded and purchased three hundred twenty acres of land in Cherokee county. Three hundred fifty tons of hay were burned in 1869 by a prairie fire and the large herd of cattle, which Mr. Wells had successfully cared for during the summer, starved to death. He had tried his best to sell them, but there was no demand for cattle in those days as now. Six thousand dollars worth of beans were destroyed by the same fire and discouraged and almost financially ruined, Mr. Wells moved with his family from Kansas to California, where he lived for several years, and lived later for many years with his son in Missouri. He returned to California and became an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, where he died. Mrs. Wells died September 21, 1879.

In 1877, J. F. Wells came to Johnson county, Missouri, and took possession of a farm of three hundred thirty acres of land in Centerview township, given him by his uncle, James S. Waterman, which has been his home ever since. He had been engaged in the mercantile business in California but since he acquired the farm, Mr. Wells has devoted his entire time to farming and stock raising, in which vocations he has met with well-merited success. He has employed all the latest and most progressive methods of soil improvement and has raised fine

grade Duroc Jersey hogs and good cattle on this place, but recently he has given the management of the farm to his three sons, Stanley, George, and Frank, and is spending the closing years of his life in quiet, carefree ease.

In 1879, J. F. Wells, Sr., was united in marriage with Nellie E. Baird, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Baird, and to this union have been born six children: J. Stanley, on the home farm; Mrs. Florence Graham, Centerview, Missouri; George Robert, Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Alice E. Stevens, Bringham, Indiana; Nellie and John F., Jr., at home with their parents. The three sons are in partnership with their father in the business of farming and stock raising. Stanley and George are married their wives being sisters, daughters of F. M. Engel. Frank, as he is familiarly called, is unmarried and lives with his parents. Mrs. Wells' grandfather, James Baird, spent his life in Adams county, Ohio. His son, George W., came with his family to the West in 1860 and located in Leavenworth county, Kansas. He was a very intellectual and versatile man, a graduate of Ohio University, and owner of a line of steamboats working between St. Paul and New Orleans. He was captain of one of the steamboats, prior to coming West. In Kansas, he started a nursery in connection with his farming interests and later entered the mercantile business there, becoming very successful and prosperous as a farmer, horticulturist, and merchant. In 1867, Mr. Baird moved to Johnson county to enter the nursery business in this state, but after four brief years of struggle against failing health he died in 1871. Mrs. Wells attended school in Johnson county at Scroggs school house, where two of her daughters have since taught school. Her first teacher was Professor Robe. Later, she completed her education in an academy in Kentucky. She recalls the days when the county was thinly settled and the land open prairie. One night, in her girlhood days, a spark from a switching engine on the railroad started a prairie fire which spread all over the surrounding country and did great damage. Mr. Wells remembers the first steam mill in this part of the country, which was located on Devil's branch and was the gathering point for the settlers for miles away. Many changes have taken place in Johnson county since the Wells family and the Baird family settled here. From open prairie, abounding in wild game, the land has been developed into splendid, fertile stock and grain farms and busy, flourishing villages, towns, and cities. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have nobly done all in their power to aid in this marvelous growth.

Jesse R. Ozias, a capable and industrious farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a member of one of Johnson county's fine pioneer families. He was born in Johnson county, October 21, 1866, a son of Jacob A. and Lavina R. Ozias, who were among the first settlers of Centerview township. They came from Ohio and traded the buggy in which they came for a small tract of land and the father engaged in farming and stock raising. He prospered from the start and became a very wealthy landowner, having at one time a farm comprising one thousand acres of land in Johnson county. Jacob A. Ozias dealt extensively in hogs and wheat. He died in 1911 and the widowed mother makes her home with J. R., the subject of this review. A more comprehensive sketch of the family appears in connection with the biography of Mrs. Lavina R. Ozias, given elsewhere in this volume.

In the public schools of Centerview, J. R. Ozias obtained his primary education. He was afterward a student in Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. After completing his school work, he bought a farm of one hundred eighty acres of land, which he sold within a short time and went to Colorado, where he remained several years. On his return to Johnson county, he was placed in charge of his father's farm and has ever since continued giving his time and attention to farming and stock raising on the homestead. He now owns and manages more than four hundred acres of land, one hundred twenty acres of which are in grass. This season, of 1917, he had fourteen hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of oats, and harvested eighty tons of hay. In addition, Mr. Ozias had one hundred acres of his farm in corn. The handsome residence on the farm was built in 1892 by the father, Jacob Ozias. It is a structure of twelve rooms and modern throughout. The farm is well supplied with farm buildings and is splendidly equipped for handling stock and grain. In 1916, J. R. Ozias built a huge silo, having a capacity of three hundred eighty tons, constructed of solid, reinforced concrete, ninety feet high and with a water tank holding eight hundred barrels of water on top, thus giving an exceptional pressure. A stairway, which is easily climbed, leads to the top of the silo, where one may get a splendid view of the surrounding country. This is one of the best silos in Johnson county.

Mr. Ozias is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is well maintaining the Ozias reputation, established years ago by his father, and is highly respected among the good, substantial citizens of the county.

Mrs. Lavina R. Ozias, the widely-known and honored widow of the late Jacob A. Ozias, is one of Johnson county's bravest pioneer women. She and her husband came to Johnson county, Missouri, in November, 1857, in a buggy, which vehicle they traded on a tract of land here. At that time, the Hobson and Graham farms were the only fenced places in the county near their tract of land. They returned to Ohio and resided until 1866, when they came back to Missouri to make their permanent home in Centerview township, on the farm for which they had traded their buggy. Mr. Ozias built a one-room house and, as they could afford to do so, added to it later. Small as was their home, it became the center of the social life of the community and many happy times were spent within its four walls. Mr. Ozias was fond of company and enjoyed gatherings of all kinds, so the little cabin became the popular meeting place.

Jacob A. Ozias and Mrs. Ozias had made the trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, Missouri, by boat and from St. Louis drove through to Johnson county. After making his first payment on the farm, fortune seemed to smile on all his undertakings and he became very prosperous and influential. He was the owner at one time of more than a thousand acres of land and all were acquired through industry, economy, and enterprise. Mr. Ozias raised stock extensively, specializing in hogs. He was widely known as a successful wheat producer also. In his native county, Preble, in the state of Ohio, Mr. Ozias had established a name for himself as being a young man of strict honesty and high ideals and this reputation he continued to maintain to the end of his life. He died in 1911. His widow is now making her home with her son, J. R., on the home place. Mr. Ozias was a gentleman of kindly, charitable, generous spirit and there are many men and women in the county today who recall with gratitude how he willingly and cheerfully came to their assistance, when they were in straightened circumstances and were about to lose their homes.

Mrs. Ozias was born June 16, 1837, in Maryland and is a daughter of Jesse Royer, who moved to Ohio in 1853. She is now past the eightieth milestone in life. It is a delight to hear her tell incidents and experiences of her pioneer days in Johnson county. She has witnessed many prairie fires and has seen tribes of Indians passing their home, but the red men were always friendly. Warrensburg was then the only town and Holden has not been thought of, not to mention the

towns and villages that now dot the map of Johnson county. Mrs. Ozias is a bright, alert, intelligent woman, possessing a wonderful memory for one of her advanced age. It is with great pleasure we pause to honor one who labored and did without much, that we deem so absolutely necessary, in the long ago, in order that the coming generation "might have life more abundantly." She is a lady in all that the word implies, one worthy of the highest regard and consideration.

Arthur W. Ozias, a prosperous and prominent farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a son of one of the best pioneer families of this part of Missouri. He was born in 1869, son of Jacob A. and Lavina Ozias, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

In the public schools of Centerview, Arthur W. Ozias received his early education. Later, he was a student in McPherson College in Kansas and in business college at Lebanon, Ohio. After leaving college, he engaged in farming on his father's place, of which he had charge until 1899, when he was given by his parents a farm of one hundred sixty acres of land, to which he added by purchase the Stoner farm of twenty-seven and a half acres, which was formerly owned by his uncle. Mr. Ozias has constantly increased his acreage and is now the owner of a splendid stock farm of three hundred fifty-four acres of valuable land in Johnson county. He is chiefly interested in stock raising, having at present one hundred fifty head of Poland China hogs and a large herd of Shorthorn cattle, but he devotes some time to general farming and this past season harvested seventy tons of hay, twelve hundred bushels of oats, four hundred bushels of wheat, and had one hundred forty acres of his farm in corn. He is an enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation. He uses an adaption of the Norfolk system of rotation, corn, wheat, clover. His place is abundantly watered. There are plenty of farm buildings on the Ozias farm and all are kept in excellent repair. The residence is a handsome, modern, brick structure of eight rooms conveniently arranged.

In 1904, Arthur W. Ozias and Blanche B. Seip, daughter of J. H. and Susan B. Seip, were united in marriage and to this union have been born two sons: Arthur W., Jr., and George W. Mrs. Ozias' father settled in Johnson county after the close of the Civil War and became an extensive landowner in Centerview township. He owned four hundred acres of valuable land, which he divided among his four children. Mrs. Arthur W. Ozias is a graduate of the Sisters of Charity Convent,

Holden, Missouri, and a very intelligent and energetic woman. She takes a keen interest and much pleasure in her part of the farm work, the poultry industry, and has annually several hundred Plymouth Rock chickens. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ozias are held in the highest esteem in their community and they are numbered among the county's best and most valued citizens.

William Truman Sprague, who has been a resident of Johnson county, Missouri for forty-one years, is a pioneer worthy of the greatest consideration and esteem. He was born in Macon county, Illinois, November 27, 1838, the son of Henry Harrison and Katharine (Kirkpatrick) Sprague, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Ohio. Henry Harrison and Katharine Sprague were the parents of the following children: Lewis M., Scotland county, Missouri; William T., the subject of this review; Mrs. Mary Martin, Clark county, Missouri; Luther, who was a Civil War veteran, serving in Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry, a former resident of Warrensburg, Missouri, who died in Nebraska; Mrs. Celestia Freelove, Memphis, Missouri; Milton, Crawford, Nebraska; Augustus, who resides in Kansas; Mrs. Livona Watson, who resides in Nebraska; and Henry, who resides in Nebraska.

William Truman Sprague was reared and educated in Scotland county, Missouri. When the Civil War began he went to Lewis county and at Memphis, Missouri enlisted under Captain Dawson with Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry, with whom he served one and a half years, re-enlisting at Athens, Missouri. In a skirmish near Lancaster, Missouri, Mr. Sprague was shot in the left foot, the bullets entering the instep, one of which bullets remained in his foot for fifty-three years. It was removed in 1915. Mr. Sprague was mustered out at St. Louis in 1865, having served faithfully throughout the war.

After the war, Mr. Sprague returned to Lewis county, Missouri, where he remained ten years. He then moved from Lewis county to Johnson county, locating on a farm comprising forty acres of land in Jefferson township, which land he purchased for ten dollars an acre. He afterward increased his holdings by purchasing one hundred sixty acres. Mr. Sprague sold this farm in 1910 and moved to Warrensburg. He had resided on the farm in Jefferson township thirty-four years.

March 15, 1866, William Truman Sprague and Margaret Sproat.



WILLIAM TRUMAN SPRAGUE.

born September 10, 1849, the daughter of William and Mary Sproat, of Williamstown, Missouri, were united in marriage. William Sproat died in 1906 and his remains were interred in New Church cemetery in Jefferson township. Mrs. Sproat now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Sprague. She was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania in 1828 and is still enjoying good health at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. To William Truman and Margaret (Sproat) Sprague have been born the following children: Mrs. Clara Kimzey, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Estell Greim, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Alma Sauls, the wife of Dr. H. A. Sauls, of Valley City, Missouri; Albert E., Springfield, Missouri; Mrs. Leota Corson, Windsor, Missouri. Estell Greim, the husband of the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, went to Kansas in 1879 and homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land near Wichita, nineteen miles south of Leoti, and when he had proven his claim, he returned to Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague have been residents of this county since 1876.

When William Truman Sprague's father came to Scotland county, Missouri and settled near Memphis, their nearest neighbor was an uncle, Luther Stevens, who lived two and a half miles away. Mr. Morgan lived ten miles from the Sprague home and the next nearest neighbor was Mr. Glascock, fifty miles away. The flour of the Sprague's was exhausted and the father returned to Illinois for provisions. He became ill while away and for six weeks was unable to return. In the meantime the family were suffering from lack of food and were using bran for flour. Mrs. Sprague, a noble, brave, pioneer mother, walked to the home of Mr. Morgan, ten miles away, and informed him of their condition and he promptly responded to her appeal by sending to the Sprague home two bushels of meal and a side of bacon, which food lasted until the father's return.

Joe Simmerman, a leading merchant of Greendoor, Missouri, for the past twenty-six years, is a prominent citizen and successful farmer and stockman of Centerview township. Mr. Simmerman, while a native of Illinois, is a member of a highly respected Johnson county pioneer family. He is a son of W. T. and Margaret Simmerman. W. T. Simmerman was born in Virginia, a son of Thomas Simmerman, who was born in Virginia in 1793. Thomas Simmerman came from Virginia to Missouri in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled on a tract of land comprising one hundred twenty-four acres located in Colum-

bus township. He prospered well in the new Western home and became widely known in Johnson county as an enterprising and successful farmer and stockman. Mr. Simmerman died in February, 1874 and his son, W. T., born in Missouri, remained on the home place for several years continuing the work his father had begun. W. T. Simmerman spent some time in Illinois and a part of one year in Johnson county, Kansas, after which he returned to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1866, and purchased eighty-six acres of land in Centerview township, to which he later added forty acres, thus forming a valuable stock and grain farm of one hundred twenty-six acres, near Greendoor, Missouri. Mr. Simmerman was the popular and efficient postmaster of Greendoor for twelve years. He was ever active in politics, being an influential member of the Republican party, and at one time was elected justice of the peace of Centerview township, but refused to accept the office. W. T. Simmerman had a host of friends in Johnson county. He was known and admired for his honorable business dealings and strong moral character not only in this county but even beyond its confines. Mr. Simmerman died April 24, 1905. His widow still survives her husband and is now making her home with her son, Joe, the subject of this review, who was born March 20, 1865.

The first school Joe Simmerman attended was a private school taught by his cousin, Miss Isabel Renick. Mr. Simmerman was born just at the close of the Civil War, in 1865, and in his childhood there were as yet few public schools established in Johnson county. At a later time, John W. McGivens was employed as teacher of the public school of which Mr. Simmerman was a pupil. He personally knew Reverend Pitts, in whose honor Pittsville was named, and Reverend J. H. Houx, Peter and Thomas Cobb, and Finis King, effective pioneer preachers of Johnson county in the early seventies. When Mr. Simmerman was a youth, much of this county was open prairie and pasture land. Wild game abounded and he tells an interesting story of how he assisted in netting quail in those days of the long ago. He states that netters always obeyed an unwritten law of quail hunters, namely: to turn loose a male and female from every covey they captured.

In 1890, Joe Simmerman and Mattie J. Hinkle, daughter of John Hinkle, a resident of Johnson county for many years, were united in marriage and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, Beulah, who is now Mrs. Middleton of Rural Route 3, Warrensburg, Missouri.

In addition to his mercantile interests in Greendoor, Mr. Simmerman owns a farm of one hundred twenty-six acres of land and is engaged in raising stock extensively and in general farming. He is at present interested in Poland China hogs and Durham cattle. Mr. Simmerman keeps pure-bred animals and is the owner of a splendid pure-bred Durham male. The farm is supplied with plenty of water and farm buildings. This past season of 1917, twenty acres of the place were in corn and four hundred sixty bushels of oats and sixty-four bushels of rye were harvested. Mr. Simmerman is a very intelligent and proficient farmer and stockman as well as a successful and prosperous merchant.

S. F. Warnick, a well-known and respected citizen of Centerview township, is a son of a prominent pioneer family of Johnson county. Mr. Warnick is one of Johnson county's own boys. He was born here in 1856, son of R. N. and Amanda Warnick, well-remembered early settlers of Post Oak township. R. N. Warnick was a son of James Warnick, Sr., a native of Tennessee, who moved from that state to Missouri in 1836. Amanda (Oglesby) Warnick, the mother of S. F. Warnick, was a daughter of Talton Oglesby, an honored pioneer of Johnson county. To R. N. and Amanda (Oglesby) Warnick were born ten children, only three of whom are now living: S. F., the subject of this review; E. N., Warrensburg, Missouri; and Mrs. Della Denton, Parsons, Kansas. R. N. Warnick was a capable and prosperous farmer and stockman, a very successful citizen. He was for many years an influential member of the Democratic party and for eight years was probate judge of Johnson county. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Warnick filled the office of justice of the peace of Post Oak township. He was an active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and for many years a highly regarded and valued deacon. His death in 1896 has been long lamented in Johnson county. Mrs. Warnick preceded her husband in death four years. She died in 1892.

Mr. Warnick, whose name introduces this sketch, attended school at Warnick school house in Johnson county. He recalls among his teachers, Professor Matthews, B. G. Woodford, and James Warren. Mr. Warnick was well acquainted with Reverends J. H. Houx and Finis King, two of the most widely-known of the pioneer preachers. Religion came first of all things with the early settlers of Johnson

county and the minister was usually the leading man of affairs and he did much to form public opinion in political as well as religious matters. The log cabin churches were very plain within and without and often not heated, even in the coldest weather, but everyone was expected to attend the services when held—and the entire community did attend, some coming a long distance in uncomfortable ox-wagons, others traveling on horseback. There was much open prairie and free pasture land in the old days and wild game of several different kinds abounded. Hunting and fishing were not wholly pastimes, sports to be indulged in on rare occasions, but occupations, often the sole means of obtaining meat for the family larder. Mr. Warnick has seen thousands of prairie chickens near his home in his boyhood days.

In 1877, S. F. Warnick was united in marriage with Mollie B. Woodford, daughter of Julius Woodford, Sr., and to this union have been born two children: Mrs. Gertrude Shock, Warrensburg, Missouri; and O. D., who is associated in partnership with Theodore Shock in the hardware business at Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Warnick are worthy members of the Presbyterian church.

A small tract of land, comprising sixty acres, was given S. F. Warnick by his father and the year following his marriage the son built a house on it, a tiny structure scarcely large enough for two, and this was the Warnick home for several years, while Mr. Warnick was engaged in farming and stock raising on this place. In 1885, the Warnicks moved to Warrensburg, where S. F. Warnick and his brother, E. N., were associated in partnership in the hardware business. The firm continued to conduct a mercantile establishment in this city until 1911, when the elder brother moved to his present country home four miles from Warrensburg. Mr. Warnick built a modern, six-room residence on this farm, a place embracing sixty acres of land, and in their pleasant, comfortable, suburban home Mr. and Mrs. Warnick are spending the closing years of their lives, spent in useful labor, in quiet ease and contentment.

Sixty-one years ago, S. F. Warnick first saw the light of day in Johnson county. Countless changes have taken place in this section of the state during the past half century and all have been witnessed by Mr. Warnick. He has watched the growth of institutions, the development of woodland trails into splendid roads, and the building of cities, towns, and villages out on the wide, unfenced prairie land. As did his

father before him, Mr. Warnick has always taken a deep interest in the advancement of his township and county and he has nobly aided materially in their growth and in placing them in the front rank with the best in the state. As was his father, he is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. Surely the father's "mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders."

Nicholas Houx Fulkerson, a late prominent farmer and stockman of Johnson county, was one of the wealthiest land owners in this section of Missouri. He was a member of one of the oldest and best families in Johnson county, a representative of one of the leading colonial families of Virginia. Mr. Fulkerson was born April 8, 1842, on his father's farm in Johnson county, a son of Dr. J. M. and Elizabeth C. (Houx) Fulkerson. Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson was born in Virginia, March 15, 1811. When he was still a babe in arms, his parents moved from Virginia to a plantation in Tennessee and then later to Missouri, locating in Lafayette county. Although born in Virginia and reared in Tennessee, Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson was always regarded as one of Missouri's own sons, for the greatest part of his life was spent in this state. He was one of the beloved pioneer physicians of Johnson county and an active man of civic affairs. Doctor Fulkerson began the practice of his profession in St. Charles county, Missouri. In 1834, he came to Johnson county and for several years made his home with Nicholas Houx, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, whose daughter he married. Dr. and Mrs. Fulkerson settled on the Houx homestead and within a few years after his coming to this county, Mr. Fulkerson manifested his gift for leadership and for three consecutive terms represented his chosen county in the Missouri State Legislature, the first man in Johnson county to be honored with this important trust. Doctor Fulkerson had been a resident of the county but six years, when his versatile abilities were so well known that he was chosen director of the Lexington Bank of Missouri and assignee of the bankrupts of Johnson county. During the ensuing years, he prospered to a remarkable degree and at the time of his death in 1886 was the owner of twenty-four hundred acres of choice land in this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Fulkerson, the subject of this review, had enjoyed the advantages of association with highly intellectual and talented parents and of higher education. He was a student at Chapel Hill College two years,

at Columbia University one year, and at St. Joe College one year. Nicholas Houx Fulkerson had pursued the medical course in college and was thoroughly fitted to begin the practice of medicine when financial losses, caused by the Civil War, caused him to change his plans and to engage in farming and stock raising. During the Civil War, Mr. Fulkerson enlisted with Company E, Fifth Missouri Infantry and served under General Price throughout the long struggle of four years. Twice, he was wounded in battle. After the conflict had closed, Mr. Fulkerson returned to the farm and for four years was engaged in general farming in Johnson county. Following this, he was successfully employed in the Texas cattle business for eight years and then he organized a stock company and operated a cattle ranch in Kansas, becoming later the manager of the same. When Mr. Fulkerson returned to Johnson county, he again engaged in general farming and was thus occupied until 1883, when he moved from the farm to Warrensburg in order that his children might have better educational advantages. He moved back to the farm in 1889, after the children had completed their work in the Warrensburg State Normal School, and one year afterward was again the leading man of his community. Apparently, Nicholas Houx Fulkerson had inherited a good share of his father's stock of brains and excellent business judgment, for he, too, became very prosperous and successful in a material way, owning at the time of his death in 1900 more than thirteen hundred acres of land. He was an influential Democrat and served as township assessor for many years.

December 25, 1866, Nicholas Houx Fulkerson and Martha A. F. Fulkerson, daughter of John and Henrietta (Ewing) Fulkerson, prominent pioneers of Lafayette county, were united in marriage and to them were born six children, five of whom are now living: Dr. F. M. Sedalia, Missouri; Dr. John H., Centerview, Missouri; Nicholas Houx, Jr., Warrensburg, Missouri; R. P., Tacoma, Washington; and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Greer, Centerview, Missouri. Henrietta O. Fulkerson died in 1884. Since the father's death in 1900, the widowed mother resides at the homestead with her two sons, John H. and Nicholas H., Jr., and her daughter, Mrs. Greer, who is the mother of one child, a daughter, Vivian Ewing.

Until the day of his death, Nicholas Houx Fulkerson was a tireless worker. He was widely known to be a man of high moral standing,

of pleasant and kindly manners, of sterling integrity, a gentleman. Like his father, Mr. Fulkerson possessed a marked talent for leadership, which clearly appeared during the war when he was one of the most respected and admired officers in the Southern camp, and again in civil life when he assumed offices of trust and responsibility within the gift of the people. His constant practice of square dealing and gentle kindness won for him a multitude of friends in Johnson county.

The Fulkerson brothers have charge of one thousand acres of valuable land and they are engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. The farm is well equipped with all needed conveniences for handling stock and it is well watered. Two hundred fifty acres of the place were planted in wheat last autumn, of 1917. This past season, John H. and Nicholas H., Jr., harvested seventy-five tons of hay and five thousand bushels of wheat, in addition to having thirty-five acres of corn land. They are industrious and intelligent agriculturists and young men of high standing in the community, well worthy of the unsullied name they bear.

At the time of this writing, in 1917, the Fulkersons were canning beans which were grown from the seed produced by beans planted by the great-grandmother Fulkerson more than a century ago. In the Fulkerson home they are known as "grandma beans."

Z. B. Hunter, a successful and prominent farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a native of West Virginia. He was born in 1853, a son of J. C. and Ruth Hunter. J. C. Hunter was a son of Nathaniel Hunter, a prosperous miller and farmer of West Virginia. In the same year in which his son was born, J. C. Hunter moved with his family to Ohio and in that state Z. B. Hunter was reared and educated. He remained in Ohio until 1878, when he moved to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. In 1884, he went to Kansas and remained three years. Mr. Hunter visited the old home in West Virginia about ten years ago and found the log cabin, in which he was born, still used as a residence and occupied.

For several years after he came to Johnson county, Mr. Hunter rented land and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1882, he purchased two hundred acres of good farm land in Centerview township, which has been his home for the past thirty-five years, with the exception of three years spent in Kansas. Mr. Hunter has been constantly at work improving this place and he now has one of the fine

country homes in Johnson county. He built a splendid residence and good farm buildings and has rotated his crops and "plowed deep," until now there is no better farm in the community. Mr. Hunter is especially interested in farming and stock raising. He has, at the time of this writing in 1917, thirty-three head of high grade cattle and has harvested thirty tons of hay, seven hundred ninety bushels of wheat and rye, and was preparing to plant seventy-five acres of his farm in wheat last autumn.

In 1880, Z. B. Hunter and Sarah J. White, daughter of John White, of Ohio, were united in marriage and to this union have been born nine children: John, Centerview, Missouri; Forest, Warrensburg, Missouri; Roland, who is now in Wyoming; Lucian, Centerview, Missouri, a United States soldier stationed at Camp Funston; Wilber, Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Bernice Renick, Odessa, Missouri; Eula, Margaretta, and Mary, at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are excellent people, kind, hospitable, and enterprising and they are enrolled among the most valuable citizens of the county. Politically, Mr. Hunter is a Democrat.

William E. Caldwell, proprietor of the "Caldwell Valley Stock Farm," is a native of Illinois. He was born in Kendall county, July 28, 1863, and reared to maturity in Grundy county, Illinois. He is the son of Lewis and Julia Ann (Shepherd) Caldwell, the former, a native of West Virginia and the latter, of Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Alex, who is a prosperous and well known farmer and stockman of Audubon, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Ara Dix, of Morris, Illinois; Frank, a prominent farmer and stockman of Morris, Illinois; Hortense Jane, who was the wife of John Woodward, and she is now deceased, her remains being laid to rest in the cemetery at Lisbon in Kendall county, Illinois; and William E., the subject of this review. Lewis Caldwell went from a farm near Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was born, to Kendall county, Illinois, and with his family, moved from Kendall county to Grundy county, where his death occurred in 1904. Mrs. Caldwell survived her husband thirteen years, when she joined him in death in February, 1917. Their remains were interred in the cemetery at Morris, Illinois.

In the public schools of Grundy county, Illinois, William E. Caldwell received his education. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age and then he began life for himself, engaged in farming



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM E. CALDWELL, AND FAMILY.

in Grundy county, Illinois. In 1907, Mr. Caldwell came to Johnson county, Missouri, where he purchased in partnership with Holderman Brothers the Smizer farm of two hundred ninety-five acres, paying fifty-three dollars an acre. In 1911, he increased his holdings by purchasing one hundred sixty acres from Charles Clark, for which he paid fifty-three dollars an acre. All told, Mr. Caldwell is farming four hundred fifty-five acres.

September 18, 1889, William E. Caldwell and Ettie M. Dix were united in marriage. She is the daughter of Oliver and Louisa S. (McKenzie) Dix, of Grundy county, Illinois. Oliver Dix was born in New York, January 5, 1822 and Louisa S. Dix was born April 5, 1838. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia B., who was born October 21, 1860; William O., who was born October 7, 1862; Ettie M., who was born February 13, 1868, the wife of the subject of this review; Susan, who was born October 3, 1872; and George R., who was born September 2, 1877. By a former marriage, Oliver Dix and Lydia (Wing) Dix were the parents of two sons: Ara W., who was born January 6, 1850; and Orville, who was born December 27, 1852. Lydia (Wing) Dix died in 1857. The death of Oliver Dix occurred February 16, 1900 and ten years later he was followed in death by his wife, Louisa S. Dix, whose death occurred August 30, 1910. Both father and mother were buried in the cemetery at Lisbon in Kendall county, Illinois. To William E. and Ettie M. (Dix) Caldwell have been born three children: William Earl, Jr., who was born March 19, 1892; George Dix, student in Warrensburg Normal and is now captain of the junior class in Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri, and is assistant coach of the football and basket ball teams, who had charge of the Warrensburg Normal Training School and made a record as an athlete, who was born September 7, 1895; and Landy Lewis, who was born August 13, 1898.

The "Caldwell Valley Stock Farm" is pleasantly and conveniently situated. It is an ideal stock farm, well watered and improved. Mr. Caldwell handles Durham and Shorthorn cattle of good grade and at the present time, in 1917, has one hundred ten head on the farm. He has not fed for beef purposes for many years, but he is contemplating doing so within a short time. Mr. Caldwell also raises mules. There is no better watered farm in this section of the country. Devil's branch, a tributary of Blackwater, runs through the place and there

are three splendid wells on the farm, one of which is three hundred forty-two feet deep and is pumped by an engine. An excellent pond is also on the "Caldwell Valley Stock Farm." Two hundred acres are in bluegrass, twenty acres in wheat, and thirty acres in corn. Mr. Caldwell is one of the best agriculturists in this part of the state and he and Mrs. Caldwell have made scores of friends in Johnson county, since their coming here but a few years ago. No family in the county is more highly esteemed and respected than the Caldwell family.

B. F. Mitchell, an enterprising and prosperous farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a son of one of Johnson county's noble pioneers, T. H. Mitchell. The son was born in Kentucky in 1854 and when a child came to Warrensburg, Missouri in 1869 with his parents, T. H. and Clementina Mitchell, who settled on a farm of three hundred twenty acres of virgin soil in Centerview township in 1870. The father built a small, rude, box-like structure, which was the Mitchell residence many years. Mr. Mitchell, Sr. engaged in stock raising extensively and in corn growing. Crops were good in those early days before the fertility of the soil was exhausted and for a few years after the Mitchells came West prices were high but in time there came the inevitable fall of prices and a period when it was extremely difficult to get hold of any money at all. Then came the financial crash of 1873, brought on by rash speculations in Western railroads and followed by ruin of hundreds of business firms and want and suffering in thousands of homes—and the Mitchell family did not escape. B. F. Mitchell knows from hard, bitter experience what real "hard times" are. At that time, ninety-five per cent. of the land in Johnson county was open prairie.

In Kentucky, Mr. Mitchell received the beginning of his education and after the family came West he attended school at Warrensburg one year. B. F. Mitchell was born and reared on a farm and in choosing his vocation for life he followed in the footsteps of his father. The elder Mitchell prospered materially in the years following the panic of 1873 and at one time owned four hundred acres of choice land in Johnson county. He was a man of invincible spirit and possessed excellent business judgment, an inheritance from his father, Shedwick Mitchell, who was a prosperous hotel proprietor practically all his life.

B. F. Mitchell is one of five children born to T. H. and Clementina Mitchell, who were united in marriage in 1841. The children were, as follow: Mrs. Sarah Ann Banfield, deceased; Mrs. Georgia A. Whitsett,

Lamar, Missouri; Pleasant, who resides in Washington; Mrs. Lucy Ann Simes, Ogden, Utah; B. F., the subject of this review; and one deceased. The mother died in 1856 and in 1857 Mr. Mitchell remarried. His second wife was Georgia Ann Stallcup, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born two children, who are now living: Henry F., Richmond, Colorado; and Charles B., Kansas City, Missouri. T. H. Mitchell was gifted with the happy faculty of making true friends and no enemies and he was for years a leading man of his community.

B. F. Mitchell owns a splendid farm in Centerview township, a place comprising two hundred forty acres of land, which is well improved and nicely kept. In 1895, he built a pleasant and comfortable home, a residence of two stories. He has a good tenant house of six rooms on the farm, in which his son-in-law resides. There are six large, well-constructed barns on the place, all in excellent repair. B. F. Mitchell harvested, this past season, nine hundred bushels of wheat, seven hundred bushels of oats, and twenty-five tons of hay, besides having seventy acres of his farm in corn. He had on the place, at the time of this writing, one hundred fifty head of hogs and sixty-five head of cattle, in addition to a large herd of horses and mules. Mr. Mitchell planted forty-five acres of his farm in wheat last autumn, of 1917.

B. F. Mitchell and Rosella Fitch were united in marriage in October, 1884. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of Crawford Fitch, who settled in Johnson county in 1874. She is one of ten children born to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Fitch, all of whom were reared to maturity and are now living: James M., Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Lavica A. Snyder, Deepwater, Missouri; George A., Eldorado Springs, Kansas; Mrs. Eliza McCord, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy A. Stout, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Marietta Plummer, Vanceburg, Kentucky; Mrs. Rachel D. Brown, Warrensburg, Missouri; Charles H., who resides in Canada; Mrs. B. F. Mitchell, the wife of the subject of this review; and Mrs. Roberta Simmerman, Columbus township. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have been born two children: Laura, who is engaged in teaching school; and Mrs. Ida Spicer, Centerview township, the wife of V. E. Spicer, who has rented the Mitchell farm and resides there. He and Mr. Mitchell are interested in stock raising and are associated in partnership in this business.

Mr. Mitchell is deeply interested in drainage and he speaks in an interesting manner of the advantages he, himself, has derived from til-

ing his farm, much of which is rich bottom land. From his own experience, he states emphatically that tiling is a paying investment and he should know for he has used five carloads of tiles on his place and has, in all, one hundred thirty-seven acres of his place drained by this method. The creek, which flows through his farm, was becoming more and more crooked and filled with soil. Since he has tiled his land, Mr. Mitchell has not lost one crop by an overflow from the creek. He places the tile in trenches not more than eighteen inches in depth, for he does not wish to remove the underground water, just the superfluous surface water.

Nearly a half century ago, B. F. Mitchell came to Johnson county. He recalls the day when there were but two roads in the western part of the county, namely: the old State road and the Lexington-Clinton road. The early settlers traveled along trails and went from place to place more by their sense of direction. As has been previously stated in this sketch, most of the land was open prairie and Mr. Mitchell and his brother-in-law once split rails enough to fence three hundred twenty acres of land. Wild game abounded and this subject has often in the old days killed hundreds of prairie chickens, and many wild turkeys, besides a few deer. He remembers the kindly hospitality of the pioneers and the countless happy times they experienced at social gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are excellent citizens and worthy people and they are numbered among the county's best families.

W. A. Robey, one of the foremost agriculturists of Johnson county and most successful citizens of Jackson township, is a Johnson county boy. He was born in this county in 1872, a son of B. F. and Ellen Robey, prominent pioneers of Johnson county who came to Missouri from Kentucky just after the close of the Civil War and settled on a farm of one hundred twenty acres in Jackson township. To B. F. and Ellen Robey were born seven children: W. A., the subject of this sketch; E. H., Holden, Missouri; Eunice, Los Angeles, California; R. E., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Victoria Katherine, Los Angeles, California; B. F., deceased; and Mrs. Imogene Murray, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. B. F. Robey was engaged in farming and stock raising for many years on his country place in Jackson township. In the latter part of his life, he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Warrensburg, but Mr. Robey was never contented with the life of an onlooker in the city and within a short time the family returned to

their homestead, and it was there the father died in 1902. He was a citizen well known for his uprightness of character and business integrity. B. F. Robey was guided by the highest moral principles in all the affairs of life. He invariably followed the Golden Rule and as a result he received that which he richly merited—the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

D. T. Boisseau was the instructor of the school held at Douglass schoolhouse in Johnson county who helped W. A. Robey make his first efforts in obtaining a good common school education. Mr. Boisseau Warrensburg, was later followed by Mr. Cook, as teacher of the Douglass school. Mr. Robey recalls Reverend Frank Russell, who was one of the leading preachers when the subject of this review was a lad. He also remembers how proud he was of the first money he ever earned, for he had truly earned every cent of it, cutting cord wood for the use of the Douglass school. He invested the money in a calf and a pig and of them took exceptionally good care. Those two animals meant far more to the boy than a herd of one hundred registered Shorthorns or pure-bred Poland Chinas mean to the present-day stockman. They represented his total capital and there was probably not an hour in the days which followed that he was not thinking about them and planning. The calf and pig thrived remarkably and in time were sold at a good profit. Henceforth, W. A. Robey was an avowed stockman-to-be and not many years passed until he was one of the most enterprising stock-dealers in Johnson county. Thus was laid the foundation for his interests later in life, but Mr. Robey is of the opinion that his school work suffered thereby. When he was twenty-one years of age, his first tract of land was given him by his father. To the gift of forty acres Mr. Robey has added forty acres more land and on this place in Jackson township he is engaged in stock raising and general farming. He has at the present time, in 1917, sixty head of high grade cattle and fifty head of hogs, of the Poland China breed. He harvested, this past autumn, four hundred fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred bushels of oats, and sixty tons of hay and he had forty-five acres of his farm in corn. Mr. Robey enlists all his energies in his work and with persistent concentration pushes to a successful issue everything he undertakes. He is a firm advocate of crop rotation and of the constant use of the manure spreader. In 1910, he built the residence, an attractive country home of eight large rooms. The Robey place is well improved and an

abundance of water and plenty of good farm buildings facilitates the handling of stock.

In November, 1901, W. A. Robey and Nellie Phillips, daughter of M. A. Phillips, were united in marriage. To this union have been born two sons, both of whom are now attending school: Frank and Waldo.

Millard Hobbs, proprietor of "Cloverdale Stock Farm" in Jackson township, is one of Johnson county's most successful and progressive farmers and stockmen. Mr. Hobbs was born in Pike county, Illinois in 1853, a son of a highly respected Mexican War veteran, D. K. Hobbs, who was a son of Solomon Hobbs, a native of Kentucky, who, in early pioneer days, moved to Illinois, where he became a very prominent farmer. The Hobbs family trace their descent back to three brothers, who came to America in the earliest colonial days and from whom the Hobbs family in this country have all descended. The three Hobbs brothers were natives of Germany. Millard Hobbs' father was a leader in his community in Illinois and for many years filled the office of township assessor. Mr. Hobbs, Sr. enlisted in the Mexican War and he and a brother, David, left home together to answer the country's call. Mr. Hobbs came back alone. He had buried his brother out on the plains. He died before the troops reached Mexico, from exhaustion, due to the long march. Mr. Hobbs returned to his farm after the war ended and became prosperous and influential. He and Mrs. Hobbs were the parents of nine children four of whom are now living: Millard, the subject of this review; Mrs. Catherine Howard, Holden, Missouri; Edith, Holden, Missouri; and Frank, Kingsville, Missouri. The father died in 1893. Mrs. Hobbs had preceded her husband in death a few years, in March, 1887.

The Hobbs family came to Johnson county in 1868. At Raulston schoolhouse in Johnson county, Millard Hobbs attended school. R. T. Fryer was employed as teacher there when Mr. Hobbs was a school-boy. He knew personally several of the pioneer preachers, among them: Reverend W. W. Sisk, Reverend Pitts, and the Cobb brothers. When Millard Hobbs was a youth, practically all of Johnson county was open prairie and wild game of many different kinds abounded. One year, the Hobbs family obtained all their meat from game and never left the doorstep to hunt for the animals, and wild prairie chickens. As a lad, he has often seen the virgin sod broken by men and boys, who

drove yokes of oxen while at this work. Crops were abundant in the early days, when the soil was new. Mr. Hobbs made his first money raising wheat, which he sold for one dollar and ten cents a bushel. He enjoys recalling the happy times of his youth, when the boys and girls would ride horseback across the prairie to attend dances and parties. Mr. Hobbs states that in those days of perfect freedom the moral conditions were apparently far better than today. In 1892, he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Kansas and two years later sold this tract and bought one hundred thirty acres of land in Cass county, Missouri. Mr. Hobbs sold his Cass county farm six years ago and moved to Johnson county, where he purchased two hundred ninety acres of land in Jackson township. He is devoting his attention to raising cattle, hogs, and grain. He has at present a large herd of registered Herefords and more than fifty head of hogs. The farm is well equipped for handling stock, having three large barns in good repair and the fencing well in order. Mr. Hobbs harvested eight hundred bushels of oats and fifty tons of hay this season, of 1917. He had fifty acres in corn and is planting, at the time of this writing, thirty-five acres of his place in wheat.

In 1884, Millard Hobbs and Alberta Sutlief, of Kansas, were united in marriage. Mrs. Hobbs is a daughter of George Sutlief. To this union have been born ten children: Mrs. Mable Beasley, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Cora Curran, Santiago, California; Mrs. Cula Grey, Mt. Grove, Missouri; Mack, who is serving in the army of the United States; Mrs. Helen Carter, Holden, Missouri; Morrill, Holden, Missouri; Hazel, Kenneth, and Gilbert, all at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs are excellent citizens and they are rearing one of the best families in the county. They are well known and highly regarded among the most substantial and public-spirited people of the township.

James M. Shepherd, the assistant postmaster of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born December 12, 1865, in Simpson township, Johnson county. He is a son of William Morgan and Mary Arena (Herndon) Shepherd, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Johnson county.

Mr. Shepherd, with whom this review is concerned, learned the printer's trade in youth and began work on the "Warrensburg Standard" at the age of fourteen years, in 1881. This paper was edited by Major Roderick Baldwin, a pioneer newspaper man of Johnson county.

For twenty-seven years, Mr. Shepherd was an employe in the office and owner of the "**Standard.**" He was an honest, fearless, aggressive editor, whose editorials were widely read and excited much comment. He was never afraid to boldly state that which he believed to be right and his opinion was ever favored with the greatest respect. Mr. Shepherd has been the assistant postmaster for the past eleven years, having been appointed assistant by Joe H. Smith, postmaster, in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd reside in Warrensburg at 136 Grover street.

John L. Fickas, of Warrensburg township, was born in the home of his father on the farm which is now owned by the son in Warrensburg township, on July 17, 1859. He is the son of James and Nancy (Baker) Fickas. James Fickas was born in 1833 in Boone county, Missouri, and when four years of age came to Johnson county with his father and mother, Adam and Susan (McDonald) Fickas, who located first in Warrensburg township and then one year later, in 1838, settled on a farm one-fourth mile east of the present location of "Bowmansville," the store and shop of Mr. Bowman, and on this place both the mother and father died. Mrs. Adam Fickas died in 1875 and twenty years later, in 1895, she was joined in death by her husband. They were buried in the cemetery on the homestead. At the time of his death, Adam Fickas was the owner of thirteen hundred acres of land in Johnson county. Nancy (Baker) Fickas was born in Tennessee, the daughter of James Baker. She was married to James Fickas in Pettis county and to them were born six children: Jacob, deceased; Sarah, who is married and now Mrs. Raabe, residing in Iowa; John, the subject of this review; Laura Belle, the wife of W. M. Wallace, of Vernon county, Missouri; Luvenia, the wife of J. C. Leary, of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Malinda Ellen, the wife of Hill Hunter, of Knob Noster, Missouri. A more comprehensive history of the Fickas family will be found in the sketch of Adam Fickas, which appears elsewhere in this volume. James Fickas died February 21, 1917. Nancy (Baker) Fickas died June 27, 1907. James Fickas was stricken with total blindness on March 30, 1864 and he was cared for to the end of his days by his son, John Fickas. He was an industrious and energetic man and even after he was blind he was able to cut wood and gather corn and do a man's work on the farm. There has never been in Johnson county a more remarkable exemplification of patient, courageous endurance, of strong will-power, of true fortitude. Mr. Fickas was truly a "man worth while."



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. FICKAS.

In district school Number 55, John Fickas received his education. He has always lived on the farm where he now resides and was never away over ten days in his life, remaining with his parents as long as they lived and on the homestead, which he inherited, ever since they have been gone. The farm, which comprises one hundred sixty acres of land that were partly entered by the father from the government and partly by the grandfather, the land costing one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. John Fickas has in his possession the old land patents, signed by the President of the United States many years ago. On this place, Mr. Fickas is engaged in farming and stock raising, devoting much attention to raising cattle, hogs, horses, and mules.

March 21, 1886, John Fickas and Mary E. Galyon were united in marriage. Mrs. Fickas is the daughter of George Galyon, who died when she was an infant. To John and Mary E. Fickas have been born five children: James A., who is city mail carrier of Warrensburg; Lulu R., the wife of Earl C. Joy and they reside in Idaho; W. C., who is unmarried and resides in Idaho; Ernest E., who married Cecil Curtis and resides in Montana; and Ethel B., who lives at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fickas are highly respected and esteemed in Johnson county, where the Fickas family has long been held in the highest regard. Mr. Fickas is a worthy member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Holt Davis, a well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Jackson township, is one of Johnson county's own sons, a member of a prominent pioneer family of Jackson township. Mr. Davis was born here November 28, 1847, a son Michael and Maria Davis, who came to this part of Missouri from Illinois in 1846 and settled on a farm of one hundred twenty acres of land. Although Holt Davis has passed the allotted three score years and ten, he is still a young man, as active and alert both mentally and physically as many men of fifty, yet he is perhaps the oldest man in Jackson township who can claim this township as his birthplace. Michael Davis was a very successful farmer and stockman and a highly respected citizen of Johnson county. He died August 10, 1904.

Mr. Davis, the subject of this review, attended school at Miller and Baker school houses in Jackson township. His first teacher was Jasper Ferguson. Holt Davis was born on the farm and his boyhood

was spent much as the average boy on the farm spends his youth. His time was divided between attendance at the country school and assisting with the work on the farm. In 1881, he left the country and moved to Pittsville, where he entered the mercantile business in which he was engaged four years and then he returned to the farm to remain permanently. Mr. Davis owns an excellent stock farm, a place comprising two hundred seventy-three acres located near Pittsville. A portion of his place is rented and of the remainder the larger part is grazing land. He has extensive stock interests and is raising a large herd of Shorthorns on his place.

In 1873, Holt Davis and Julia A. Warford were united in marriage. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of William A. and Martha J. Warford, who came from Colorado to Missouri and settled in Johnson county in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are worthy and valued members of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

The first money which Holt Davis earned was made raising wheat on a small tract of four acres of land. He received two dollars and ten cents a bushel for his grain and the next year increased his acreage to fourteen acres from which he reaped not one bushel of grain. Thoroughly disheartened, Mr. Davis gave up the production of wheat then and for all time. Having been a resident of this county seventy years, Holt Davis knows perhaps as much about the changes which have taken place in the county as any one now living. He remembers when the main highway was the only road in this part of the state. Houses were far apart and if one traveled any great distance he went by stage-coach. Oxen were used for farm work, especially in breaking sod. The one thing constantly feared and dreaded was the destructive prairie fire. Mr. Davis has many, many times helped fight this common foe of the pioneer. He and Mrs. Davis are numbered among the best citizens of Johnson county.

J. M. Williams and **Cyrus Williams**, prosperous farmers and stockmen of Jackson township, are worthy representatives of a sterling pioneer family of Johnson county. They are widely known even far beyond the confines of this county as the "Williams boys." J. M. Williams was born in Johnson county in 1850, a son of Jesse and Anne Williams, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Williams came to Missouri in 1837 and settled on a tract of land comprising two hundred forty-four acres located in Jackson township, a portion

of which was purchased and the remainder entered from the government by the former. Those early days were the halcyon days of the stockman in Johnson county. Unlimited grazing land was at the disposal of the first settlers and it was duly appreciated and utilized. To Jesse and Anne Williams were born nine children, six of whom are now living: J. P., Jolly, Clay county, Texas; J. M., of this review; Mrs. Martha Wakeman, Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Amanda J. Boisseau, Warrensburg, Missouri; Cyrus, of whom further mention will be made in this sketch; and Dr. George, a leading physician of Odessa, Missouri. The father died in 1897 and the mother departed this life in 1908. When Jesse Williams came to Johnson county, Missouri, the tract of land which he purchased and entered was chiefly of swampy nature and overgrown with brush, and timber, but he diligently went to work to make the place habitable and almost entirely with his own hands wrought from the gloomy and rather forbidding forested land one of the best farms in Jackson township. In a great measure, he was "the architect of his own fortunes," and for many years the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Williams were closely interwoven with the rise and progress of Johnson county's industrial and financial interests. They reared and educated a large family, every member an industrious, successful, honorable citizen. In addition to work of his farm, Mr. Williams followed his trade, which was that of carpentering, in the new western home, and he was well known as a careful and skilful workman.

The Williams boys attended school which was held at Washington schoolhouse in Johnson county. J. M. Williams vividly recalls his first day at school and his first instructor, who was Mr. Roundtree. Miss Nannie Pitts afterward taught the Washington school during J. M. Williams' schoolboy days. He remembers many of the pioneer preachers, among whom he was personally acquainted with Reverends Warren Pitts and Minton. The young people of the early days had many pleasures and enjoyed attending church, parties, country dances, and "bees" of various kinds. The Williams brothers often drove yokes of oxen in the days gone by, especially when they were breaking sod. The first money earned by J. M. Williams was well earned. He received it for cutting corn and invested it in a calf, which he later sold realizing a good profit. From this humble beginning, his interest in stock has grown and developed and he is now recognized as one of the most progressive stockmen of the township.

Cyrus Williams was born in 1854 and has been afflicted with blindness for many years. For a long time, he and his older brother, J. M., have together resided at the old homestead in Jackson township, in the home built by their father long ago. On their farm is still standing the log cabin in which all the children of the Williams family were born. This past season, the Williams brothers harvested fifteen hundred bushels of oats and they had thirty acres of the place in corn. They have planted, this autumn, sixty acres in wheat. The Williams farm is one of the best cultivated and most valuable tracts of land in Johnson county, consisting of one hundred forty-seven and forty-four hundredths acres. The Williams brothers gave personal attention to their place until recently, when they determined to rent the land and retire from the active labors of the farm. They still look after their agricultural and stock interests, but perform no manual labor, contented with managing their business affairs and unostentatiously enjoying the fruitage of their former activities.

J. N. Williams, a prominent lumberman of Johnson county, is one of the most enterprising and successful citizens of Jackson township. Mr. Williams is a native of North Carolina. He was born in 1866 in Surry county, a son of James D. and Nancy (Ridenhour) Williams, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, in which state they were reared, educated, and married. James D. Williams was a son of Williamson Williams, a native of North Carolina and of Welsh and Scotch descent. In 1869, the father of J. N. Williams came to Johnson county, Missouri from North Carolina with his wife and children and they settled on a farm in Jackson township. Two years later, the grandfather, Williamson Williams, joined them in the new Western home and spent the remainder of his life in Johnson county. To James D. and Nancy Williams were born seven children, four of whom are now living: J. H., Kingsville, Missouri; J. N., the subject of this review; Mrs. Lydia Paul, Kingsville, Missouri; and Mrs. Minnie G. Majors, Lonejack, Missouri. The father died in 1883 at the Williams homestead in Jackson township.

George Sage was instructing the school held at Fairview schoolhouse in Jackson township, Johnson county, when J. N. Williams first attended school. In those schoolboy days, Mr. Williams often stood in the doorway of the schoolhouse and watched the deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens that often left the forest nearby and came within

the view of the children. Wild game abounded in Johnson county in the early days. Mr. Williams states that in his youth the settlers could travel in a straight line from the Williams farm to Holden, a distance of thirteen miles, and to do so had to ford the numerous streams along the way. He recalls the time when Holden was a small village and when there was not one building in the town that was not a frame building. The first brick structure was a novelty.

After his father's death in 1883, J. N. Williams assumed the management of the home place. He was at that time a young man, seventeen years of age, and for many years remained at the homestead. Early in life, he became interested in the lumber business and engaged in buying logs and shipping them to different sawmills in the country. At first, he conducted the lumber business in connection with farming and stock raising, but after a few years of experience he devoted his entire attention to the lumber industry. He has operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Mr. Williams buys the logs on the ground, cuts and ships them, and he is at present employed by the largest walnut-mills in the United States, furnishing walnut logs for the Penrod Mills of Kansas City, Missouri. There the logs are made into gun stocks for musket barrels and shipped to the Rock Island Arsenal.

On his farm of sixty acres of land in Jackson township, J. N. Williams is raising fine Poland China hogs and an excellent strain of Plymouth Rock chickens. In addition to the lumber business, stock raising, and poultry raising, Mr. Williams is intensely interested in horticulture, for which from boyhood he has had a decided liking. To him this department of husbandry has a peculiar fascination and to gratify himself he is planting ten acres of his place in orchard, which he hopes in time will be one of the finest and most valuable of the small orchards in Johnson county.

In 1886, J. N. Williams was united in marriage with Nora C. Wagner and to this union were born seven children, four sons of whom are now living: Albert F., Kingsville, Missouri; Otto W., Kansas City, Missouri; Leslie M., Kingsville, Missouri; and J. D., Kingsville, Missouri. The mother and two children met with a tragic death by drowning in 1903. Four years afterward, in 1907, the marriage of J. N. Williams and Armelia Ellis, daughter of Frederic Ellis, of Prior Lake, Minnesota, was solemnized and to them have been born four

children: Roy E., Mildred L., Evelyn E., and Dorothy L., all at home with their parents.

Mr. Williams built one of the most beautiful homes in this part of the state on his farm in 1914. This residence is a structure of stucco and the interior woodwork is either walnut or oak veneer. The massive walnut door of the front entrance is three feet in width and made from a log obtained at Horton, Kansas. Mr. Williams aided in sawing down the tree and the log was shipped to the Penrod Mills of Kansas City. The living room is wainscoted with panels of walnut to a height of five feet and the natural grain of the wood is perfect. The dining room is so finished, but in oak. Some of the rooms are finished in walnut and others in oak veneer, and the doors are so finished that they correspond with the woodwork of the room. Mr. Williams has a handsome library table constructed from a walnut stump which was taken out of the ground. The workmanship, besides the material used displayed in its construction is far above the average.

Honorable Reuben B. Fulkerson, a late prominent and public-spirited citizen of Johnson county, was a leading pioneer whose life story is full of historic interest, a man of far more than local repute an honored and respected patriarch of the long ago. Mr. Fulkerson was a native of Virginia. He was born October 22, 1812 near Albington, Virginia and when he was still a little child his parents moved from their plantation home to the hills of Tennessee and in that state Reuben B. Fulkerson grew to young manhood. His early years were spent on his father's farm in Tennessee. The advantages and opportunities of his youth were limited but he made the most of all he had. His chances for obtaining an education were restricted to a few months' attendance at the log schoolhouse of the pioneer settlement but by firmness of purpose and energy of character, which were always strikingly his most predominant characteristics, he succeeded in acquiring sufficient knowledge of the common branches to serve as the basis for further education obtained in later life by wide reading and close observation and practical experience.

In early manhood, Reuben B. Fulkerson came to Johnson county Missouri. He entered the mercantile business and was the first merchant in Columbus township. A few years afterward he located at Lonejack, Missouri and for a long time was one of the leading merchants of that place. He took the lead in many public enterprises and

became widely and favorably known in Missouri. He was essentially a man of the people and the possessor of the happy faculty of winning and retaining countless friends. His honor and integrity were never impeached and the best element in Johnson county rallied to his support in the election of 1850 and he was elected representative of Johnson county for the session of the state Legislature which met in 1850 and 1851. Mr. Fulkerson rode horseback to Jefferson City to attend the meeting.

Honorable Reuben B. Fulkerson was united in marriage in 1838 with Polly Cockrell a sister of General Francis M. Cockrell, and to this union were born four children: Helen B., deceased, wife of Frank Bradley; Mary Anne; Nancy Margaret; and Elizabeth. Mary Anne Fulkerson and W. L. Robinson were united in marriage and to them were born three children, all of whom are now deceased. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Carrie Ellen, married James Boswell and they were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Samuel and Walker L., both of Lonejack, Missouri; Mary D. and Shannon, of Lonejack, Missouri. Seven years after Mr. Robinson's death, Mrs. Robinson returned to the old homestead and is now residing with her two sisters, Nancy Margaret and Elizabeth. Reuben B. Fulkerson died August 22, 1902. His wife died in 1897.

The three sisters, Mrs. Robinson, Miss "Lizzie," and Miss Nancy, are delightful conversationalists and they enjoy recalling incidents and friends of other days. They state that Basin Knob school house was the first to be erected in this part of the country. "Uncle Jube," an old colored man who was one of the slaves of the Fulkerson household, drove a team of oxen hitched to a huge log which was thus dragged over the tall prairie grass in order to make a trail so the Cockrell boys might find their way to school. The boys afterward became known throughout the country. They were General and Colonel Cockrell. James Cockrell was probably the first of the Cockrells to settle in Johnson county. Relative to the Basin Knob school house, there are rocks from the old chimney of that building still to be seen near the home of the Fulkerson sisters. The story is related that at the time General Francis M. Cockrell was born one of the old "darker" slaves begged permission from his master and mistress to name the new arrival. The privilege was granted and as the old negro wrote the name of his choice in the family Bible he declared earnestly that the

baby boy would some day be president of the United States. Time and history have proven that the African prophet was not far amiss, in his prediction. "Uncle Jube" carried Miss "Lizzie," then a tiny child, on horseback to witness the wedding of General Cockrell.

Horseback riding was the customary mode of traveling, when the Fulkerson sisters were girls, and they have in their girlhood been practically all over this part of the state, on horseback. They remember when the prairie was covered with many different kinds of flowers, which the young people delighted in gathering. They have witnessed the breaking of virgin sod and the burning of the tall prairie grass in order to prevent the ever feared prairie fires and they used to go in a wagon drawn by yokes of oxen to attend church.

The present solid prosperity enjoyed by the residents of Johnson county is attributed almost wholly to the pioneer settlers. In the early days of settlement, when there was little to welcome the stranger and much to discourage the sturdy, self-reliant men and women who came to make new homes in the "western wilderness," there came the Fulkersons and Cockrells to cast their lot in with hardy, intrepid pioneers, whose fearless, independent spirit has caused cities, towns, and villages to rise and fertile farms to be where once the wild beast and still wilder man roamed in utter ignorance of that which was soon to supplant their forest home. Reuben B. Fulkerson was a typical pioneer, a man of strong personality and, though deprived of educational advantages in his youth, his keen observation, range of reading, contact with the world, and intimate touch with nature, stored his mind with a fund of valuable knowledge. He did much to aid the growth and development of Johnson county.

Adam Fickas, one of the late honored and brave pioneers of Johnson county, Missouri, was born July 17, 1799 in Virginia. He was the son of Adam, Sr. and Eve Fickas, both of whom were natives of York county, Pennsylvania. Adam and Eve Fickas were united in marriage in Pennsylvania and from that state moved to Virginia, thence to Henderson county, Kentucky, their little son, Adam, Jr., accompanying them to Kentucky. On their plantation there, both the father and mother died, the mother in 1814 and the father two years afterward.

In the autumn of 1818, Adam Fickas, Jr. and his sister came from Kentucky to Missouri, riding a pack-horse. They located in Boone county, where they remained nearly six years. In early manhood, he

was united in marriage with Susan McDonald, who was born in the state of New York, but reared in Kentucky. Susan (McDonald) Fickas was the daughter of Joseph McDonald, a prominent citizen of Kentucky in the early days. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Fickas moved to Indiana, where they resided for one year, when they returned to Missouri and Adam Fickas entered a large tract of land from the government, upon which they settled. At the time of their marriage, all the possessions of Adam Fickas would not have been worth more than fifty dollars, consisting of a dog, ax, and gun. But he possessed some things of which no amount of money could measure the value—industry, courage, pluck, and endurance. For three years, all the meat that was consumed by the family, he obtained by hunting. Black bear, deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens were to be found in abundance and Mr. Fickas was a hunter of established reputation. On his hunting expeditions, he often experienced many thrilling adventures. He never tired of relating of one encounter with a wounded bear. Mr. Fickas had wounded the animal, but not seriously, just enough to enrage the beast, which turned upon one of his dogs and was hugging it to death. With all the cunning and quiet alertness of the man of the forest, Adam Fickas softly crept up behind the bear and with one blow from his knife, the dog's life was saved.

The land, which Mr. Fickas entered from the government, cost him from twelve and a half cents to twenty-five cents an acre for the greater portion of the tract, although a part cost three dollars an acre. The Fickas estate comprised thirteen hundred acres of land, most of which was improved, at the time of his death. He and Susan (McDonald) Fickas were the parents of thirteen children: Levi, Jacob, James, Martha, Mrs. Ann Prosser, Mrs. Sarah Sanders, Adam, Jr., Mrs. Mary Beardsley, and Melinda, and four children died in infancy. The nine children above named were all living in 1882, but death has since broken the family circle, of the members of which but few now remain. The mother died in 1875. October 31, 1875 Adam Fickas was again married, his second wife being Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in Indiana and reared in Johnson county, Missouri. In 1895, his death occurred at the age of ninety-five years. Elizabeth (Bowman) Fickas was a member of the Dunkard church. Adam Fickas always remained true to his belief as a member of the Primitive Baptist church, of which he was a valued and worthy member and liberal sup-

porter. He built one church in Johnson county at his own expense, the structure costing him more than a thousand dollars, which for pioneer times was an enormous outlay. Mr. Fickas was ever held in the highest esteem in this county, for which he did so much.

Charles H. Beall, a late, well-known merchant, painter, and agriculturist of Elm, Missouri, was one of the honored and respected pioneers of Johnson county. Mr. Beall was a native of Missouri and a worthy representative of one of the state's first families. He was born in 1858 in Carroll county Missouri, a son of Brutus and Lucy A. Beall, who came to Carroll county before the outbreak of the Civil War. The Bealls came from Indiana to Missouri and they returned to the old home in Indiana before the Civil War and there remained until its close, when in 1874 they again came West and settled on a farm of two hundred acres of land in Johnson county. On this place, the father and mother spent the rest of their lives. There, the children were reared and at Lincoln school, held near the Beall home, they were educated in the common branches. Until he was twenty-three years of age, C. H. Beall, the subject of this review, remained at home with his parents assisting his father with the work on the home place in Johnson county.

In 1883, the marriage of C. H. Beall and Eliza Jones, daughter of Daniel S. Jones, a pioneer of Johnson county of 1858, was solemnized. Mrs. Beall is one of ten children born to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Jones, six of whom are now living: Jonathan D., deceased; Hamilton C., Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Rose, Holden, Missouri; Martha, Kingsville, Missouri; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Susan, Kingsville, Missouri; Dan T., deceased; Samuel W., Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza (Jones) Beall, the widow of the subject of this review and Charles W., deceased. To C. H. and Eliza (Jones) Beall were born four children, three of whom are living: Samuel W., Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Effie J. Morris, Salisbury, Missouri; and Bonnie B., the widowed mother's companion in the home at Elm, Missouri. Samuel W. Beall married Bertie Wagoner and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, Beatrice. He is the owner of a farm in Johnson county. Mr. C. H. Beall died August 30, 1916 and since his death Mrs. Beall has continued to conduct the mercantile business at Elm, Missouri and she has the farm rented. She and Miss Bonnie are comfortably residing at their pleasant home in Elm.

In addition to his farm labors, C. H. Beall was engaged in painting and conducting a general store at Elm. He purchased ninety-eight acres of land in Jackson township and all his life was interested in farming and stock raising. He was a clear-brained, strong-willed, public-spirited citizen, who took great pride in the prosperity and growth of his township and county. Mr. Beall was one of the "boosters" whose spirit and determination secured the splendid High School building at Elm and he assisted in its erection. He and Mrs. Beall opened their home to the teachers and students of Elm High School and did all in their power to make the school a success. The loss of Mr. Beall has been deeply felt and keenly lamented in Johnson county.

Mrs. Eliza (Jones) Beall obtained her education at Lincoln school-house. Her first instructor was Milo Martin and later instructors, Edward Evers, Dan Jones, Dr. Wallace, and Dr. Williams. She recalls the pioneer preachers, who often visited at the Jones' home, among whom were Reverends Ziba Brown, Crowe, and Newton Cobb. Mrs. Beall remembers that, in her girlhood, horseback riding was the principal mode of traveling and she used to go every place horse back. The so-called "literary societies" were the leading social events of her youth and she has had many happy times attending the meetings. Stock ran at large over the vast tracts of land then unfenced and wild game abounded. A brother of Mrs. Beall kept the family larder bountifully provisioned with meat obtained on hunting expeditions.

Everything that has life, all things that are, have stamped upon them an inevitable end. The rock-ribbed mountains of the ages had a beginning and in the course of centuries come to be level plains. The king of the forest, the majestic oak, was once a tiny acorn, then a delicate shoot, anon a tree capable of withstanding the fury of the tempests, but it soon will fall and moulder back to the elements from which it sprang. As with the hills and oaks, so with man. Human life is but a span, a few days—and then it is no more. Born, lived a while, and died—thus in brief is told the life story of earth's children. C. H. Beall, the subject of this memoir, was once a potent factor in the world of activity. For many years, he was one of Johnson county's busy, enterprising men. He performed his daily duties uncomplainingly and did the right as he saw and understood the right and he made the world better for his presence. Now he sleeps the sleep of a good, just and honest man.

James Simpson, in whose honor Simpson township was named, was a native of Virginia. In 1832, he came to Johnson county, Missouri with his widowed mother, his brothers and sisters, and a numerous company of slaves. They entered a large tract of land, comprising six hundred eighty acres of land, from the government and on this farm the mother and son resided all the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Simpson was a highly valued and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Simpson home was the favorite stopping-place for the pioneer preachers. James Simpson always took an interested part in civic affairs and his opinion on all matters pertaining to agriculture was greatly respected. He was one of the leaders in the movement for a county fair and in the breeding of high grade stock. Long before the railroad had penetrated the prairie lands of Missouri, Mr. Simpson returned to Kentucky to purchase pure bred stock, both horses and cattle, which he brought to Johnson county. At one time, he served as justice of the peace and was ever afterward known as Squire Simpson. Squire Simpson was a typical country squire, keeping a pack of greyhounds and enjoying a deer chase with the utmost zest in those days when the forests abounded in wild game. Politically, Squire Simpson was a Democrat. He was a firm advocate of temperance and the Good Templars was the only order of which he was a member. He was never married.

In 1861, both mother and son died and the Simpson homestead was sold, part of the farm being purchased by Mrs. Hannah Lynn, who paid six thousand dollars for six hundred acres, and the remainder, eighty acres, was sold to John H. Davis. The following families are of Simpson extraction: Brown, Ramsey, Young, Shepherd, Collins, Foster, Herndon, Roberts, Roach, Hamley, Cheatham, Offutt, Profit, Mulkey, and Colburn. But there is not one person now living to perpetuate the name of Simpson. William Simpson, the only brother, of James Simpson, was murdered in Kentucky by a thief, who was trying to steal his money. James B. Simpson, the only nephew of James Simpson, Sr., was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil War and when the war closed conducted a hotel in Warrensburg. His death occurred near Columbus a few years afterward.

John E. Stewart, a successful farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, was born March 28, 1858 in Hazel Hill township, Johnson county, a son of Benjamin M. and Jane (Barker) Stewart, both of

whom were natives of Kentucky. Benjamin M. Stewart was born in Logan county, and in the state of Kentucky was reared, educated, and married. He moved to Missouri, a few years after his marriage with Jane Barker, driving a team of thoroughbred horses through from Kentucky. This team was one of the best ever brought to Missouri and, before the horses had been acclimated, winter came and they almost froze to death. There was no good barn for them and frequently the family's bed clothing was used to blanket them. Mr. Stewart purchased a farm of forty acres, located in Hazel Hill township, a place owned by James M. Devasher, and one mile northeast of Hazel Hill Mr. and Mrs Stewart spent the remainder of their lives. To Benjamin M. and Jane (Barker) Stewart were born four children, who are now living: Mrs. Margaret Ellen Gibson, Simpson township, Johnson county; George H., who is engaged in mining at Leadville, Colorado; John E., the subject of this review; and Mrs. Annie Austin, Fayetteville, Missouri. Both father and mother are now deceased. Mrs. Stewart died in 1901 and burial was made in Liberty cemetery.

In the public schools of Fayetteville, Missouri, John E. Stewart received his education. At the age of twenty years, he began life for himself, engaged in farming on the home place. Mr. Stewart has lived all his life in Hazel Hill township. In 1884, he purchased his present country home, a place comprising ninety-seven acres of land formerly owned by William Walters, and later increased his holdings by purchasing a tract of one hundred twenty acres. The Stewart farm now comprises two hundred seventeen acres of land one mile southwest of Fayetteville. At one time, this place was well timbered, but most of the timber has been removed. Judge Trapp originally owned the Stewart farm, which is practically all upland, well-watered, and nicely improved, and on it Mr. Stewart is raising fine cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep. At the present time, he has twenty head of cattle, nearly fifty head of hogs, and one hundred head of Shropshire sheep. Annually, he sells the old sheep and keeps the ewe lambs. Fifty acres of his place are in pasture, thirty-five acres in hay, and the balance in oats and corn. The farm is well equipped for handling stock. The residence was built in 1887. It is an attractive, comfortable structure of two stories and six spacious rooms.

In 1878, John E. Stewart was united in marriage with Mamie Irwin and to them were born two children: George Eldon, Lafayette

county, Missouri; and John Cleo, Kansas City, Missouri. Three years after marriage, the mother died. In 1898, Mr. Stewart was married to Adelia A. Rice, the daughter of J. E. and Huldah A. Rice, who are now residing in Camden county, Missouri, the former at the advanced age of eighty years. J. E. Rice was born in Morgan county, Missouri and Mrs. Rice is a native of Ohio. They are the parents of eleven children, all of whom are now living, the youngest being past thirty years of age: Mrs. Mamie Malcom, Benton county, Missouri; Mrs. Bettie Overton, Benton county, Missouri; Charlie, Cass county, Missouri; David Samuel, Fox Valley, Oregon; Grace Beatrice, Climax Springs, Missouri; Mrs. John E. Stewart, the wife of the subject of this review; William Archibald, Camden county, Missouri; Mrs. Effie Allison Brown, Camden county, Missouri; Tressie Ola, Climax Springs, Missouri; Dr. James Wesley, who is serving with the Red Cross in France; and Mrs. Julia Wood, Benton county, Missouri. To John E. and Adelia A. Stewart have been born seven children: Harley Overton, Glenn, Eva Jane, John Edward, Jr., Rice Allison, William Wilshire, and Eugene Andrew. Mrs. Stewart's father, J. E. Rice, is a veteran of the Confederate army, with which he served for three and a half years. Both the Stewart and Rice families have long been highly respected and widely known in this state and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Stewart are held in the highest esteem in Hazel Hill township, where Mr. Stewart has resided for nearly sixty years.

Samuel M. Dalhouse, one of Johnson county's most intelligent agriculturists and the owner of one of the beautiful country homes of Hazel Hill township, is a member of a well-known and respected pioneer family of Hazel Hill township. He was born in 1861 in Grundy county, Missouri, a son of Samuel F. and Martha (Swetnam) Dalhouse, who settled in Johnson county in 1867 on a farm of eighty acres of land, in Hazel Hill township, a part of the Collins land. Samuel F. Dalhouse was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 17, 1828 and came to Missouri from Virginia and first located in Grundy county, coming later to this county. Mr. Dalhouse was widely known as a prominent and prosperous stockman and wheat grower in the early days. To Samuel F. and Martha Dalhouse were born six children, who were as follow: Samuel M., of this review; Mrs. Mary Virginia Burchfield, the wife of the popular salesman of autos and musical instruments, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Anna E. Kemper, the

wife of James A. Kemper, one of the leading attorneys of Independence, Missouri; Charles E., who died in infancy; Thomas J., a farmer and stockman of Lafayette county, who married Minnie Dobbs of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Mrs. Sophia Blanche Russell, the wife of Winfrey B. Russell, one of the progressive merchants of Warrensburg. In 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Dalhouse moved from the farm to Warrensburg and there the father's death occurred in March, 1903. He was at that time owner of nearly one thousand acres of land. At the age of seventy-five years, he was still active and alert. Mr. Dalhouse was a big-hearted, kind, forceful character, a man well esteemed for his thrift, economy, and steadfastness of purpose. The widowed mother, who is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, now makes her home in Warrensburg, Missouri. She was born in 1841 and has just recently passed the seventy-sixth milestone in life. Mrs. Dalhouse is one of Johnson county's noblest and most estimable, elderly women, a lady worthy of the highest honor and respect.

Samuel M. Dalhouse attended the Coleman district school and later, Spalding's Commercial College at Kansas City. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1895, Mr. Dalhouse purchased his present farm home, a place embracing one hundred sixty acres of land, formerly known as the Thomas W. Glover place. All the improvements now on the farm have been placed there by Mr. Dalhouse and this is one of the best improved farms in Hazel Hill township. The residence, an attractive structure of six rooms, was built in 1913 and the large barn in 1900. There are numerous farm buildings—sheds, cribs, granary—and the place is always well kept. Mr. Dalhouse is devoting his time to general farming and stock raising. Probably the most delightful feature about the Dalhouse place is the beautifully shaded lawn. There are eight different species of trees growing in the yard.

In November, 1888, Samuel M. Dalhouse and Annie McKay Yancey were united in marriage. Mrs. Dalhouse was a daughter of Stephen L. and Catherine Yancey, of Lafayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Yancey came to Missouri from Virginia in 1866. Both are now deceased and their remains rest in Mt. Tabor cemetery. Mrs. Dalhouse died at the age of thirty-three years, leaving four little ones, three of whom the father has reared to maturity and educated: Geal, the wife of Lucius Wilson, of Hazel Hill township; Clare, the wife of John J.

Ramsey, of Columbus township; Virginia, who is at home with her father; and Annie McKay, who died at the age of thirteen years. The mother's death occurred in 1897. The father deserves much praise and respect for the splendid manner in which he has done his duty in regard to his motherless children and he may well be proud of his girls, to whom he has been both father and mother the past twenty years, for no better family can be found in Missouri.

Orl Stillwell, the Ford auto agent of Warrensburg, Missouri, is one of the brave clan of honored pioneers of Johnson county, a Civil War veteran, and at the age of seventy-three years the youngest, most active, most progressive man in Missouri. He was born February 22, 1844 in Knox county, Ohio, the son of E. and Mary (Hamrick) Stillwell, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. The mother died in 1857 and Mr. Stillwell moved from Ohio to Missouri, locating first at Georgetown in Pettis county, where he remained several years, coming to Warrensburg during the war, in 1864. Mr. Stillwell opened a dry goods store in the old town of Warrensburg with a branch store in Rockville, Missouri, on the Osage river, and to the latter store he shipped goods on flatboats. At one time he had a large invoice of goods on the way to Rockville, when the low stage of the Osage river prevented him from going further by water and Mr. Stillwell was obliged to haul the articles the rest of the way. The delay and a heavy drop in prices caused him a loss of more than eight thousand dollars. Mr. Stillwell was a great admirer of Francis M. Cockrell and the senator was one of the most valued customers of the Stillwell store in the old town. The death of E. Stillwell occurred in 1910 in Warrensburg and his remains were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery.

Orl Stillwell received his education in the public schools of Knox county, Ohio and Pettis county, Missouri. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1861 at Georgetown, Missouri and served with the Union army throughout the war. Orl Stillwell was a member of Company C, serving under Major Montgomery. He was in the battle of Pearidge on Wilson creek and fifty-one other engagements. Mr. Stillwell was in the service fifty-two months and during that time took active part in fifty-two battles. He was at Vicksburg twice; Jackson, Mississippi, twice; with General Sherman on his march to the sea; and with Banks on the Red river expedition. Mr. Stillwell was mustered out and honorably discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana at the close of the war. After



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the war had ended he remained for three years on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico working in the employ of a New York lumber company. He worked on the first iron hull vessel that operated on the gulf.

Mr. Stillwell returned to Warrensburg about 1867 and assisted his father in the store and he has been connected with all sorts of mercantile affairs since that time. For twenty years he was employed at the water works at Pertle Springs. Orl Stillwell is the pioneer automobile man of Johnson county. When he entered the automobile business there were but seven cars in the state. He sold the first Ford car in the county to Dr. W. E. Johnson. This machine was a red one and is still in good running condition. It is a model R, roadster. Mr. Stillwell's place of business is located at 109 West Culton street in Warrensburg. Prior to entering the automobile business, he was engaged in the hardware business in Warrensburg.

January 2, 1867, Orl Stillwell was united in marriage with Sarah Patterson, the daughter of Francis and Mary (Ginn) Patterson, of Washington county, Ohio. Mrs. Sarah (Patterson) Stillwell was born in Washington county, Ohio near Marietta. Her father was a native of Washington county. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1861 in the Forty-second Ohio Infantry and served two years when he was taken prisoner in 1863 and sent to Andersonville, where he died. Mary (Ginn) Patterson was born in Maryland. Her father was a cousin of the Ginns of Baltimore, the widely known book publishers. Mrs. Patterson was born in 1824 and died in 1907 in Warrensburg. Her remains were interred in the Warrensburg cemetery. Mrs. Stillwell is the only living one of the three children born to Francis and Mary (Ginn) Patterson, who were as follows: Mrs. Orl Stillwell, the wife of the subject of this review; Mrs. Susie Parmeter, who died in Morgan county, Ohio; and Mrs. Carrie Flinn, who died in West Virginia. Sarah (Patterson) Stillwell came to Warrensburg with her widowed mother in 1867 and after the daughter's marriage the mother continued to make her home with Mrs. Stillwell. To Orl and Sarah (Patterson) Stillwell has been born one child, a daughter, Mattie, who is employed as clerk at Shepard's Dry Goods Store in Warrensburg.

For more than a half century, Mr. Stillwell has been a resident of Johnson county. He recalls the days prior to the Civil War, when people hauled bacon from Warsaw to Lexington, Missouri and sold it for one dollar a cut. He remembers a still in Georgetown, Missouri,

where a man might have his bottle filled with most any sort of liquor for fifteen cents, the size of the bottle being no consideration.

Mr. Stillwell is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Warrensburg.

P. B. Collins, a successful and widely known farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Johnson county. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dowell) Collins, the former, a native of South Carolina and the latter, of North Carolina. P. B. Collins was born May 25, 1849 in Lafayette, Missouri. Thomas Collins left his native state in early manhood and located in Lafayette county near Higginsville, coming to Missouri in the spring of 1833, having sold his property interests in South Carolina. In 1850, Mr. Collins entered one thousand fifty acres of land in Hazel Hill township and on that portion of the tract, which is now owned by his son, P. B., he built a cabin of three rooms and to this home the family moved from Lafayette, where they had been located. The father was engaged in the vocations of stock raising and grain growing and became very prosperous and influential in the new Western home, which he enjoyed but a few brief years, when his death occurred September 12, 1859. The mother, Elizabeth Collins, died February 18, 1886. Both parents were buried in the cemetery at Liberty, Missouri. Thomas and Elizabeth (Dowell) Collins were the parents of seven children: P. B., the subject of this review; Mrs. Sarah Russell, deceased; Mrs. Mary C. Elliott, now a widow, residing with her brother, P. B., on the home place; Golsia, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Emma, who resides with her brother, P. B., on the home place; and George, deceased. By a former marriage with Elizabeth Dyer, Thomas Collins was the father of seven children: William, Kansas City, Missouri; Joseph, deceased; John A., Sedalia, Missouri; Noah, Lafayette county, Missouri; Richard, deceased; Mrs. Katharine Matlox, deceased; and Mrs. Nancy Jane Buchanan. Thomas Collins richly deserves to be numbered with the brave, honored pioneers, who nobly did their part well in the upbuilding of the state and county. He and Mrs. Collins were splendid citizens of Johnson county, deeply interested in the welfare of the community and in all movements in behalf of progress and enterprise, genial, courteous, and kind, a family of many friends.

P. B. Collins and his two sisters, Mary C. and Emma, attended school held in the Coleman school house, which was located on the Collins homestead. Thomas Collins, the father, donated the land to the district for the purpose of erecting a school building thereon, and he assisted in the building of the log house. Miss Golsia Martin taught the first school and, later, Mr. Milspangh and Mr. Windsor wielded the ferule of authority, in the years prior to the Civil War. After the war, Miss Mattie Dubaugh and Miss Mollie Martin were employed as teachers of the Coleman school.

When Mr. Collins was a lad, his father would frequently bring home from a hunting expedition deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens. Fishing was considered an occupation more than a sport in the early days and it was not difficult to catch many good fish in the small streams scattered over the entire county. Among the settlers, who resided in Johnson county previous to the war of the sixties, whom P. B. Collins recalls, were: Morgan Cockrell, Johnnie Atkinson, "Billie" Browning, Nimrod Frost, John Gillilan, Edmond Coleman, John Smith, Samuel Grinstead, and Will Roberts. Mrs. Wooten lived just across the county line in Lafayette county.

January 4, 1913, the Collins home was burned and in the same year the present residence, a cozy, pleasant cottage of five rooms, was built. P. B. Collins has placed all the improvements now on the farm. He is engaged in general farming, stock raising, and poultry raising on a farm of one hundred thirty-seven acres. Mrs. Elliott has forty acres in Henry county. There are, at the time of this writing in 1917, eighty-four pure-bred Bronze turkeys and two hundred Rhode Island Red chickens on the Collins place. This farm is located fifteen miles northwest of Warrensburg and twelve miles from Odessa and one-fourth mile from Robbins, thus the situation is all that could be desired for convenience in shipping stock and produce.

Mr. Collins is unmarried. He and his two sisters reside at the old homestead in Hazel Hill township, a farm which has been in the possession of the Collins family for nearly seventy years. He is an excellent citizen, a man of candid, straightforward manner and pleasing personality. Mr. Collins and his sisters are well known and esteemed in Johnson county.

David E. Heizer, proprietor of the "Oak Ridge Stock Farm" of Hazel Hill township, was born August 2, 1869 in Columbus township,

Johnson county, Missouri. He is the first born of eight children born to William and Susanna (Jones) Heizer, who were united in marriage September 26, 1867, their children being, as follow: David E., of this review; Mrs. Bertie Parsons, Columbus township, Johnson county; Mrs. Myrtle Warren, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Bratton, Columbus township, Johnson county; W. A., Centerview township, Johnson county; C. C., Wasco, California; and two children died in infancy. William Heizer was born September 1, 1844 in Ross county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. The same year in which he was married to Susanna Jones, the daughter of John and Mary (Canman) Jones, Mr. Heizer came with his wife to Missouri to establish their new home in the West. With his uncle, Sylvanis Lockard, his brother, Stephen Heizer, and a neighbor, D. F. Braden, William Heizer drove through from Ohio to Missouri. They settled on a tract of splendid farm land in Columbus township, where Mr. Heizer was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising the remainder of his life. He bought and fed stock extensively and was widely known as one of the leading shippers of livestock in Johnson county. At the time of his death, October 31, 1905, Mr. Heizer was owner of two hundred eighty acres of choice land in this county. Mrs. Heizer joined her husband in death July 28, 1913 and both parents were laid to rest in the cemetery at Jacoby Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Heizer were brave, noble pioneers and good, substantial, industrious citizens, whose loss has long been deeply felt in Johnson county.

Cyrus Heizer, the paternal grandfather of David E., the subject of this review, was born in Virginia in 1815 on the plantation owned by his father. When the child Cyrus was nearly seven years of age, his parents moved from Virginia to Ohio and settled on a farm in that state. Here, Cyrus Heizer was reared to manhood, his boyhood days spent in assisting with the work of the farm and learning many valuable lessons from the school of experience. In early maturity, he was married to Jane E. Cripps and they located first on a farm in Ross county, Ohio, where their son, William, was born, and then in 1867 came West to Missouri, where they settled on a farm in Columbus township, Johnson county. The closing years of their lives were spent at this country place. Jane E. (Cripps) Heizer died about three years prior to the death of Cyrus Heizer, which occurred April 11, 1891. Both are interred in the cemetery at Jacoby Chapel.

David E. Heizer attended the city schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School. He was a student at the latter institution in 1890 and 1891. Leaving school in 1892, Mr. Heizer returned to his father's farm and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In October, 1897, he purchased his present farm, located in Hazel Hill township, a place comprising one hundred twenty acres of land, formerly owned by Sammons brothers, from whom he obtained it. This tract of land was entered from the government by James Waldon. Mr. Heizer has since increased his holdings by purchasing fifty acres more land, located north and adjoining the Shackleford place. Sixty acres of "Oak Ridge Stock Farm" are fertile bottom land and the balance of the farm is upland. Mr. Heizer has never failed to produce annually a fine corn crop. He pays much attention to the raising of high grade Aberdeen Angus cattle, in which breed he first became interested in 1913. He has at the present time, in 1917, twenty head of cattle and a registered male heads the herd. He raises and feeds some cattle and hogs for the market each year. "Oak Ridge Stock Farm" is well located, plentifully supplied with water, and nicely improved. All the improvements on the place, David E. Heizer has himself put there and his country home is one of the most attractive in the county.

October 4, 1893, David E. Heizer and Emma Jeannette Crutcher, the daughter of J. W. and Martha Leona (McMahan) Crutcher, were married. J. W. Crutcher and Mrs. Crutcher came from Kentucky in 1860 by boat to Lexington, Missouri and thence by land to Hazel Hill township, where they settled on a farm. They were the parents of the following children: William Lewis, Girard, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Brown, Girard, Kansas; Mrs. Lenna Brown, Girard, Kansas; Frank, Washington, Missouri; Fred, Providence, Rhode Island, who was a member of the Coast Artillery but is now with the Baird North Company; and Mrs. David E. Heizer, the wife of the subject of this review. The mother died in March, 1901 and the father is now residing in Warrensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Heizer have been born four children: Jennie Leona, William Elden, Marcus, and Adrian. Mr. Heizer is one of the county's most successful and enterprising farmers and stockmen and he and Mrs. Heizer, who is the great-granddaughter of William Stockton, one of the first and most honored pioneers of Johnson county, are held in the greatest respect and esteem in this community, where their families have long been considered among the very best.

Eli Blacksten, proprietor of "Busy Bee Farm," a place named for the activity of the bees which for the past eight years have been making honey in the walls of the Blacksten residence, is, at the age of seventy-five years, one of the best-informed, most intelligent, most active horticulturists in Missouri. He was born in 1842 in Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. Blacksten is one of three sons now living born to Daniel and Harriet (Griffith) Blacksten, the former, a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. When a lad eleven years of age, Daniel Blacksten came to Ohio and in that state grew to manhood and was married to Harriet Griffith. To them were born: Dr. H. E., a prominent physician of Excelsior, Missouri; H. M., a well-known horticulturist of Dalton, Ohio; and Eli, the subject of this review. The father was deeply interested in horticulture and planted two fine orchards on his country place in Ohio, in the care of which he took great pride. Both father and mother have long since been deceased.

In 1866, Eli Blacksten moved from Wayne county, Ohio, to Moniteau county, Missouri, and there resided until 1895, when he came to Hazel Hill township, Johnson county, and purchased his present home from Jerry Shores, a place originally owned by Judge Harrison, the father of Wesley Harrison, one of the first settlers of Hazel Hill township, to which he came in the early thirties. The farm is well watered by a well, three hundred fifteen feet in depth to strata water, and a fine spring. There is a large, splendid stock and hay barn, of two stories and a basement, on the place. The residence, a house of nine rooms, well-constructed and conveniently arranged, was built by Mr. Shores and remodeled by Mr. Blacksten. A stray swarm of bees has taken possession of a nook under the weather-boarding of the residence, gaining entrance through an opening made by the birds, and now whenever Mr. Blacksten wishes honey for his dinner, a board or two will be removed, all the honey he desires taken out, and the boards replaced to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Every year, Mr. Blacksten secures about one hundred pounds of honey, which is of the very best quality. At the present time, in 1917, there are four different swarms in the wall. Besides honey, the "Busy Bee Farm" produces fruit, grain, and stock. The place comprises two hundred sixty acres of land, one mile from Fayetteville on the county seat road. This farm is one of the most attractive, delightful country places in Johnson county. Forty acres of the farm are in orchard, all, with the exception of four acres,

so planted by Eli Blacksten. The trees are well cared for and, in season, thoroughly sprayed. There are in the Blacksten orchard four hundred pear trees, fifteen hundred apple trees, a large number of peach trees, and many cherry trees. In the spring time, when the trees are in bloom, the air for a long distance is weighted with perfume and "Busy Bee Farm" is a most picturesque spot, looking as if the trees were covered with snow which the warmth of May can not melt. Mr. Blacksten makes a specialty of the York Imperial, as a winter apple, and he also has in season the Missouri Pippin, Mammoth Blacktwig, Winesap, and numerous other varieties. His largest crop came about six years ago, when the orchard produced ten thousand bushels, a part of which were shipped to North Dakota in two cars and the rest to Illinois. The best year for pears, there were six hundred fifty bushels of the Improved Keifer, Lincoln, and Gerber varieties. As a stockman, Mr. Blacksten is equally successful. He keeps about fifty head of cattle, raising registered Holsteins, Jerseys, and some of the Aberdeen Angus breed. He has several mules and a large number of high grade hogs, the latter being registered stock. Nearly one hundred thirty acres of the farm are in pasture and, this past season of 1917, forty acres were in corn. Mr. Blacksten annually alternates corn and oats and every other year raises wheat. He is one of the most thorough, progressive, capable farmers and stockmen in this section of the state.

In 1871, Eli Blacksten and Lydia K. Mowrey were united in marriage. Mrs. Blacksten was formerly of Wayne county, Ohio. To Eli and Mrs. Blacksten were born five children: Mrs. Lucy L. Hoover, who is the mother of one child, a daughter, and resides near Pierce City, Missouri; C. E., who married Eva J. Gist and they now reside on a farm near Menlo, Kansas, where he is engaged in wheat growing, and to them have been born four children; F. W., of Texhoma, Oklahoma, who married Etta Nichols, of Warrensburg and to them have been born eight sons; Mrs. Bertha M. McPhail, the wife of a leading physician of St. Joseph, Missouri; and V. G., who married Cora Harding, of Warrensburg, and they live at home with his father. V. G. Blacksten has charge of the orchard, devoting his entire attention to that part of the farm, as he is a thoroughly informed horticulturist, understanding all the multitudinous details of this line of work. Eli Blacksten is very proud and fond of his thirteen grandchildren. Mrs. Blacksten, one of Johnson county's noblest women and an ideal mother, died in 1910 and her remains were laid to rest in Liberty cemetery.

Judge B. F. Summers, ex-mayor of Knob Noster and president of the Bank of Knob Noster, was born in 1862 in Benton county, Missouri, the son of Benjamin and Angeline (Chandler) Summers. Benjamin Summers was the son of John Summers, a prominent farmer of Tennessee. In 1835, Benjamin Summers came to Missouri from Tennessee. He located in Nodaway county and there was united in marriage with Angeline Chandler, the daughter of John Chandler, a native of Kentucky. In 1864, Benjamin and Angeline (Chandler) Summers moved from Nodaway county to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Grover township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. To Benjamin and Angeline Summers were born six children: Mrs. Louisa Jane Couch, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Wampler, Knob Noster, Missouri; T. J., who is deceased; J. M., who is deceased; S. H., who resides in Seattle, Washington; and B. F., the subject of this review.

Judge Summers received his education in the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving school, Mr. Summers engaged in farming on his father's place in Grover township and for fifteen years was employed in the pursuits of agriculture. He left the farm in 1902 and moved to Knob Noster, where he opened a lumber yard. Mr. Summers' lumber yard and the improvements connected with it are valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Within the last few years, lumber has advanced from twenty to fifty per cent. and oils and paints one hundred per cent. Judge Summers is the owner of the lumber yard, and of one of the best farms in Johnson county, comprising two hundred sixty-two acres of well improved land. He has a handsome residence in the city of Knob Noster, but his country home is the most beautiful place in this section of the state.

In 1897, Judge B. F. Summers was united in marriage with Mattie T. Hull, the daughter of Frank Hull, a highly esteemed pioneer of Johnson county, who came to Missouri from Virginia in the early days. To B. F. and Mattie T. (Hull) Summers have been born two sons: John H. and Benjamin F., Jr.

For two terms, B. F. Summers served as judge of Johnson county from the eastern district. He has also served two terms as mayor of the city of Knob Noster. Judge Summers is now president of the Bank of Knob Noster. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. B. F. Summers has ever been an enthusiastic advocate of "community



JUDGE B. F. SUMMERS.



development," firmly upholding any principle which meant the betterment and advancement of community life and giving his heartiest support and encouragement to all movements for better roads, better schools, and better churches. Judge Summers takes active interest in the moral uplift of humanity and is a highly regarded member and deacon of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Summers has, in addition to his many other activities, been engaged in journalistic work, contributing many valuable and widely read articles on various subjects to the "American Lumberman." Judge Summers is numbered among Johnson county's most valued citizens, worthy of the highest respect and esteem. It has been such men as he, who have pushed this county to the front commercially and brought it to the present high state of prosperity.

Warrick P. Burriss, an industrious, energetic, young farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, was born in 1870 in Ohio, the son of Zadok and Jennie (Reed) Burriss, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Ohio. Zadok Burriss moved with his parents to Ohio in 1833 and in that state was reared to maturity, and married. He and Jennie Burriss were the parents of the following children, who are now living: Benjamin, Jefferson county, Ohio; R. M., Jefferson county, Ohio; Mrs. Ina Cole, Gary, Indiana; W. P., the subject of this review; Lomond, Gary, Indiana; and Elwood R., Gary, Indiana. Both father and mother are now deceased.

W. P. Burriss was born, reared, and educated in Jefferson county, Ohio. He attended the public schools of Jefferson county and after he had obtained a good common-school education, he began life for himself, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture in the state of Ohio until 1893, when he came to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. Mr. Burriss first located on the farm owned by his uncle, Mitchell Burriss, a place located in Hazel Hill township, where he resided for several years, when he purchased his present home in 1898. The Burriss farm originally comprised just forty acres of land, a part of the Cleveland tract, but Mr. Burriss has twice increased his holdings by purchasing land, forty acres in 1908 and forty acres in 1913, and at the present time his farm embraces one hundred twenty acres of choice farm land, well located, and on this place, Mr. Burriss is engaged in general farming and stock raising, keeping cattle, mules, and sheep. He is also renting

the Doak place of one hundred sixty acres. At the present time, he has twenty head of sheep of the Oxford breed.

In March, 1897, W. P. Burriss was united in marriage with Eliza Doak, daughter of William and Alice (Hinson) Doak, the former, a native of Missouri and the latter, of Virginia. William Doak, Jr., was a son of William Doak, Sr., who came to Missouri in the thirties and settled in Lafayette county, on a tract of land near Dover. Mr. and Mrs. William Doak, Sr., drove through with emigrant wagons from the South and they were among the first settlers of Lafayette county. In that county, William Doak, Jr., was reared and educated. He came to Warrensburg in 1882 and in 1892 to the farm in Hazel Hill township, where he purchased the place known as the John Cleveland farm. He is now residing in Post Oak township. William Doak is a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting under "Fighting Joe" Shelby, with whom he served throughout the conflict. To William and Alice Doak have been born nine children: Bettie, deceased; Eliza, the wife of Mr. Burriss, the subject of this review; Henry, Ft. Collins, Colorado; Mrs. Lulu Stockton, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; Charles, Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Marker, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Eva Burgard, Henry county, Missouri; Clarence, of Arizona; and Myra, Henry county, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. William Doak, Sr., the grandparents of Mrs. Burriss are deceased and their remains are buried in Dover cemetery. Alice (Hinson) Doak is the daughter of Bushrod Hinson, who was killed in 1865 in Boone county, Missouri, an innocent victim of the bushwhackers. To W. P. and Eliza Burriss have been born five children: Stanton Scott, Kenneth, Leopold, Myron, and Ina. Mr. and Mrs. Burriss are workers, enterprising, capable, and highly respected. Their families have long been held in the highest esteem in this section of the state and there is no more honorable name in Johnson county than that of Burriss.

William G. Pollock, a most highly respected and well-known citizen of Johnson county, son of a prominent pioneer family of Hazel Hill township, is quietly spending the closing years of his life at his pretty country place twelve miles from Warrensburg. He was born in 1846 in Kentucky, son of W. A. and Margaret (Dawes) Pollock, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. W. A. Pollock was born February 25, 1815, and was reared to maturity in Kentucky and in that state was married to Margaret Dawes, to whom were born twelve children: Mrs.

Kate Bridgewater, deceased; Samuel, deceased; W. G., the subject of this review; Mrs. Susie Warren, deceased; George, of New Mexico; Mary Ellen, deceased; Mrs. Maggie Young, deceased; John, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; James, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; Mrs. Mattie Moyer, Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas, Kansas City, Missouri; and Jesse, Lafayette county, Missouri. All the children were reared to maturity and, with the exception of the youngest, all were born in Kentucky. In 1867, the Pollocks came to Missouri and located in Hazel Hill township, when in the spring of 1868, W. A. Pollock purchased the John Neff place, a farm comprising two hundred acres in Simpson township, for which he paid twenty dollars an acre, the land having been entered from the government for one dollar and twenty-five cents by Jacob L. Neff, who homesteaded a tract of four hundred acres of land in Johnson county. For thirteen years, this place was the Pollock home and then it was sold by Mr. Pollock, who rented a large farm in Post Oak township, where his death occurred, in April, 1891, at the age of seventy-six years. Interment was made at Oak Grove cemetery.

W. G. Pollock obtained his education in the district schools of Kentucky. Until he was thirty-two years of age, he remained at home with his parents. When Mr. Pollock began life for himself, he rented land for a few years and then purchased a tract in Simpson township, sixty-five acres of which he still owns. In 1896, he purchased his present home farm, one hundred twenty acres of land, from Jacob L. Neff, who entered it from the government. Mr. Pollock is engaged in general farming and raising high grade Hereford cattle. This place is well adapted for stock raising, being supplied with an abundance of water from a well, one hundred twelve feet in depth, soft water coming from sandrock. Mr. Pollock has himself improved this farm. There are two well-constructed and roomy barns on the place and the residence is a comfortable house of seven rooms, built in 1882. Sixty acres of the farm are in pasture, forty-five in bluegrass, and the remainder in small grain, this season of 1917. Mr. Pollock resides on the farm, but for the past few years has not been employed in the actual work of farming but of supervising, annually leasing the land.

On Christmas of the year 1878, William G. Pollock and Elizabeth Neff, daughter of Jacob L. Neff, a native of Frostburg, Maryland, and Catherine (Atherton) Neff, of Perryville, Kentucky, were united in

marriage. Jacob L. and Catherine Neff were the parents of the following children: George G. M., Montserrat township; Mrs. Elizabeth Pollock, wife of William G. Pollock, of this review; Elmore Pitts, deceased; Mrs. Emma McGraw, deceased; and Mrs. Gertie Pogue, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county. By a former marriage, Mr. Neff was the father of two children: John Henry, deceased; and Mrs. Hattie Horn, of Oklahoma. He was married to Catherine Atherton in Johnson county and both he and she are now deceased. The mother died July 2, 1899, and the father ten years later, January 1, 1909. Both parents are interred in Oak Grove cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are excellent and estimable people. Both are members of leading pioneer families and they justly deserve to be classed with those who spent their lives bravely and nobly laboring for the upbuilding of Johnson county.

Charles Henry Dutcher, prominent banker and retired educator, was born February 17, 1841, in Pike county, Illinois, son of Squire and Elizabeth A. (Townsend) Dutcher, both of whom were natives of New York. Squire Dutcher was born in 1806 in Columbia county, a member of a highly respected family of moderate circumstances. He was reared on a farm and all his life was spent in hard labor. In early manhood, he learned the carpenter's trade and he became very skilful and dexterous in this vocation. While residing at Sandlake, Rensselaer county, New York, Mr. Dutcher became acquainted with Miss Townsend and at that place they were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher left the state of New York in 1839 to establish a new home in the West, which was then a wilderness infested with Indians and wild animals. Many of their friends no doubt thought it was a rash, foolhardy, dangerous thing to do and parted sadly from the young people, convinced that the savage red men would never allow them to reach the new country. The Dutcher family traveled by canal to Buffalo, up Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, down the canal to Portsmouth, down the Ohio to its mouth, and then up the Mississippi until they had reached what is now the western part of Pike county, Illinois. Across the wild, unsettled, open prairie they traveled until a fertile spot was reached near the present site of Barry, where the family settled. Squire Dutcher spent the remainder of his life at this place and here the children were reared to maturity amid the scenes of primitive, pioneer life. All the privations and hardships incidental to life in a new country were bravely

and cheerfully borne by the father and mother, who wisely set an example for their children, an example of uncomplaining endurance of the trials and afflictions of this existence that will never be forgotten. Squire Dutcher's death occurred at the home of his son, Albert, in Kirksville, Missouri, January 5, 1888, where he had been spending several years living in quiet retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were good people, indefatigable in right doing, earnestly and scrupulously exact in the performance of every duty imposed upon them.

On the farm in Pike county, Illinois, Charles Henry Dutcher was reared to manhood. His boyhood days were spent in assisting his father with the farm labor and attending the district school, which was located near his home. Later, he was a student for one year at the Christian University at Canton and then he entered the Kentucky State University at Harrodsburg, where he pursued his studies for five years, graduating with the class of June, 1864, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the Civil War, the work of the institution was interrupted slightly but was not seriously handicapped when the buildings of the State University were temporarily confiscated, for hospital purposes, by the authorities representing the Confederate government. Mr. Dutcher and his colleagues were obliged to attend recitations held in the churches, the Masonic Temple, the rear rooms of store buildings, and not infrequently on the street, where the students would be seated on the curbstones. Through all the trying times of the long conflict the work of the University was never abandoned, although it was continued much of the time under very adverse conditions. Practically the entire session of 1862 and 1863, Mr. Dutcher served as volunteer nurse in both the Union and Confederate hospitals at Harrodsburg.

The first year after Charles Henry Dutcher had completed his college course he was employed as professor in a boys' school at Danville, Kentucky. The succeeding eight years were spent in teaching in private schools and academies in Boyle, Marion, and Garrard counties, Kentucky. In 1872 and 1873, Mr. Dutcher was principal of the city schools of Kirksville, Missouri, and from 1873 until 1877 he held the chair of natural science and Latin in the Kirksville Normal School. In the latter year he was called to the Cape Girardeau Normal School to assume the presidency of that institution. This school had been disrupted by factional quarrels, but Mr. Dutcher's conservative, business-like procedure in the management of the institution restored harmony

and placed the school on a firm, substantial basis. In November, 1880, he resigned the position of president to engage in the banking business in Butler, Missouri. But, greatly preferring school work, in June, 1881, he accepted an election to the chair of natural science in the Warrensburg State Normal School, which position he filled until 1892, at which time he retired from the profession of teaching. Mr. Dutcher was a true educator. His career in the teaching profession was pre-eminently successful. He possesses the rare gift of ability to impart knowledge and among his students are many who have attained prominence in the professional and business world, among whom are John R. Kirk, ex-state superintendent of public instruction of Missouri, who is now president of the Kirksville Normal School; and W. T. Carrington, another ex-state superintendent of public instruction of Missouri, who is now president of the Springfield Normal School.

In December, 1880, Mr. Dutcher and William E. Walton established in Butler, Missouri, the Exchange Bank, a private financial institution having a capital of thirty-seven thousand dollars. One year later, this bank was changed to the Butler National Bank with a capital stock of sixty-six thousand dollars and the first year after organization Mr. Dutcher was president of the bank. It was afterward reorganized as the Missouri State Bank of Butler and has since been conducted as such under the laws of the state. Mr. Dutcher is still one of the principal stockholders of this bank as well as of the Walton Trust Company of Butler, in the organization of which he was prominent. Mr. Dutcher was one of the founders of the Kirksville Savings Bank, at the time he was engaged in school work there in 1873, but he has since sold his interest in that banking institution. He assisted in the organization of the National Bank of Newton, Kansas, which was later sold, and Mr. Dutcher and his associates purchased the Park National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, which bank they now own. He was one of the original incorporators of the Montana Savings Bank of Helena, Montana, which bank began business with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. During the panic of 1893, this bank went into liquidation, but within two years paid out in full and not a depositor or a stockholder was loser. At the present time, Mr. Dutcher is a stockholder in the Peoples National Bank of Warrensburg and also of the Bank of Foster.

In August, 1872, C. H. Dutcher and Laura A. Tucker, of Jefferson-

town, Kentucky, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were born three children: Lydia M., who died December 7, 1914; Flora B., at home; and Edwin T., a traveling salesman, who resides in Warrensburg. The mother died in 1880. In September, 1883 Mr. Dutcher married Mrs. Rella P. Lynes, of Boone county, Missouri.

In 1895, Mr. Dutcher purchased a tract of land comprising forty acres, located one and a half miles east of Warrensburg. He planted a young orchard on this place and in its growth he was keenly interested. He sold the place nine years later, but retained his interest in horticulture and developed abilities along this line that have been recognized in various ways by the Missouri State Horticultural Society, of which he has been a member since December, 1892. He served as president of this association from 1905 until 1908, having filled the office of second vice-president from 1901 until 1903 and first vice-president from 1903 until 1905. In 1907, Mr. Dutcher was appointed president of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri by Governor Folk and served on that board four years. He still attends all the state meetings, however, and was present at the last one, which was held in December, 1916, at Kansas City, Missouri. He is a member of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, with which he affiliated in 1898, an organization which has been in existence since 1868. In 1918, this society will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary. The territory covered by this association includes all the counties of Missouri and Kansas contiguous to Kansas City, Missouri.

Since February, 1866, Mr. Dutcher has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has had conferred upon him the Royal Arch degree. In 1868, he affiliated with the Odd Fellows. Mr. Dutcher is a valued member of the Christian church, of which he was an elder for many years.

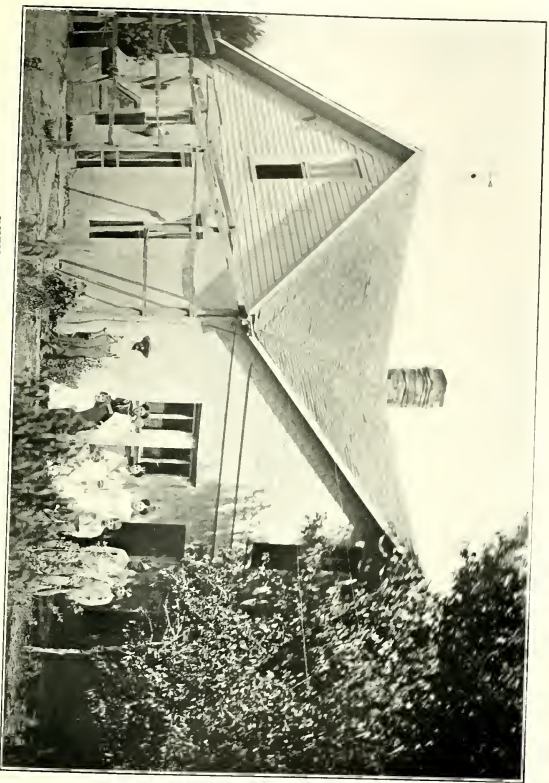
When Mr. Dutcher was employed to teach his first school in Danville, Kentucky, immediately after completing his university course, he was two thousand dollars in debt and had but seven dollars and fifty cents in his pocket. By the constant practice of industry and economy, he has accumulated a competence and he attributes his success to two excellent business principles—to live within his income and to make his surplus work. Mr. Dutcher is now in his seventy-sixth year and he might well be envied by men and women a score of years his junior. He has ever kept active physi-

cally and mentally and he is not yet an "old man." At their home on Market street Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher greet all their friends with the enthusiasm of youth and their friends are numbered by the score, both in this state and far beyond its confines. As a leader of men, various elements have combined to clothe Mr. Dutcher with public influence—a child-like simplicity and purity of motive that placed him far above all suspicion of selfishness, the utter absence of everything factitious in matter or manner, a kindliness of nature that made him susceptible to every cry for human sympathy, a chivalry of sentiment that raised him above all the petty jealousies of public life, and a firmness of purpose, a force of will that has moved everything before it and which has won for him the respect and attention of the most learned scholars of Missouri.

Peter Theiss, proprietor of the "Prospect Hill Dairy and Stock Farm," was born in 1860 in southern Germany, the son of John and Margaret (Kunsig) Theiss, both of whom were natives of Germany and are now deceased. Mr. Theiss has one brother and two sisters in the old country, John, Jr., Elizabeth, and Katherine, and two brothers in America: Henry, who resides at Wheeling, West Virginia; and Jacob, who at present is in the Klondike region in the northwest territories of Canada, where the richest gold fields in the world are located.

In 1887, Peter Theiss emigrated from Germany and came to America, locating for a short time in Marietta, Ohio, from which city he went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained two years. From Denver, Mr. Theiss came to Missouri and lived for some time in Kansas City, coming thence to Warrensburg, in which city he has ever since resided. When Peter Theiss landed in America, he had but five dollars in his pocket, which constituted his entire capital with which to start life in the new and strange land.

In the autumn, of the year in which he came to Warrensburg, after being employed for several months in work on the Magnolia Opera House, Peter Theiss entered partnership with Gottlieb Leichhammer in the bakery business. They erected a brick building, to be used for the bakery, which placed them in debt one thousand dollars. Within a very brief time, Jacob Leichhammer left Warrensburg, his partner, Peter Theiss, to pay the debt. Life did not look very bright or hopeful in those days, which were burdened with debt, but Mr. Theiss never knew the meaning of the word "failure" and steadily pushed ahead



RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. PETER THEISS.

until the debt was paid and the building traded for forty acres of land in Johnson county, which small farm is a part of his present splendid stock farm of one hundred thirty-seven acres of valuable land, which comprises the "Prospect Hill Dairy and Stock Farm." In 1897, Peter Theiss purchased the twenty-seven acres of land, upon which his residence is located. He devotes a part of his time and attention to the raising of hogs usually having on the farm one hundred head of fine stock annually. At the time of this writing, in 1917, Mr. Theiss has fifty head of cattle.

In 1890 Peter Theiss was united in marriage with Anna Giersig, the daughter of John and Theresia (Klein) Giersig, of Warrensburg, Missouri. Both parents of Mrs. Theiss are now deceased. John Giersig was a stonecutter by trade, but after coming to Johnson county, Missouri in 1884, he engaged in farming. The Giersig family was well known and very highly respected in this county, as honest, industrious, capable citizens. To Peter and Anna (Giersig) Theiss have been born nine children: Henry Adolph, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Mary Elizabeth; Sophia Katherine; William John; John Peter, who died at the age of eight years and six months; Francis Joseph; Anna Magdalene; Karl Antonio; and Louis George. With the exception of the oldest son, the remaining seven children are at home with their parents.

The dairy business was started at "Prospect Hill Dairy and Stock Farm" in 1901, when Mr. Theiss traded a large number of hogs for heifer calves. He was not able to feed the hogs on account of the drouth that year, which cut short the corn crop. When these calves had fully grown, the dairy business was begun. Both Mr. and Mrs. Theiss labored early and late, providing feed for the herd and keeping the milk flowing. Mrs. Theiss deserves much praise and commendation for the assistance she has always willingly and cheerfully given. Without her aid and encouragement, the "Prospect Hill Dairy" could not have been the splendid success that it is. There are only Jersey cows on the Theiss place and a pure-bred male heads the herd. At the present time, the milk is skimmed at "Prospect Hill Dairy" and the cream sold in the city of Warrensburg. Mr. Theiss owns the second separator brought to this county, a De Laval. The separating-room is kept perfectly clean and sanitary. In this room is a tank used in the cooling of the milk. The barn for the cattle is 36 x 48 feet, with a basement in which are the stanchions for twenty-eight cows. The

milking-room in the basement of the barn has a concrete floor with proper drainage. There are two concrete silos on the farm, one erected in 1907 and the other in 1913, both of which are 16 x 30 feet. The barn used for the horses and feed is 36 x 48 feet and there is a third barn, not so large.

Peter Theiss is a philosopher. He states that it has been his experience that if a man wants anything enough to be "willing to buckle in and work hard" he can have just about what he wants in this world. Mr. Theiss is perfectly right in his theory that "the trouble with a lot of people in this world is that they don't want anything." He bought the first manure spreader used in Johnson county and operated it on his stony farm and now "Prospect Hill Stock Farm" is as productive as any farm in this section of Missouri. He says any farm is good if one knows how to farm. Mrs. Theiss states that the hillsides of their farm would not even grow a decent weed, when the Theiss family came to live here. Further evidence of the truth of Peter Theiss' philosophy is found in the electric plant on the Theiss farm, which Mr. Theiss himself installed. The power generated by this plant runs the washing machine in their home, and pumps the water to both the residence and the barns. The Theiss home, a handsome, modern structure of stone obtained from the farm, was built in 1897 and is lighted by electricity and heated by a furnace. The pipes are so connected in the furnace room that both the residence and the barn, where the cattle are kept in the winter time, are heated. It must certainly be granted that whatever Peter Theiss wishes to do, he can do. He has an aquarium in an outdoor cistern, which he cut in solid rock, 50 x 100 feet in dimensions and sixty-five feet in depth, holding thirty feet of water in which he has placed a great variety of fish.

For the past twenty-five years, Mr. Theiss has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being a charter member at Warrensburg. There is no citizen in Johnson county more worthy of commendation and notice in a work of this character than Peter Theiss. He has succeeded remarkably well in life where failure was predicted and all the success that has deservedly come to him has been due to his own energetic and determined efforts. In his own words, he has been "willing to buckle in and work hard" and he is getting just about what he wants in this world.

Rudolph Loebenstein, the well-known district agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a member of a prominent and highly respected family of Warrensburg, Missouri. He was born November 11, 1865, in Atchison, Kansas, son of Bernhard and Sarah (Aaron) Loebenstein, both of whom were natives of Germany. Bernhard Loebenstein was born in Datterode, Curhessen, and in that province was reared to manhood. In 1856, he emigrated from the old country and came to America, where he located for a short time in the city of New York, from which he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, thence to Rolla, Missouri. At the last named city, Mr. Loebenstein engaged in the retail clothing business and, later, was in the same business in Atchison, Kansas. In 1866, he moved with his family to Warrensburg, where he opened a clothing store on West Pine street. Within a brief time after coming to Warrensburg, Bernhard Loebenstein became associated in the mercantile business with Manuel Frank, and they conducted a clothing store in partnership until 1879, when Mr. Loebenstein purchased Mr. Frank's interest in the establishment. Later, Mr. Loebenstein was associated in business with John H. Wilson, who is at the present time conducting the Buente Mercantile Company's establishment. During the Civil War, Bernhard Loebenstein enlisted in September, 1861, at St. Louis, Missouri, with the Second Missouri Infantry and served until September, 1862 under Captain Marder and General Osterhaus. His corps took an active part in the battles of Wilson Creek and Corinth, Mississippi, fighting under General Grant at the latter place. Mr. Loebenstein was mustered out and honorably discharged at Benton Barracks, Missouri. September 27, 1863, he was united in marriage with Sarah Aaron in St. Louis, Missouri, and to them were born five children: Caroline, deceased; Rudolph, the subject of this review; Bertha, Warrensburg, Missouri; Dr. Samuel, a leading dentist of Kansas City, Missouri; and Flora, the wife of Sylvain Kahn, of Sedalia, Missouri. The father died October 23, 1895, and interment was made in the Jewish cemetery at Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Loebenstein was a worthy and valued member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a thoroughly capable and strictly honorable business man, a citizen universally respected and esteemed. October 23, 1910, exactly fifteen years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Loebenstein joined him in death.

Rudolph Loebenstein attended the public schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School and later, was a student at Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri. He assisted in his father's store in his boyhood days and from 1885 until 1889, he was associated in business with the elder Loebenstein, under the firm name of B. Loebenstein & Son. For one year, Rudolph Loebenstein was on the road as traveling salesman for C. H. Garden & Company, manufacturing hatters of Philadelphia. In 1885, Mr. Loebenstein became a member of the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, gaining his right to membership from his father's service in behalf of the Union. His rise in the order was rapid, being captain of the local camp, mustering officer of the Division of Missouri, commander of the Division of Missouri, chairman and member of the council-in-chief of the United States, and finally was elected major-general of the order (the third highest office in the United States) at the meeting held in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1890. He presided at the meeting of the commandery-in-chief at Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1891, winning the respect and esteem of all his colleagues. In 1890, he was appointed assistant postmaster of Warrensburg, Missouri, which position he filled until August, 1892, when he was elected, at Helena, Montana, quartermaster-general of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, with headquarters located at Chicago, Illinois. At Knoxville, Tennessee, Mr. Loebenstein was re-elected to the same position, which he filled six years.

In February, 1900, Rudolph Loebenstein and E. N. Johnson, of the Peoples National Bank of Warrensburg, formed a partnership under the firm name of Johnson & Loebenstein and conducted a brokerage business at Colorado Springs, Colorado for three years. Mr. Loebenstein, in 1903, went from Colorado Springs to Sedalia, Missouri, where he was associated in the clothing business with the St. Louis Clothing Company of Sedalia until 1910. He was appointed district agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1911, which position he now holds. His territory covers the counties of Cass, Lafayette, Johnson, Pettis, and Jackson, exclusive of Kansas City and Independence. Mr. Loebenstein is a member of Corinthian Lodge Number 265 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Warrensburg Lodge Number 673, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a director of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. Mr. Loebenstein is a quiet, unobtrusive, industrious citizen, one

who, though not at all courting publicity, is very widely known throughout the state and even beyond its confines.

Riley Coats, a successful and industrious agriculturist of Hazel Hill township, is one of Johnson county's excellent citizens, born December 12, 1866 in Warrensburg township. He is a member of a fine pioneer family, who came to this county in the early days from Kentucky. Mr. Coats is a son of Ariel and Mary (Bryson) Coats, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Ariel Coats came to Johnson county in 1835 with his parents. He was then but a mere boy, twelve years of age. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Coats, lived for several years on a farm in Warrensburg township and there died. Both parents were laid to rest in the family cemetery, known as the Coats cemetery, which is located two miles east of the Coats homestead. To Ariel and Mary Coats were born eight children: Squire W., deceased; Mrs. Lee Smith, a daughter, deceased; Amos, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; Mrs. Bettie Cecil, a widow, Cornelia, Missouri; Mrs. Mattie Dunn, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Robert, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; Mrs. Katie Gorman, Wagner, Oklahoma; and Riley, the subject of this review. The father died at the age of seventy-three years, in Warrensburg township, and interment was made in Coats cemetery. Mrs. Coats, who was born in 1831, was burned to death at the home of her son, Amos, the tragic accident occurring in 1906, while she was visiting at his home in Hazel Hill township.

Riley Coats attended school at Valley schoolhouse in Warrensburg township. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time he began farming for himself in Hazel Hill township and one year later, purchased a farm of ninety-one acres of land located near Liberty cemetery. Mr. Coats resided in Warrensburg seven years, 1906-1913, where he was engaged in the meat business. In 1908, he purchased his present country place. This is a farm comprising one hundred eighty acres of land, in Hazel Hill township, originally owned by Mitchell Burriss. Mr. Coats has greatly improved the farm since he moved to it. He has built two large barns and put all the farm buildings in excellent repair. The farm is well watered and located, being six miles north of Warrensburg. Mr. Coats is engaged in general farming and he is considered one of the most capable and intelligent farmers in this county. In October, 1917, Mr. Coats sold forty acres of land, a part of his farm.

August 30, 1891, Riley Coats and Maud Ames were united in marriage. Mrs. Coats' parents, William B. and Clara L. Ames, were residents of Hazel Hill township. A historical sketch of the Ames family appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Coats have been born two children: Harold R., who was born in April, 1897, and now lives at home with his parents; and Gaylord, who died in 1900, at the age of seven years. Mr. Coats has an established reputation in Johnson county for honesty, uprightness, and fine morality. He and Mrs. Coats are highly respected and esteemed in their community.

Alpha E. Pollock and **Cleo F. Pollock**, popularly known as the Pollock brothers, well-known merchants of Fayetteville, Missouri, the former, the capable postmaster of Fayetteville, are sons of the late S. D. Pollock and Martha (Gott) Pollock, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Johnson county, Missouri. S. D. Pollock was born August 24, 1844. He was an efficient and versatile workman, having mastered the trades of carpenter, engineer, and blacksmith, and, in addition, was considered an excellent farmer. He came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1867 and located for the first three years at Knob Noster and then moved to a farm in Hazel Hill township. Most of the residences in the town of Fayetteville and vicinity were built by S. D. Pollock. He was united in marriage with Mattie Gott, who was born in Johnson county on August 24, 1844, the daughter of Reverend Jonathan Gott, a prominent pioneer Baptist minister. Reverend Gott was a native of Kentucky. He came as a missionary of the Baptist church to Johnson county about 1846. He conducted missions in Johnson, Lafayette, and adjoining counties and organized many congregations of the Baptist denomination. Reverend Gott possessed a fine saddle-horse and always rode horseback to meet with the settlers at the appointed places. He held services in the old log church at Liberty, at Providence, at Bethel, and at Mount Prairie. It was no easy task for him to go from place to place, through the dense forests and muddy swamps, yet Reverend Gott was always brave and cheerful and no preacher was more loved by the early settlers, who would willingly share with him all that they had. To S. D. and Martha (Gott) Pollock were born ten children: Mrs. Martha Kelsay, Hazel Hill township; Mrs. Bertie Burriss, Tipton, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Brown, Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Blanche Ludlam, Fayetteville, Missouri; Roy, Fayetteville, Missouri; Alpha E., of this review; Everett, Fayetteville, Missouri; Mrs. Stella Minor, Centerview,

Missouri; Cleo F., of this review; and Opal, who lives at home with her mother. The Pollock home, on the Greenlee place, was destroyed by a cyclone, April 29, 1911. The residence was totally wrecked and all their household goods blown away, but none of the family in the house was injured. Mrs. Pollock now resides in Fayetteville, where she owns a pleasant and comfortable home.

In 1910, the Pollock brothers assumed charge of the Landis General Store in Fayetteville, which establishment they purchased at that time and have ever since owned and managed. In March, 1915, Alpha E., the elder brother, was appointed postmaster of Fayetteville, which position he now occupies. There is one rural route out of Fayetteville and T. C. Lamb is the mail carrier. Mr. Pollock, the postmaster and merchant, was engaged in farming for several years prior to entering the merchantile business. Both of the brothers are industrious, upright, young men, citizens of Johnson county worthy of the fine success which inevitably has and will attend all their best efforts.

December 30, 1908, Alpha E. Pollock and Mamie Fishback were united in marriage. Mrs. Pollock is the daughter of Dr. M. L. Fishback, one of the leading physicians of Johnson county, located at Fayetteville. To Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have been born three children: Lulu May, Allen, and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock reside in Fayetteville, where they own their home.

Cleo F. Pollock and Myrtle Wyre, daughter of S. Lee Wyre, of Fayetteville, were united in marriage in 1916. To them was born a son, December 18, 1916. Mrs. Cleo F. Pollock was born in Hazel Hill township. The Pollock family is widely known and respected in Johnson county, every member of which bears an honorable and enviable reputation.

H. R. Garrison, the efficient secretary and treasurer of the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in Schell City, Missouri, in 1886. He is a son of J. W. and Florence (Davis) Garrison. J. W. Garrison is a native of Illinois. He came to Missouri about thirty-eight years ago and to Johnson county in 1892. Mr. Garrison was engaged for several years in conducting the old St. Cloud Hotel in Warrensburg. At the time of this writing, in 1917, J. W. Garrison is in southeastern Oklahoma, traveling for the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company. Florence (Davis) Garrison is a daughter of Robert Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Schell City several years after the Civil War. Mr. Davis was a veteran of

the Confederacy. To J. W. and Florence (Davis) Garrison have been born the following children: Mabel, who is the wife of H. P. Bryant, of Marshall, Missouri; and H. R., the subject of this review.

H. R. Garrison is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and he was a student of the Warrensburg State Normal School for several terms. In 1907, Mr. Garrison went to Garvin, Oklahoma, and for six years was in the employ of the Bank of Garvin. He returned to Warrensburg in 1913 and accepted a position as secretary and treasurer of the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company, which position he holds at the present time, in 1917. This company is one of Warrensburg's best business firms, a progressive, enterprising, alert manufacturing establishment. A brief history of the company will be found elsewhere in this volume. The company is engaged in the manufacture of garments and at the present time in making khaki uniforms. Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company has never yet been able to supply the demand for their product.

In 1907, H. R. Garrison was united in marriage with Wyota Campbell, the daughter of R. L. Campbell, a prominent citizen of Warrensburg, the present chairman of the board of directors of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg. To H. R. and Wyota (Campbell) Garrison has been born a son, James Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are highly esteemed and popular young citizens of Johnson county. Their home is in Warrensburg at 203 South street.

Frank N. Ames, proprietor of "Elm-Waln Farm," is one of Johnson county's most valued citizens. He was born August 29, 1853 in Litchfield county, Connecticut, the son of William B. and Clara Lambert (Allen) Ames. William B. Ames was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut. He came to Johnson county, Missouri and October 22, 1869 settled on the farm in Hazel Hill township, which is now owned by his son, Frank N., the subject of this review. At the time of the coming of the Ames family to this place, there was an old plantation house standing on it, an "L" shaped structure, built with three large chimneys, four fireplaces, and of two stories, the entire house covered with black walnut weather boarding. The frame had been put together by mortising. This house was burned to the ground March 8, 1877. In it had taken place the horrible Sweitzer murder in 1866, the cold-bloodedness of which gave rise to the organization of the Vigilance Committee, which put an end to the horrors inflicted upon innocent

victims by desperadoes, who followed their trade in this vicinity. William B. Ames rebuilt the home in the same year, 1877, and the residence, a house of eight rooms constructed of white pine, is today one of the most attractive homes in the township. The Ames farm was originally owned by Joel Walker. Mr. Ames had nearly four hundred acres of land and on his farm raised grain and stock. William B. and Clara L. Ames were the parents of the following children: Olive, who died in Connecticut; Nellie, who died in Connecticut; Frank N., the subject of this review; Herbert L., Larned, Kansas; Mrs. Maud Coats, Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; and William C., who died September 7, 1893. The mother, who was also a native of Connecticut, died March 13, 1891 and in 1893, she was joined in death by her husband. The parents and their children, who have gone on before, are all buried in Liberty cemetery.

Frank N. Ames obtained a good common school education and he has since added to his store of knowledge by reading widely on many subjects and by observing closely. Mr. Ames is a reader of discriminating tastes and he has chosen from the inexhaustible field of literature only the best and now is conceded to be one of the well informed, most thoroughly educated men in this county. From boyhood, he has made his way in the world, though he was employed in work on the home farm until the time of his marriage, at the age of thirty-one years. In 1884, Mr. Ames purchased forty acres of land from his father and later acquired the homestead. He now owns one hundred eighty-five acres of land, located six and one-half miles north of Warrensburg on the Lexington road, a place that is widely known as "Elm-Waln Farm." For many years, Mr. Ames has raised hogs, usually keeping from one hundred to one hundred fifty head of Poland China hogs on the farm. He raises annually from twenty-five to thirty choice cattle and at the present time owns one of the finest Shorthorn steers in the country. In the dry year of 1878, Mr. Ames dug a well on his place, seventeen feet deep, which is a real "gusher," a veritable fount everflowing, for it has furnished an abundance of water for all purposes even in the dryest seasons. Mr. Ames is not now engaged in the actual work of the farm, but in supervising and managing the same, his plans being carried out by others.

December 31, 1885, Frank N. Ames and Fannie Narron, the daughter of James and Susan (White) Narron, of Simpson township, were

united in marriage. Mrs. Ames was engaged in teaching school for eight years prior to her marriage and she was one of the most highly valued and prominent teachers in Johnson county. James H. Narron came to Missouri with his father, Haywood Narron, who left Tennessee about 1840 to make the new home in the West and they first located in Lexington, coming thence to Simpson township, where the elder Narron entered land from the government, perhaps in 1856. On this farm, the father and mother spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. James Narron died in 1886 and she was followed in death by her husband in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Narron were the parents of nine children: Fannie, the wife of Frank N. Ames, the subject of this review; James Augustus, of Iowa; Mrs. Lizzie Stewart, Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Lottie Tidswell, Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Daisy Cook, Independence, Missouri; Benjamin, Elbert, Colorado; Mrs. Della A. Truitt, Richmond, California; John W., Richmond, California; and Mrs. Blanche MacQuiddy, Bakersfield, California. To Frank N. and Fannie Ames have been born two children: Edith Grace, who was a student of the Warrensburg State Normal School and died a few weeks before she would have graduated; and Loris, who died in infancy at the age of five months. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are enrolled among the county's best families and most respected and intelligent citizens.

Thomas Henderson, a well-known and respected farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a son of one of Johnson county's brave, noble pioneers. He was born in Columbus township October 17, 1855, one of ten children born to his parents, J. W. and Lena Ann (Houx) Henderson. J. W. Henderson was a native of Kentucky. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1839, coming on horseback the entire distance and carrying what little money he had in his saddle bags. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, Thomas, a place located one-fourth mile north of Columbus, where he lived for fifty-four years and engaged in general farming. J. W. Henderson was the son of William Henderson, who came to Missouri within a few years after his son had settled here. J. W. Henderson, at the time of his death, was an extensive landowner, proprietor of the Nancy Greenwell home. Lena Ann (Houx) Henderson was a daughter of Nicholas Houx, an honored pioneer of Johnson county. He came to this county in 1827 and is well known as he who established the first cemetery in Johnson county and the first person to be buried there, mention of which is made elsewhere in

this volume. The children of J. W. and Lena Ann Henderson were, as follow: Mrs. Elizabeth Letton, Nevada, Missouri; William, Jr., of Arkansas; Mrs. Pattie Wolfe, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Thomas, the subject of this review; Mrs. Emily Jane Pepper, deceased; Mrs. Alice Simpson, deceased; Nicholas, deceased; and three children died in infancy. J. W. Henderson was justice of the peace for many years and was universally known ever afterward as Squire Henderson. He was industrious and thrifty and, from the first, prospered. He owned several farms, comprising in all more than seven hundred acres of land, which included the places now owned by Thomas Henderson, B. F. Simmerman, Milton Clifton, Ed Wilhoff, and "Jeff" Coffman, besides the Captain Raker farm and the Specker farm. Squire Henderson died in 1893.

In an old log school house, which stood in the site of the present district school house, in Columbus township, Thomas Henderson received his education. After attaining maturity, he resided in Barton county for three years, where he was engaged in farming. Mr. Henderson returned to Johnson county to remain one year, when he moved to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and for ten years lived in that part of the country. Upon his return to Johnson county, he purchased the Raker farm, which he afterward sold and bought one hundred forty-nine acres of the homestead, which is his present country home place. He has added all the improvements and he now has a nicely improved, well-kept and equipped stock and grain farm, every acre under a high state of cultivation.

In 1882, Thomas Henderson and Della Stotts were united in marriage. Mrs. Henderson was formerly from Chautauqua county, Kansas. To this union have been born three sons: Joseph W., at home; Archie, Pittsville, Missouri; and Victor, of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are widely known and universally esteemed in this county, where the Henderson family has for nearly eighty years been considered one of the very best and most substantial families.

Mr. Henderson relates several incidents of significant historical interest in Johnson county. The old elm tree, under which the first court in Johnson county was held on the farm of Nicholas Houx, was blown down in the spring of 1916. A part of the original Nicholas Houx homestead is now owned by Fred Specker and a part is the present site of the city of Columbus. Mr. Henderson recalls an amusing event

relative to early day judicial procedure in Johnson county. The first two men convicted of crime in this county were placed under a wagon box for safe keeping and upon the top of the upturned box were stationed two guards. The quarters of the convicts were extremely close and uncomfortable, although there was plenty of room for meditation. Becoming thirsty, they pled with their wardens to send for some stimulating liquor. The not unwilling wardens did so and helped themselves so well and so frequently to the gallon of whiskey, that when they awakened from a long, deep, drunken stupor they found themselves where the criminals should have been and no trace of the former prisoners. Johnson county's first "jail birds" had flown.

J. F. Dalton, a successful and industrious farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a native of Johnson county and a member of a highly respected pioneer family of Columbus township. Mr. Dalton was born January 8, 1857 on his father's farm in Columbus township, a son of W. R. and Sabina Dalton. The father was born in Virginia in 1814, son of William Dalton. William Dalton and his four sons, W. R., Frank, R. R., and A. F., came to Missouri from Virginia in 1837 and located in Johnson county in 1838 or 1839, settling on the farm now owned by J. F. Dalton, the subject of this review. The elder Dalton died within a few years after coming West and he was buried in the family cemetery. His four sons are all deceased, also. To W. R. and Sabina Dalton were born ten children: William Matthew, a Confederate veteran, who fought in the Civil War with "Fighting Joe" Shelby, and who was serving his second term as probate judge in Bates county when his death occurred; Mrs. Fannie Kincheloe, deceased; Robert, a Confederate veteran, who served under Generals Price and Shelby and was wounded seriously at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, and several years after the Civil War held the position of treasurer of Johnson county for four years, his death occurring in April, 1914; Mrs. Frank Ramsey, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Long, deceased; Mrs. M. L. Pemberton, Chilhowee, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Fox, who has resided in Colorado, Texas for the past thirty years; Mrs. N. S. Bailey, Denver, Colorado; J. F., the subject of this review; and Maggie, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The mother died in 1896 and the father in 1900. Both parents were laid to rest in Mount Tabor cemetery.

J. F. Dalton attended school at McCoy school house in district Number 83, which school house is located on the Dalton farm. Mr.

Dalton recalls among the early school teachers of this district the following men and women: Miss S. M. Young; John W. McGivans, who taught several terms of school here; George McDorman; Miss Belle Renick, who taught the school after the Civil War, when it was held in a private residence, the schoolhouse having been ruined during the war; Miss Bettie Levicy, recently deceased; and Miss Lizzie Emmons, of Pittsville, Missouri. Mr. Dalton has always lived on the farm he now owns. He inherited a part of the homestead and purchased the interests of the other heirs and in addition has bought forty adjoining acres and now the Dalton place comprises two hundred eight acres of land located five miles northeast of Columbus. The farm is well watered and fitted for both general farming and stock raising. Mr. Dalton cultivates from fifty to seventy-five acres of this place each year and keeps the remainder in grass and pasture. He has built a new barn and rebuilt the residence since he acquired the ownership of the farm.

In 1902, J. F. Dalton and Cora L. Alkire, of Lafayette county, were united in marriage and to them has been born one child, a son, Leroy, who is now attending school at McCoy school house. Mr. Dalton has made a splendid success of raising high grade Shorthorn cattle, keeping a registered male on the farm, and Poland China hogs. He is an energetic, intelligent stockman and worthy of success. Both he and Mrs. Dalton are well known and highly regarded among the county's best citizens.

Lewis L. Burris, a progressive and successful farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Missouri. Mr. Burris was born on the farm where he now resides December 17, 1868, a son of Captain Lewis and Elizabeth (Upton) Burris, the father, a native of Lafayette county and the mother, of Randolph, Missouri. Captain Burris was a Confederate captain of the regiment from Nodaway county. He was a son of Ennis Burris, who came to Missouri when a child, with his mother. The father of Ennis Burris was killed in Tennessee during an Indian raid on their settlement in that state. He was a native of Virginia and had resided in Tennessee but a short time, when his untimely and tragic death occurred. Those of the settlers who were left unharmed moved to St. Louis and with these came Ennis Burris and his mother. The Burris family located in Nodaway county and there the son, Ennis, grew to manhood and married. Both he and his wife died at the Burris home-

stead in Nodaway county and were buried in the family cemetery there. More than fifty years later, their remains were removed to the cemetery at Maryville, Missouri. In 1867 or 1868, Lewis Burris, Sr. moved to Johnson county and located in Columbus township on the farm now owned by his son, Lewis, Jr. The elder Burris resided on this place until 1886 and then moved to Warrensburg. To Lewis, Sr. and Elizabeth (Upton) Burris were born four children: Cornelia M., who resides with the widowed mother in Warrensburg, Missouri; Charles T., who lives in the old home; H. J., Kansas City, Missouri; and Lewis L., the subject of this review. By a former marriage, Lewis Burris, Sr. was the father of four children: George A., deceased; Mrs. Margaret F. Ramsey, Odessa, Missouri; W. E., Warrensburg, Missouri; and Mrs. Lena G. Howe, deceased. The father died in 1911 and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The mother still makes her home in Warrensburg.

Lewis L. Burris attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg State Normal School. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself engaged in teaching school. Mr. Burris taught at Shiloh schoolhouse and then for three years lived in California. On his return to Johnson county, he associated with his father in the business of cattle raising and farming. Mr. Burris inherited a part of the home place and with Mrs. Burris, who also inherited land from the Smith estate, and in addition they purchased ninety acres of land and now have two hundred acres of choice farm land in Columbus and Hazel Hill townships. He has improved this tract of land and this past year, of 1917, remodeled the residence, which was built in 1897. He has a large barn, 40 x 48 feet in dimensions, for hay and cattle and a smaller one for horses. Mr. Burris is interested in stock raising, specializing in pure-bred Polled Angus cattle, with which breed he began twenty-five years ago. For several years, he, his father, and his brother, Charles T., were in partnership in cattle raising and they kept at one time from fifty to seventy-five head of Polled Angus cattle on the farm. Mr. Burris has at the present time sixty head of this breed. He also has thirty-five head of Oxford sheep and seventy-five head of hogs. He has always sold his stock in the home market and in 1916 could not fill the demand. Mr. Burris is an expert stockman and from the beginning has had marked success.

In 1893, Lewis L. Burris and Cora A. Smith, daughter of John H. and Ella (Coleman) Smith, of Hazel Hill township, were united in

marriage. Both parents of Mrs. Burris are now deceased and their remains lie interred in Mount Tabor cemetery in Lafayette county. To Lewis L. and Mrs. Burris have been born four children: Lewis U., at home with his parents; Mrs. J. S. Kinney, Warrensburg, Missouri; Marjorie, who is now a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School; and Murl, at home.

A half century ago, the Burris family settled in Johnson county. The name has always stood for the best things in life, morally, socially, and commercially and the son, Lewis L., has admirably maintained the family's record for unimpeachable honor and honesty. Both he and Mrs. Burris are numbered among Johnson county's best and most substantial citizens.

Major James N. Warnick, a late prominent citizen of Warrensburg, Missouri, was one of the most distinguished of the early pioneers of Johnson county. He was born August 2, 1799 in Tennessee and in that state was reared to maturity. November 13, 1823, he was united in marriage with Siny P. Payton, daughter of John Payton, of Wilson county, Tennessee. They came to Missouri in May, 1833 and located temporarily in Lexington. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Warnick came to Johnson county, where they settled on a large tract of land in Post Oak township.

When the Warnick family settled in Johnson county, it was the period of Indian depredations. Within a very brief period after their coming, the militia was called out to protect the settlers from murderous bands of Osage Indians, who were committing atrocities among the outlying settlements. James N. Warnick was a born leader of men and as captain of the home guard, heading one of the companies of militia, drove back the savages to their reservation. He later distinguished himself further during the Mormon trouble. At this time, he received his title as major, when his regiment was organized under the state militia laws and he was elected to that position in the army.

Major Warnick used to relate his experiences in "going to mill," which was considered a great pleasure in the early days. When the corn had ripened, all the settlers were gathered in and a sort of party was held, known as a "husking bee," when the corn would be husked after which the women would prepare a splendid supper and the fun and frolic would begin. The corn was shelled on rainy days and in the evenings. Even the children could help with this work and enjoyed making cob houses while the older ones raised blisters on their thumbs

shelling corn. When a grist of corn was ready, it was placed in a sack thrown across the horse's back and taken to the mill many miles away. This meant a twenty to forty-mile trip, for the mill on Grand river was twenty miles distant and the mill at Lexington was forty miles away, so the man, or boy, who went with the corn always planned to wait at the mill from one to three days before he could get his corn ground. There was always a large number of men and boys at the mill waiting for their grists and, as one saw very few visitors in those days, it was a treat to hear the other men and boys tell stories, while they were waiting.

To Major James N. and Siny P. (Payton) Warnick were born eight children: Robert N., who married Amanda J. Oglesby and to them were born Sanford Francis and E. N. Warnick, the former the father of Oscar D. Warnick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and Mrs. Theodore Shock, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and the latter, a prominent merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri; Nancy Elizabeth; John P.; William S.; Margaret F.; Matilda Jane; James H.; and Siny E. In 1882, there were one hundred descendants of James H. and Siny P. Warnick living in Johnson county, all of whom were highly respected men and women. There is perhaps no family in Johnson county which has exerted so great influence for good as has the Warnick family. Major and Mrs. Warnick were worthy and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and ever gave their most earnest support to all causes having for their object the betterment of the community.

Patrick H. Alexander, an honored and noble pioneer of Johnson county and Civil War veteran, now living retired in the city of Warrensburg, was born in March, 1834 in Henry county, Tennessee. He is the son of William and Martha (Job) Alexander, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Nashville, Tennessee. Both parents died, leaving their son an orphan when a very small child.

When he was a little lad, Patrick H. Alexander came from Tennessee to Missouri with his uncle, who settled in Crawford county. Three years later, the child came to Johnson county with his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wood. The Wood family settled on a farm in the eastern part of the county and with them the boy made his home, while he "worked out," for other people, to earn his way. As long as Colonel J. H. Robinson lived, Patrick H. Alexander was

always sure of a place to work. Colonel Robinson was one of the very first settlers of Johnson county and he was very fond of the Alexander youth, always employing him whenever he had work to be done. Mr. Wood entered forty acres of land, and Patrick assisted his brother-in-law by working for Colonel Robinson for a wage of six dollars per month, turning over his wages to pay for the land. In 1849, Patrick H. Alexander made his first trip to Warrensburg. He came on horseback, bringing two sacks of corn to the mill. The mill was of the old-fashioned tread type and he waited all day for his grist. Each person must wait his turn at the mill in those days, even if it took a week. Until 1854, Mr. Alexander lived with his brother-in-law and at that time he came to Warrensburg to make his home with Major Morrow for whom he worked many years. In 1853, Mr. Alexander was employed as "bull whacker" in charge of a train, composed of thirty-six wagons, in command of Mr. Smith, bound for Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the trip to be made across the plains for Majors & Russell. Troops guarded the train from the savage red men and three months were gone before the end of the journey was reached. It was a wild, dangerous experience, one that is never forgotten. Mr. Alexander went to Kansas in 1859 and took up a claim of land in what is now Cherokee county. The Civil War broke out before he had proven his claim and as most of his neighbors were killed by either the Indians or the "bushwhackers," Patrick Alexander deemed it best to return to Missouri, where he was better known. The following year he went to Tennessee, traveling in a wagon.

In July, 1861, Mr. Alexander enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Missouri Mounted Infantry, serving under Colonel Grover, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Lexington. He served with Colonel Grover's regiment nine months and when his time of enlistment had expired, he returned to Warrensburg and enlisted with Catherwood's regiment for three months and then with Colonel Phillip's Seventh Missouri Cavalry, for the remaining two and a half years. Mr. Alexander saw active service in Arkansas and he was with the regiment sent after General Price, when on his raid through Missouri and Kansas. For ninety days after the war had ended, Patrick H. Alexander served as first lieutenant in the Missouri-state militia, his division being known as "Fletcher's Militia," which was called out to subdue the "bushwhackers." Fletcher was well known in Warrensburg.

After the war, Mr. Alexander purchased a farm of one hundred

twenty acres of land located seven miles south of Warrensburg and on this place resided until about ten years ago, when he retired from active farm labor and moved to his city property in Warrensburg, where he now resides. The Alexander home is a nice, comfortable residence at 813 Holden street.

Patrick H. Alexander was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary E. (Marr) Jewell, September 15, 1867. Mrs. Alexander's former husband was a lieutenant in the Civil War, in which he was killed. By her first marriage, she is the mother of one child, a son, John M. Jewell, who is now a prominent manufacturer at Atlanta, Georgia. To Patrick H. and Mary E. Alexander have been born the following children: David William, Warrensburg, Missouri; Robert T., who is engaged in the transfer business in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Martha Gardner, of Post Oak township, Johnson county; Sidney H., who died in 1916; and Julius Calvin, who is engaged in farming on the Alexander homestead in Post Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are worthy, fine people, citizens of whom Johnson county may well be proud.

J. D. Wilcoxon, a well-known and progressive farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family. He was born August 7, 1861 on his father's farm in Lafayette county, located near the county line between Lafayette and Johnson counties. Mr. Wilcoxon is a son of William S. and Mrs. Lucinda (Ramsey) Wilcoxon, the former, a native of Bullitt county, Kentucky and the latter, of Clark county, Kentucky. The father was born July 8, 1821 and the mother, November 14, 1826. They were the parents of eight children: John L., born April 2, 1846 and is now of Eldorado Springs, Missouri; James T., born February 26, 1848 and died in infancy; Sarah Elizabeth, born January 31, 1850, now deceased; Susan L., born January 14, 1852, now deceased; Adkin Lee, born March 13, 1854, and is now residing at Odessa, Missouri; Baxter Allen, born January 15, 1856, now deceased; Jefferson Davis, the subject of this review; and Mattie Kate, of Lafayette county, born April 16, 1865. All the children, excepting J. D. and Mattie, were born in Johnson county. The mother died September 19, 1876. Mr. Wilcoxon again married, his second wife being Eliza J. Hughes, of Pettis county. William S. Wilcoxon came to Missouri from Kentucky in the early forties, making the trip thence by boat and locating first in Howard county. In 1844, he came to this part of the state and for many years resided on a farm in Lafayette

county. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Wilcoxon and his oldest son, John L., enlisted in the Confederate service and for four years fought under General Price for the principles they firmly believed to be right. After the war ended in 1865, Mr. Wilcoxon returned to his home in Lafayette county and shortly afterward moved to the farm in Johnson county now owned by his son, J. D., the subject of this review. At the time of his death, March 4, 1892, Mr. Wilcoxon owned one hundred ten acres of land. He was an industrious, honest, conscientious citizen, a man who well merited success.

J. D. Wilcoxon attended school in Johnson county in district Number 86. He has always lived on the home place, which now comprises three hundred acres of land located partly in Columbus township and partly in Lafayette county, being on the line between Lafayette and Johnson. This place is an upland farm, originally timbered. It is on the Odessa-Columbus road and one of the beautiful country homes of this county. There are three barns on the farm, furnishing an abundance of room for both feed and stock, and the place is well watered. Mr. Wilcoxon raises hogs, cattle, horses, and Oxford sheep and finds the last named his most profitable stock and the best paying investment on the farm.

January 7, 1883, Jefferson D. Wilcoxon and Fannie S. Atkinson, daughter of Daniel S. and Anne O. Atkinson, of Lafayette county, were united in marriage. Both parents of Mrs. Wilcoxon are now deceased. To this union have been born nine children: Daniel S., a successful farmer of Lafayette county; James Allen, at home with his parents; William S., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who just completed an eight-years course in college at Fayette, Missouri; Carl F., who is at present at Camp Funston in training with the National army for service in France, member Company G, Three Hundred Fifty-sixth United States Infantry; Lucinda, who is a student in the college at Fayette, Missouri; Harold W.; Maurice E., a junior in the Odessa High School; Evelyn; and one child, a daughter, died in infancy. The Wilcoxon residence is an attractive home, a house of eight rooms, nicely painted and kept in excellent repair. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxon are highly valued and respected among the county's best and most enterprising citizens. They are rearing one of the finest families in this section of the state.

Charles Andrew Harrison, a prominent financier of Warrensburg,

Missouri, has long been one of the leading citizens of Johnson county. He is a member of a family that for years has been influential and active in the work of upbuilding this section of the state. Mr. Harrison was born July 5, 1863 in Hazel Hill township, at Fayetteville, Missouri. He is a son of Alfred Bell and Elizabeth (Francisco) Harrison. Alfred Bell Harrison was born March 26, 1832 in Johnson county, Missouri, son of Harvey and Zilphia (Bell) Harrison, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, where they were united in marriage November 28, 1824. Harvey Harrison was born March 7, 1806 in Blount county and Zilphia (Bell) Harrison was born October 6, 1803 in Davidson county. To them were born twelve children: Hugh Bell, who died at the age of four years; William Craig, who married Lucinda J. Vanarsdel, both of whom are now deceased; Margaret C., who first married Hugh Eagan and after his death married James M. Shackelford, now deceased; Joseph Patton, married Evaline S. Seamands; Alfred Bell, the father of Charles Andrew, the subject of this review; Robert Donell, who died in childhood at the age of four years; Harvey White, married Gillen D. Calvin, and is now deceased; Andrew Jackson, married Priscilla Francisco, Johnson county; John Wesley, Warrensburg, Missouri, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; George Washington, married Brunette Glass, Warrensburg, Missouri; Nancy Elizabeth, who died in childhood at the age of ten years; and James K. Polk, who died in Warrensburg, Missouri at the age of seventy years on October 17, 1916. Harvey Harrison died March 7, 1890, not quite a year after the death of his wife, which occurred June 12, 1889. They lived to see among their descendants, forty-eight grandchildren, forty-five great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. The Harrisons located in Lafayette county in 1829 and settled in Johnson county the next year. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Harrison were buried in the new cemetery at Warrensburg.

Alfred Bell and Elizabeth (Francisco) Harrison were the parents of five children: Charles Andrew, the subject of this review; Mary A., the wife of W. E. Moore, Independence, Missouri; Virgie, the wife of James B. Quinlain, Manhattan, Kansas; Harvey E., deceased; and Nellie M., the wife of R. K. Thorn, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Harrison was a dealer in stock, shipping livestock extensively to all parts of the state, prior to his coming to Warrensburg in 1872, when he entered the mercantile business associated with A. O. Redford, their place of business located on Holden street, where the Shackelford & Kunkle Barber

Shop is now. June 19, 1877 the walls of the brick building gave way and Mr. Harrison was killed. The widowed mother now resides in Warrensburg.

Charles Andrew Harrison attended the city schools of Warrensburg and later, he was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving school, he engaged in farming. Mr. Harrison raised one corn crop in Saline county and then returned to Johnson county to engage in farming on his mother's place in Hazel Hill township. He afterward was employed as clerk in the business establishment owned by A. O. Redford and then by Shockey & Redford, after which he conducted a livery stable, which he opened on East Pine street about 1882, where Baird & Townsend are now located. Mr. Harrison sold this place of business to P. P. Embree and then went to Oswego, Kansas, where he was engaged in the livery business for eight months. Upon his return to Missouri, Mr. Harrison again engaged in farming in Hazel Hill township. He was thus employed for sixteen years. During his residence in Hazel Hill township, Charles Andrew Harrison took an active part in civic affairs and served as justice of the peace for twelve years and as school director for the same length of time. In 1901, Mr. Harrison was elected probate judge of Warrensburg, in which office he served two terms. During his incumbency, bonds were issued and the street paving and sewer system adopted, practically all the sewers being built at that time and three miles of paving laid. For two years, Mr. Harrison was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. He served eight years as probate judge of Johnson county and at the expiration of his term of office entered the American Trust Company as president, which position he now occupies.

The American Trust Company, of which Charles Andrew Harrison is president, is a consolidation of the American Bank of Warrensburg and the Johnson County Trust Company, which organization Mr. Harrison helped to form, December 1, 1913. The present capital stock of the bank is fifty thousand dollars, the surplus fund twenty-five thousand, and the deposits, at the time of this writing, two hundred thousand dollars. The present officers are: Charles A. Harrison, president; G. W. Lemmon, vice-president; C. L. Gillilan, secretary and treasurer; and W. E. Crissey, general manager.

October 14, 1884, Charles Andrew Harrison was united in marriage with Kate M. Logan, daughter of L. M. and Martha (Martin)

Logan, of Warrensburg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Logan are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison was born one child, a son, Alfred Harvey, who attended the city schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School and is now in the employ of the American Trust Company. Mrs. Harrison died in December, 1907. December 4, 1908, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Maude C. Hendrix, of Warrensburg. Maude C. (Hendrix) Harrison is a daughter of George W. and Mary A. Hendrix, and a sister of Mrs. Thomas W. Hunter, Stanton, Virginia and J. W. Hendrix, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison reside at 214 East Market street, in the city of Warrensburg, where they are highly respected and esteemed.

Oscar D. Warnick, of the firm Shock & Warnick of Warrensburg, was born April 17, 1881 in Post Oak township, Johnson county. He is a son of Sanford Francis and Mollie B. Warnick. Sanford Francis Warnick was born in Post Oak township, a son of Robert N. and Amanda J. (Oglesby) Warnick. Robert N. Warnick was born December 3, 1824 in Tennessee. When he was a child, he came with his parents to Missouri and they settled in Johnson county, where he was reared to manhood and in 1846 was married to Amanda J. Oglesby. Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Warnick were ever active and interested participants in all good and worthy causes and both were valued members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Warnick was prominent in civic affairs in his day and for many years was justice of the peace in Johnson county. Robert N. Warnick was owner of a splendid tract of land ten miles south of Warrensburg, upon which he settled. He died in Warrensburg and was buried in the Providence cemetery in Chilhowee township. Robert N. Warnick was a son of Major James N. Warnick, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Sanford Francis Warnick, the father of the subject of this review, was born and reared in Post Oak township, Johnson county. For fifteen years, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Warrensburg, associated with his brother, E. N., under the firm name of Warnick Brothers. Later, Sanford Francis sold his interest in the establishment to his son, Oscar D., the subject of this review, and, in 1909, E. N. Warnick purchased the interest of Oscar D. After selling his interest in the store, Sanford Francis Warnick retired to his farm in Centerview township, where he is now residing. To Sanford Francis and Mollie B. Warnick have been born the following children: Gertrude, who is

the wife of Theodore Shock, of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Oscar D., the subject of this review.

Oscar D. Warnick attended the public schools of Johnson county and the Warrensburg High School. In 1909, he began life for himself, purchasing his father's interest in the hardware store conducted by the Warnick Brothers. He later sold his interest in the store to E. N. Warnick and purchased the hardware and implement stock from Wampler & Wampler at Knob Noster, Missouri, where he remained one year. He then became a member of the firm of Miller & Warnick, which, one year later, was succeeded by Shock & Warnick, having purchased the stock of hardware owned by S. P. Hines & Son, whose store was located at 201 North Holden street, the present place of business of the firm Shock & Warnick. The Shock & Warnick Hardwares Store is an outgrowth of the Miller & Warnick Hardware Store, originally started in 1912. The present firm carries a complete line of hardware and also is engaged in the business of plumbing, heating, and tin working. The young men of the firm are progressive, energetic, and enterprising and they are numbered among the best business men in the city of Warrensburg.

December 25, 1910, Oscar D. Warnick and Maud E. McKee were united in marriage. Maud E. (McKee) Warnick is a daughter of Samuel and Katherine McKee of Butler, Missouri. Mrs. Warnick was born in Butler, Missouri, June 10, 1884. To Oscar D. and Maud E. Warnick has been born one child, a daughter, Martha Katherine. Mr. and Mrs. Warnick are highly esteemed in Warrensburg, where for three-quarters of a century the Warnick family has been considered one of the most prominent and respected families in the county. Mr. Warnick is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons lodge Number 265, of Warrensburg.

Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, was organized originally by J. A. Lamey, of the Lamey Manufacturing Company of Sedalia, Missouri, who established in 1907 a branch factory on North Holden street, where the Lobbans' Garage is now located. H. E. Vitt was superintendent of the Lamey Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg for six years and at the close of that time purchased the factory from Mr. Lamey. For two years, H. E. Vitt operated it as the H. E. Vitt Manufacturing Company, making shirts, overalls, and pants for the jobbing trade. In 1914, the present company known as the Vitt-

Mayes Manufacturing Company was organized by H. E. Vitt and the products of the factory have since been made for the retail trade. Two salesmen were immediately put on the road. At the present time there are ten salesmen traveling for the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company.

The officers of the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company are as follow: H. E. Vitt, president; F. L. Mayes, vice-president; S. H. Coleman, second vice-president; H. R. Garrison, secretary and treasurer. The other stockholders are R. L. Campbell and Charles Gillilan. This company employs nearly one hundred people. The output of the factory averages five hundred dozen garments weekly. Seventy-five machines are in constant operation, each controlled by motor power. The office, stockroom, and shipping department of the company are located on East Pine street in Warrensburg. The factory and warehouse are located at 109 and 111 East Market street.

The products of this factory are sold in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Illinois, California, and Wyoming. The supply has never yet equalled the demand. Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company is now engaged in making khaki uniforms for the United States Government, at the time of this writing, in 1917. Their celebrated trade-mark is a diamond-shaped figure upon which is stamped, "If it's Vitts it fits." One thousand garments are made weekly at the present time and the factory will soon increase the output to two thousand garments.

Charles A. Boyles, ex-county clerk of Johnson county, and proprietor of the Five and Ten Cents Store of Warrensburg, is a native of Ohio. He was born January 28, 1848 in Athens county, Ohio, son of Martin and Charlotta (Francis) Boyles, the latter a native of Ohio.

Martin and Charlotta (Francis) Boyles were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary E. Matheney, deceased; Minerva, who died at the age of sixteen years; Charles A., subject of this review; and Martin A., who is a retired farmer of Athens county, Ohio. Martin Boyles died on a boat on the Mississippi river as the result of cholera, which he contracted while on his way to Iowa. He was taken to Keokuk, Iowa for burial and his widow then returned to the old home in Ohio. She died in Ohio at the age of eighty-three years and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery in Athens county, Ohio.

Charles A. Boyles received his education in the public schools of Athens county, Ohio, and Miller Seminary, which is located in



CHARLES A. BOYLES.



the same county. At the age of seventeen years he entered the teaching profession in which he was engaged until he came to Johnson county, Missouri in April, 1868. He came West with John C. Crawford and the two young men passed the examination for teachers' certificates in the old Warrensburg courthouse. John C. Crawford, an estimable, young man and an excellent teacher, will be remembered by the people of Centerview who were living there in the early days, for he was employed there as teacher for six years. He then left Centerview and located in Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri.

Charles A. Boyles did not follow the original plan of the two young men and engage in teaching but entered the employ of J. B. Wolfe, who was conducting a general store at Jamestown, Missouri. Mr. Boyles began his duties as clerk and bookkeeper in the fall of 1868 and continued in the employ of J. B. Wolfe for six years. When the hard times of 1873 came, Mr. Wolfe was forced to make an assignment and to discontinue business. Mr. Boyles was then employed as teacher in the Jamestown school, which position he held for six consecutive years teaching nine months each year. In March, 1881 he bought a half interest in Theodore Hyatt's general store at Fayetteville, Missouri and after eight years in this establishment sold his interest back to Mr. Hyatt and came to Warrensburg where he was employed as clerk by the Shepard's Dry Goods Company for ten years.

Charles Boyles was then elected county clerk of Johnson county and at the expiration of his first term in office was re-elected, thus serving the county faithfully and well a term of eight years. Mr. Boyles was one of the county's best and most conscientious officials. It was during his incumbency that the County Home was erected and the name given to the home for the poor and destitute was the suggestion of Mr. Boyles. Judge J. A. Anderson was presiding at the time and Mr. Boyles, he, and the two other judges drove out one day to examine conditions at the county farm. They were much impressed by the sad state of affairs there and by the great need for improvement and upon their return began to make plans for the betterment of the institution and almost immediately after, the poorhouse burned. A new location was decided upon and the county purchased the present site of the County Home because of its beautiful surroundings and splendid location. The money for the new home was raised in three years' time, the amount raised by the first assessment being eleven thousand

dollars. The year following the burning of the old home the building of the new was undertaken and Johnson county now has as handsome and comfortable home for the dependents as is to be found in the state of Missouri. Mr. Boyles made many helpful and valuable suggestions to the board concerning the home and grounds, many of which were adopted and thus the chapel is one of the principal features of the home.

Mr. Boyles also introduced several innovations while serving as county clerk, improvements relative to the systematizing of the work which have proven by the test of time to be of inestimable value to the county. Two of these are the County Ward Book and the County Bridge Book. The former shows the name and date of discharge of each ward of the county sent to reformatories or prisons and the latter gives the number and specifications of each bridge built in the county. The framework of the different bridges also bears the same number of the bridge as given in the County Bridge Book, of which bridge the framework is a part.

Charles A. Boyles was for two years associated with George O. Hart as manager of the general store. In the fall of 1909, Mr. Boyles opened a Five and Ten Cents store on the site of the Miller Jewelry store and three years later moved to the present location, and went into partnership with Charles D. Middleton and Harry Jennings. One year later he bought out Harry Jennings and the ensuing year, 1911, bought out Charles Middleton and has since that time conducted the store alone. He began business in 1909 with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars and now carries a stock valued at ten thousand dollars. The store building, which is located at 309 and 311 North Holden street, has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred two feet. Both the first and second floors are occupied and the stock is neatly and conveniently arranged. Five clerks are employed by Mr. Boyles and he and his wife also assist with the sales. Extra help is secured for the Saturday trade. A ladies' rest room has been provided by Mr. Boyles for the comfort of his women patrons. He has spared no labor or expense in making his store thoroughly up-to-date.

December 28, 1880, Charles A. Boyles and Isley O. McElvain, the daughter of Samuel and Melinda (Bosthwick) McElvain, were united in marriage. Mrs. Boyles' parents came to Johnson county, Missouri from Kentucky. Both father and mother are now deceased and their remains are interred in Oak Grove cemetery. To Charles A. and Isley

O. (McElvain) Boyles has been born a daughter, Lilius May, who is the wife of Dr. Thomas W. Ross, of St. Louis, Missouri and they reside in University City, a suburb of St. Louis. By a former marriage with Dovie Kerren, Mr. Boyles has a son, Emmet C., who resides in Chicago, Illinois.

Since he was twelve years of age, Charles A. Boyles has been a member of the Presbyterian church and he has been active in church work practically all his life. He was appointed field secretary of the Ministerial Sustentation Association of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, but the work, though pleasant, kept Mr. Boyles away from home so much that after one year he resigned his position. He was elected commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met in Denver, Colorado in 1909, and both he and Mrs. Boyles attended. For twenty years he was permanent secretary and member of the executive committee of the Sabbath School Assembly of the Synod of Missouri, the meetings of which were held annually at Pertle Springs where the best talent in the United States was brought. Mr. Boyles is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons with whom he affiliated at Jamestown in 1871. He has been Worshipful Master for the past five years. Charles A. Boyles is one of Johnson county's most prominent and progressive citizens. He has always been deeply interested in all movements which have for their object the improvement and moral uplift of the community. For several years, he conducted a free employment bureau at his store, and in many ways he has contributed much towards helping his fellowman.

U. A. McBride, the present postmaster of Warrensburg, is one of the widely known newspaper men of Missouri who for a number of years has been prominently identified with public affairs. He was born in 1869 in Henry county, Missouri, a son of William H. and Mattie J. (Randall) McBride, natives of Kentucky. William McBride was a son of James McBride, one of the honored pioneers of Henry county, who owned valuable property interests in Montrose and Butler at the time of his death, which occurred in Kansas, when he was eighty-nine years of age. William H. McBride came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1865 and located in Cooper county near Boonville, later moving to a farm northwest of Montrose in Henry county. He was widely known in this county and in Cass county. For many years he was engaged in the con-

tracting business at Clinton and Butler and built the first brick business house erected in Sedalia, the John Houx Hardware Store in Sedalia, and the "Bazoo" Building on High street in Sedalia. The latter structure was erected just after the Civil War. Mattie J. (Randall) McBride was a daughter of Dr. Randall, a pioneer physician of Louisville, Kentucky. To William H. and Mattie (Randall) McBride were born six children: James Owen, who was a druggist at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, where he died at the age of thirty-nine years, burial being made at Warrensburg, Missouri; Susie, the wife of William J. Hutchinson, editor of the "Mt. Washintgon News," Mt. Washington, Missouri; Mary E., the wife of Richard Stream, of Kansas City, Missouri; U. A., the subject of this review; Thomas F., who was a pharmacist at Marshall, Missouri, where his death occurred and interment was made; and George Vest, the assistant fire chief and captain of Station Number 7 at Kansas City, Missouri. The father's death occurred at Pleasant Hill in 1907 and his last resting place is in the cemetery at Pleasant Hill. The widowed mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. William J. Hutchinson, at Mt. Washington, Missouri.

In the public schools of Clinton and Butler, Missouri, U. A. McBride received his education. Early in life, he became interested in the newspaper business and he made his entry in the world of newspaper men at Adrian, Missouri, when he assumed charge of the "Journal" there. He later purchased this paper, made it a paying proposition, and sold it, to establish the "Pleasant Hill Gazette," which is now the "Pleasant Hill Times." In December, 1893, Mr. McBride disposed of his ownership of this paper and came to Warrensburg, where he purchased the "Journal-Democrat." This paper was afterward consolidated with the "Star." In connection with the "Journal-Democrat," Mr. McBride ran the "Daily Democrat." While in control of the "Journal-Democrat," he issued the call for the state organization of democratic editors to meet at Pertle Springs. The meeting was attended by all the leading newspaper men of Missouri, among whom were Charles H. Jones, of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" and Charles W. Knapp, of the "St. Louis Republic," and A. Lesver, editor of the "Kansas City Times." This organization is still maintained and has been and is of great benefit to the newspaper men of the state. At this particular meeting, the following officers were elected: H. Martin Williams, of Hermann, Missouri, president; Charlie Walters, of Rich Hill, Missouri, vice-president; U.

A. McBride, of Warrensburg, Missouri, recording secretary; and John Black McDonald, of Warrensburg, Missouri, corresponding secretary. U. A. McBride controlled the "Journal-Democrat" until 1895, when he sold the paper and erected a printing plant, known as the McBride Printing Plant, which he put in successful operation. He started the "Daily Tribune" during the excited campaign for free silver in 1896. This paper was later moved to Clinton, Missouri and established there as the "Clinton Tribune." The paper was a marked success and was sold by U. A. McBride to his partners, when he returned to Warrensburg to enter the job printing and book publishing business and later to associate with C. D. Middleton in publishing the "Johnson County Star." He afterward sold his interest in this paper to the Middletons. When Mr. Crossley purchased the "Johnson County Star," he offered the management of the paper to Mr. McBride, which position he accepted. In 1912, U. A. McBride was elected secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee and as his political work took his entire time, he retired from newspaper work. Mr. McBride was secretary of the Johnson County Democratic Central Committee prior to his election to the same position with the state committee. He was filling the state position at the time of his appointment as postmaster of Warrensburg in 1914, which position he now occupies at the time of this writing, in 1917. U. A. McBride was offered the appointment to the office of deputy insurance commissioner, under Governor Major's administration, which honor he declined to accept, but instead accepted the position of chief statistician of the State Board of Health, which he resigned at the time of his appointment as postmaster of Warrensburg. During Governor Major's administration, Mr. McBride was the official reporter of the House of Representatives and State Senate. The Warrensburg postoffice has shown a gradual increase in business for many years. In 1916, the sales of stamps alone amounted to twenty thousand dollars. The postoffice building was erected in 1912, at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. The office employs nine rural carriers, four city carriers, five clerks, including the assistant postmaster, one parcel post man, and two substitute carriers.

February 19, 1890, U. A. McBride was united in marriage with Isa Sarah Dewar, daughter of Thomas and Mattie Dewar. Thomas Dewar was a well-known miller at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His death occurred when his daughter, Isa Sarah, was a little child, two years of

age. The mother died in Warrensburg in 1913 and the remains of both parents were interred in the cemetery at Pleasant Hill. To U. A. and Isa Sarah (Dewar) McBride was born one child, a daughter, Mildred M., who died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McBride reside in one of Warrensburg's most attractive homes, a beautiful bungalow, built in 1914 at 424 South Holden street.

One of the biggest things ever done for Warrensburg was done by U. A. McBride, when he secured the meeting of the big Silver Convention at Pertle Springs in 1896. This meeting was of national interest and the management of the convention crowd, which was accomplished in an excellent and masterly manner, was no small task for a city the size of Warrensburg. Special arrangements were made to take the mammoth crowd to the pavilion one and a half miles south of the city and cots were shipped into Warrensburg by the carload from Kansas City. The convention attracted newspaper men from every part of the United States and even to-day frequent mention is made by the press of the "Pertle Springs Convention." Bland, the idol of the silver men, was defeated for presidential nomination at the Chicago convention on the fifth ballot, when William Jennings Bryan received the necessary two-thirds majority. U. A. McBride was a member of the convention held in Chicago.

Mr. McBride is president of the Warrensburg Commercial Club, holding the position since March, 1917, at which time he was visited by a committee of representative business men who prevailed upon him to accept the presidency of the club.

Jacob Pickel, the man who opened the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county, Missouri, who is now deceased, was one of Johnson county's best known citizens and one of Missouri's most prominent stone contractors. He was born in 1831 in Cottonheim, Prussia and at the age of twenty years emigrated from his native land and came to America, where he located in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1851. Jacob Pickel had learned the trade of stone cutting in the old country and he followed his trade in America in addition to the work of contracting.

In 1870, Jacob Pickel, associated with his two brothers, Peter and Anton, opened the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county about two miles north of Warrensburg. This quarry was placed in operation at an expenditure of much hard labor, time, and expense. A switch was put in, so that the stone could be loaded at the quarry. The three brothers installed a steam channeling machine at the quarry, the machine

alone costing six thousand dollars. The lifting was also done by machinery, run by steam. The first large contract was for more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars worth of stone to be used in the construction of the Chamber of Commerce building in St. Louis, Missouri, a building which covers an entire block at Third and Chestnut streets in that city. In the office of Ben Pickel in Warrensburg can be seen the drawing made of this building while in the process of construction. All the stone was cut at the quarry and shipped to St. Louis in perfect condition to be placed. Jacob Pickel furnished the stone for the construction of the Kansas City Court House, the Southern Hotel, the Barr building, and many other buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, besides the stone used in many of the buildings in the city of Warrensburg. As many as fifteen hundred cars of stone would be shipped annually, a train load being daily shipped. The quarry, at the present time, comprises two hundred eighty acres of land, but the original purchase was about forty acres. Jacob Pickel died in Warrensburg in 1903. He was an industrious, intelligent, capable citizen, one who did much for the business interests of Johnson county and he was universally held in the highest esteem and respect.

Jacob Pickel was united in marriage with Catherine Smith and to them were born five children: Frank, of Warrensburg, Missouri; George, who resides at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, a priest in the Jesuit College at that place; Lizzie, who is a nun, being with the sisters at Hebron, Nebraska; Ben, the manager of his father's stone quarry near Warrensburg; and Clara, who lives at home with her widowed mother and brother, Ben, in their quarry home.

The youngest son of Jacob Pickel, Ben Pickel, has taken an active interest in his father's trade and he is engaged in the business of stone contracting. Ben Pickel attended the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri. About 1896, he began working for himself, engaged in the business of contracting. His first large contract was for stone to be used in the construction of the two buildings erected for the Warrensburg State Normal School. The Administration building, which is nearing completion, at the time of this writing in 1917, required fifty thousand cubic feet of stone. The Pickel quarry can be operated to a depth of fifty feet and then the water begins to come into it. Forty men are employed at one time by Ben Pickel in the quarry, but when the sawing was done by hand, his father used to employ as many as three hundred men at one time. Ben Pickel furnished the stone for the erection

of a government postoffice in Arkansas last year, 1916. There is no better stone to be found in this country than that furnished by the Pickel quarry. Ben Pickel is one of Johnson county's most highly respected and progressive, young citizens.

John M. Thrailkill, "The One Price Clothier," of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in 1856 in Holt county, Missouri. He is the oldest of four children born to his parents, George W. and Elizabeth H. (Robinson) Thrailkill, the former, a native of Saline county, Missouri and the latter, of Kentucky. They were parents of the following children: John M., the subject of this review; Edward, who died in December, 1915; Emma, the widow of James E. Rothford, of Greenfield, Missouri; and Joseph who died in March, 1904. George W. Thrailkill was a son of James Thrailkill, a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri when it was yet a territory. His death occurred in Saline county. His son, George W., was reared in Saline county and in later years resided in Holt county; Johnson county, Kansas; and Jackson county, Missouri. He spent his life engaged in the pursuits of agriculture and his death occurred in 1897 at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1904, he was joined in death by his wife, whose death also occurred at Kansas City.

In the public schools of Clay county, Missouri, John M. Thrailkill received his education. When only a lad of fifteen years of age, he began life for himself, his mercantile career beginning in December, 1878, when he accepted a position with the business establishment of Bullene Emery & Moore. He was later employed by the different firms, Burnham Hanna & Munger and Ely Walker & Company. For ten years, he was on the road as traveling salesman for these business firms. In September, 1889, Mr. Thrailkill resigned his position as traveling salesman and purchased one-half interest in the mercantile establishment of J. J. Abell & Brother, buying the brother's interest. This store was located at Nevada, Missouri. John M. Thrailkill was in business there two years and then went on the road again in the employ of Ely Walker & Company, for which firm he was salesman for one and a half years. January 1, 1894 he opened a clothing store at Lamar, which he successfully conducted for several years. He sold the store at Lamar in 1900 and left there in November of that year. February 23, 1901, John M. Thrailkill opened his present clothing store in Warrensburg, Missouri, his place of business being located at 109 and 111 North Holden street. He handles an excellent and complete line of men's and boys' wearing

apparel and his store has a splendid reputation in this city, being considered one of the very best and most reliable. Mr. Thrailkill devotes his exclusive personal attention to his business in which he takes a keen interest. He himself works in the store and he employs three assistants and extra clerks for the Saturday trade, which is always exceedingly heavy.

February 6, 1901, John M. Thrailkill and Florence E. Coleman were united in marriage. To them were born two children, both daughters: Marium Elizabeth, who was born in September, 1904; and Beatrice Oleta, who was born January 21, 1910. The mother died January 1, 1914. Mr. Thrailkill remarried on March 16, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Thrailkill reside in Warrensburg at 117 Broad street. By his first marriage in Lamar, Missouri, Mr. Thrailkill has a son, George W., who was born August 24, 1895 in Lamar. He was educated in the city schools of Warrensburg. September 1, 1916 he enlisted in Company D, Second Missouri Infantry and served on the Mexican border under the command of General Funston. George W. Thrailkill will join his company at Westplains, Missouri for service in the present world war, probably going to France. Young Thrailkill is one of Warrensburg's most popular and esteemed young men.

In the Commercial Club of Warrensburg, John M. Thrailkill has been an active worker. For three years he was president of the organization. Mr. Thrailkill was chiefly instrumental in having the work of paving done on Market street, which was the nucleus of the splendid system of paved streets, for which this city is widely known throughout the state. He has always been active in church work and for many years prior to coming to Warrensburg was a member of the Baptist church, of which he has been deacon for the past sixteen years. Mr. Thrailkill is affiliated with the Warrensburg chapter and commandery of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Warrensburg. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Thrailkill has countless friends in Johnson county. Possessing a pleasing personality, kindly manners, and an established reputation for strictly honorable dealings, he ranks very high among his business associates.

John S. Graham, well-known proprietor of "Brier Valley Farm," is one of the leading and most respected of the successful stockmen

of Centerview township. He was born on the farm in Centerview township, which he now owns and which is known as "Brier Valley Farm," located one and a half miles southwest of Centerview, the date of his birth being June 6, 1864. He is the youngest of twelve children born to his parents, John G. and Nancy E. (Hobson) Graham, who were united in marriage in 1838 in Hazel Hill township and moved immediately to the farm in Centerview township, which Mr. Graham entered from the government. All their children were born at the Graham homestead in Centerview township. The children of John G. and Nancy E. (Hobson) Graham were, as follow: Mary, deceased; Joseph C., deceased; Robert B., deceased; James H., deceased; William L., deceased; Helen A., deceased; Susan, who is the wife of John M. Barnett, of Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Catherine Huggins, who resides at Morgan, Utah; Virginia, deceased; Alice, who is the wife of N. P. Houx, of Centerview, Missouri; one child died in infancy; and John S., the subject of this review.

John G. Graham, the father of the subject of this review, was a son of Robert and Catherine (Crockett) Graham, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and in that state the son, John G., was born. The Graham family moved from Virginia to Missouri about 1830 and settled in Hazel Hill township, where Robert Graham entered land from the government. Catherine (Crockett) Graham was a cousin of the famous "Davy" Crockett. The death of Robert Graham occurred in Hazel Hill township and his wife died within a few years afterward in Centerview township. Their son, John G., was reared to maturity in Hazel Hill township and about 1837 entered the tract of land in Centerview township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was at that time the owner of nearly eight hundred acres of land in Johnson county. Mrs. Graham survived her husband several years, when her death occurred in 1908, at the age of eighty-six years.

John S. Graham was educated in the public schools of Centerview township. He always resided with his parents, or they with him, as long as they lived. He recalls that in the early days his father used to dress hogs for the market and haul the meat to Lexington, where it was sold for two and a half dollars per hundred weight. All the clothing was made in their pioneer home, and as a lad he often watched the preparation of wool for carding and spinning and weaving, which

were all done by his mother. Mr. Graham owns the homestead, where he and all his brothers and sisters were born, reared, and married and where both his father and mother died. "Brier Valley Farm" comprises two hundred sixty-seven acres of land and Mr. Graham is engaged in raising cattle and hogs. He is also extensively engaged in feeding stock, annually shipping four carloads of stock. All the improvements upon the place, John S. Graham has himself placed there, including a residence of six rooms, a barn, 60 x 66 feet, used for cattle and hay, a barn 40 x 46 feet, and a hoghouse, 30 x 20 feet, which has the unusual feature of having the south side of the building of glass. A large windmill pumps the water to the stockbarns from a drilled well, four hundred feet in depth.

March 11, 1897, John S. Graham was united in marriage with Cora Day, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Buxton) Day, of Post Oak township. Joseph M. Day is one of the noble and honored pioneers of Johnson county, coming to this section of Missouri among the very first settlers of the early thirties. Mr. and Mrs. Day settled on a farm in Post Oak township, where their daughter, Cora (Day) Graham was born and reared. Mrs. Graham's parents are both living, at the time of this writing in 1917, at Edmond, Oklahoma, both at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Cora (Day) Graham comes from a family noted for great longevity, one grandmother, Eve Stone, living to the age of one hundred one years. She died in Post Oak township and was laid to rest in the cemetery at old Shiloh, a cemetery established in the thirties. To John S. and Cora Graham have been born two daughters: Helen, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and now a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School; and Katherine, who is a student in the Warrensburg High School. Mr and Mrs. Graham reside in Warrensburg at 119 West South street.

Harvey Russell, proprietor of the "Willowdale Stock Farm" and one of Johnson county's most noble pioneers, is, at the age of eighty-three years, as active and alert physically and mentally as men twenty-five years his junior. He was born October 22, 1834 in Montgomery county, Kentucky, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Penn) Russell, the former, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter, a native of Kentucky, a distant relative of the renowned William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. In 1856, the Russell family moved from Kentucky to Missouri, where they settled near Pleasant Hill. Joseph

Russell was a teacher by profession. To Joseph and Elizabeth (Penn) Russell were born seven children: Dr. Joseph Penn, who for forty years was engaged in the practice of medicine at Waveland, Indiana; Dr. John T., a professor in Eminence College, Eminence, Kentucky; Mrs. Charlotte Berry; Mrs. Katherine Penn; Mrs. Emily Gillespie; Harvey, the subject of this review; and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheritt. Both father and mother have long since been deceased.

In private schools in Kentucky, Harvey Russell received his early education. He was later a student for two years in Waveland Academy at Waveland, Indiana, Montgomery county. Mr. Russell's first business venture was at Pleasant Hill, where he and W. H. H. Gustin were in partnership in the mercantile business for twenty-four years, the partnership being dissolved in 1897, when Mr. Russell sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. Gustin. The store is still being conducted in Pleasant Hill, now under the firm name of Gustin & Son, their place of business to-day the same as when Harvey Russell and W. H. H. Gustin were partners more than a score of years ago. Leaving Pleasant Hill, Mr. Russell came to Warrensburg, where he purchased five hundred nine acres of land located on Blackwater near Greendoor, Missouri. The tract of land has a splendid drainage ditch crossing it and on this farm, which is widely known as the "Willowdale Stock Farm," Mr. Russell was for many years engaged in raising Hereford cattle. A tenant, Mr. Miller, has occupied the place for the past thirteen years and he is engaged in general farming there. Each winter, for eight years past, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Russell have spent in Miami, Florida, where they own a beautiful home. Mr. Russell enjoys fishing in the ocean at that place and in the winter of 1915 landed a forty-two-pound fish, rivaling the celebrated Isaac Walton himself.

August 29, 1907, Harvey Russell was united in marriage with Margaret Zoll, daughter of William and Sarah Martha (Alderson) Zoll, both of whom were natives of Virginia. William Zoll came to Missouri in 1857 and located at Lexington, where he remained six months. From Lexington he moved to Warrensburg and the Zoll family resided on Gay street, which was not then a part of the city of Warrensburg. Mr. Zoll purchased the B. W. Grover farm and also twenty-three acres of land, the latter located on the present streets of Broad and Zoll. A part of the twenty-three acres, three and three-fourths acres, now comprise the present lovely woodland home, known as "The Pines," where Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Russell reside when at home in Warrensburg.

The handsome and now modern residence is surrounded by numerous, tall, stately pine trees, which were planted by William Zoll more than forty years ago. This was the Zoll homestead. William Zoll was one of Warrensburg's most prominent citizens and a leading man in civic affairs. During the Civil War, he was public administrator. He and Senator Francis M. Cockrell were very dear and intimate friends and in spite of the fact that in the Civil War the two men were on opposing sides the friendship endured the test of the bitter strife of the sixties and lasted throughout the life of William Zoll. The two friends were made Elders Emeritus of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Warrensburg at the same time, when the union of the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches of Warrensburg occurred.

William Zoll and Edward Kelley established the Zoll & Kelley Nursery in Warrensburg in 1872 and they were associated in nursery business in this city for more than twenty years. Later, William Zoll purchased Mr. Kelley's interest and the firm became known as Zoll & Son. William and Sarah Martha (Alderson) Zoll celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at "The Pines" in 1898 and nine of the ten children born to them were present at the celebration. Their children were as follow: Allen A., whose death occurred in 1876; Charles H., formerly county engineer and surveyor of Johnson county, at present residing in Miami, Florida; Margaret, who is the wife of Harvey Russell, the subject of this review; Mrs. Flora Z. Briggs, of Atchison, Kansas; Mrs. Sallie Callaway, of Waverly, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Z. Doyle, of Albany, Missouri; William, Jr., who was killed in 1899 in a wreck on the Missouri Pacific railway, being employed as engineer by the company; George A., who resides at Fayetteville, Arkansas; Dr. Frank C., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Reddick, Florida; and Robert L., of Miami, Florida. At the time of Mr. Zoll's death in 1908, he was the oldest Mason in years of membership in Johnson county. His death occurred at the age of ninety-three years, caused by a stroke of apoplexy three years previous. Prior to that, William Zoll was keenly alert mentally and physically very strong. He was well posted on all current events and exceptionally well informed on political subjects, in which he always took an active interest. Mrs. Zoll had preceded her husband in death many years before, her death occurring at the age of seventy-one years. Both father and mother were laid to rest in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

Harvey Russell keeps abreast of the times and has read extensively

on current topics. He is a very entertaining and gifted conversationalist. Possessing a remarkable physical constitution, he is the equal, if not the superior, of men more than a score of years younger than he. Since he was eighty-two years of age, he has mastered the intricate machinery of an eight-cylinder Scripps Booth car, and he is his own chauffeur. Mr. and Mrs. Russell never speak of their "lost youth" or represent the period of youth as the end of happiness. Mr. Russell states emphatically that he is enjoying life more today than at any other period in his career. He believes that, as Joseph H. Choate once said in an after-dinner speech, when he was seventy-eight years old, "The happiest years of life are those between seventy and ninety, and I advise you to hurry up and get there as soon as you can." A visit at the Russell home, at the beautiful "Pines," will convince anyone that it is a fallacy to lament one's "lost youth." Both Mr. and Mrs. Russell are giving Johnson county a wonderful example of how to grow old—not gracefully—but triumphantly.

Dr. Joshua N. Shaneyfelt, a highly respected resident of Warrensburg, Missouri, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born August 8, 1839, in Fayette county on a farm near Perryopolis, a city which was laid out and planned after the style of Washington, D. C. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Underwood) Shaneyfelt. George Shaneyfelt was a son of Frederick Shaneyfelt, who in early manhood emigrated from Germany and settled on a tract of land near Perryopolis, where his death occurred several years later. Elizabeth (Underwood) Shaneyfelt was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. George Shaneyfelt were the parents of ten children: Mrs. Mary Ann Carr, who died at the age of ninety-two years; Charity, who died in girlhood; Elihu, who died in youth; John S., the second son, also deceased; Henry S., who was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Company H, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and would have been promoted to the position of captain within a few days, when his death occurred, caused by a railroad accident while he was in active service; Rebecca; Joshua N., the subject of this review; Nathan, a Civil War veteran, serving in Company N., Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who is now residing in Warrensburg, Missouri; George, of Baxter Springs, Kansas; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Mr. Chesler of Perryopolis, Pennsylvania. Both the father and mother died on the homestead near Perryopolis.

In the public schools of Pennsylvania, Joshua N. Shaneyfelt received

his early education. Later, he attended the Washington Normal School, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a student at the business college after the Civil War, in which he enlisted October 16, 1862, serving in Company B, Fifth division of the Eighteenth corps, One Hundred Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of which he was a musician. His regiment was encamped at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which place they were ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, thence to Washington, D. C., and to Newbern, North Carolina, where they constructed a fort and remained throughout the winter of 1862 guarding the battery at Fredericktown. At one time this regiment was sent after General Lee, the great Southern commander. Mr. Shaneyfelt made out the discharges for his company. He himself, was discharged from service at Harrisburg, July 23, 1863. After receiving his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Shaneyfelt was a student in the commercial school. He was then engaged in teaching penmanship and followed that vocation in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri for a period of six years, after which he began the study of dentistry, serving as an apprentice in the office of a highly reputable dentist, as dental colleges had not yet been established. In 1875, he began the practice of dentistry at Hendrysburg, Ohio. Five years later, in 1880, he came to Missouri, where his dental office was located, for eight years, in Sedalia and then in Eldorado Springs for seven years. From Eldorado Springs he returned to Sedalia, where he purchased a farm and for several years was engaged in improving this place, which he afterward sold. Mr. Shaneyfelt then moved to Springfield, Missouri, where he remained nine months, and from Springfield to Kansas City, where he resided about four months, coming thence to Warrensburg about sixteen years ago, in which city he has since resided. Joshua N. Shaneyfelt still does some practice in dentistry, frequently making plates, but he no longer fills cavities or does any extracting of teeth, as he desires to retire from dental work.

October 20, 1874, Joshua N. Shaneyfelt and Harriet Ann Harris were united in marriage in Pennsylvania. Harriet Ann (Harris) Shaneyfelt is a daughter of Jacob Harris, Jr., who was a son of Jacob Harris, Sr., one of the first of the Colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. Jacob Harris, Sr., entered the tract of land from the government, which later became the site of Perryopolis. George Washington had originally purchased the land from the Indians. Mr. Shaneyfelt has in his pos-

session a picture of an old mill, which was erected in Perryopolis by the great general. He also has a splendid view of the old town. About six years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Shaneyfelt visited the old homestead in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Shaneyfelt is the only living member of the family of children born to her parents. The Shaneyfelt residence in Warrensburg is located at 343 East Market street.

For many years, Joshua N. Shaneyfelt was engaged in teaching penmanship. From boyhood days, he has been especially skilled in this art and at college took a course in penmanship. Specimens of his excellent work in this line are framed and in glass cases, where they can be seen at his home. The skill manifested in his drawings of birds and in his pen and ink sketches can not be excelled and it is to be questioned if the art shown can be equaled.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaneyfelt are numbered among the best families of Johnson county. Quiet, unobtrusive, and refined, they are enjoying the peacefulness of their home life, their church relations, and their countless friendships.

H. E. Vitt, president and manager of the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born, reared, and educated in Sedalia, Missouri. He is a son of Jerome Henry and Philomena (Myers) Vitt. Jerome Henry Vitt was a native of Germany but of French descent. At the age of twelve years, in 1848, he emigrated from Germany and came to America, locating in Pennsylvania. In 1849, he moved to Jefferson City, Missouri. Jerome Henry Vitt was one of the most enterprising of pioneer merchants. He operated branch stores along the Missouri Pacific railway erecting stores as fast as the railroad was being built. He owned stores in California, Syracuse, Smithton, and Sedalia, Missouri. His Wholesale Dry Goods & Commissary Store was in Sedalia, where he was the leading merchant in 1863. From this store, goods were supplied southwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, and northern Arkansas. Jerome Henry Vitt possessed unusual executive ability and excellent business judgment. He was a citizen of great and true worth and his death in 1916 was deeply regretted in Sedalia and Pettis county. Mrs. Vitt preceded her husband in death several years, having passed away in 1884 at Sedalia, Missouri. Jerome and Philomena (Myers) Vitt were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Edward Hough, of Sedalia, Missouri; A. L. Vitt, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Frank See, Kansas City, Missouri; W. P., of Kansas

City, Missouri; and H. E., the subject of this review. The father, Jerome Vitt, remarried after the death of his first wife, the mother of the children above named, his second wife being Theresa Cramer. To Jerome Henry and Theresa (Cramer) Vitt was born one child, a son, Jerome, Jr., who resides at Sedalia, Missouri.

H. E. Vitt, was educated in the city schools of Sedalia. In 1894, he entered the employ of the Lamey Manufacturing Company and for six years was with this company, learning the manufacturing business thoroughly from first-hand information and experience. After six years he left the company and entered the employ of the Star Clothing Company of Jefferson City, Missouri, and for two years was superintendent of that company. From Jefferson City, Mr. Vitt went to Lincoln, Nebraska, as superintendent of the Herman Brothers Clothing Manufacturers establishment. Returning to Missouri, he again accepted a position with the Star Clothing Company as general superintendent and remained in their employ several years, when he assumed charge of the Lamey Manufacturing Company Factory No. 2 of Warrensburg. The account of the subsequent developments in the business career of H. E. Vitt will be found given at some length in the history of the Vitt-Mayes Manufacturing Company, which is elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Vitt is now president of the largest factory in Warrensburg, one which is doing a successful and extensive business in many states.

In Warrensburg, Missouri, H. E. Vitt was united in marriage with Eliza Robinson, daughter of John and Mary Margaret (Hocker) Robinson, a sketch of whom appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Vitt reside in Warrensburg at 212 East Market street. H. E. Vitt is a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Columbus. He and Mrs. Vitt are numbered among Johnson county's most respected and valued citizens.

Granville A. Douglass, one of the brave Civil War veterans residing in Warrensburg, Missouri, comes from a fine, old colonial family of noted ancestors. He was born in Virginia, now West Virginia, March 10, 1838, son of Levi and Malinda (Nutter) Douglass, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Levi Douglass, Jr., was a son of Levi Douglass, Sr., whose father emigrated from Scotland, when a lad of twelve years, coming to America as a stowaway on a sailing vessel. The boy was on board ship many days before he was discovered. The Douglass

family has long been renowned in the annals of Scottish history. Levi Douglass, Sr., inherited all the bravery and all the glorious love of freedom, that distinguished the clan in Scotland, and in the War of 1812 was one of the boldest soldiers. In the Indian campaign, he reached the rapids of the Maumee, when orders were received by his company to return to Virginia, which the soldiers reluctantly obeyed. Malinda (Nutter) Douglass was the granddaughter of Christopher Nutter, who came to America with his parents when he was a child of four years of age. The Nutter family emigrated from Germany. A little girl, also four years of age, was with her parents on the same vessel in which the Nutter family had sailed and she was of Scottish birth. The two emigrant families, one from Germany and the other from Scotland, settled in Virginia. When the little lad and maid attained maturity, they were united in marriage and to them was born the son, who later became the father of Malinda (Nutter) Douglass, mother of the subject of this review. Levi Douglass, Jr., and Malinda (Nutter) Douglass were the parents of the following children: Jacob M., Walla Walla, Washington; A. M., Braxton county, West Virginia; C. H., Harrison county, West Virginia; Granville A., the subject of this review; Mrs. Jane C. Garner, Pennsboro, West Virginia; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Davis, Pennsboro, West Virginia.

In West Virginia, Granville A. Douglass was reared and educated. He remained in that state until after the close of the Civil War, in which he enlisted at Harrisville, West Virginia, February 3, 1862, serving in Company K, Tenth West Virginia Infantry under Colonel Harris. His regiment was kept in West Virginia practically all the time. Twice Mr. Douglass was wounded, once by a gunshot in the hip joint and the other, a flesh wound in the left hip, both wounds received the same day in a skirmish. Due to his wounded condition, Mr. Douglass was unable to return to active service and was not with his regiment at the close of the war. He was mustered out and honorably discharged February 22, 1865, having been in the service three years.

After the Civil War had ended, Granville Douglass returned to his home in West Virginia and for a time was engaged in farming. For nine years, he was employed in the city engineering department in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as inspector of masonry and sewers. In 1892, Mr. Douglass came to Missouri and located in Columbus township, Johnson county, where he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land

and engaged in general farming until 1901, when he purchased his present residence at 437 East Market street in Warrensburg, where he has since made his home. For some time after coming to Warrensburg, Mr. Douglass superintended the work of paving the city streets.

May 28, 1908, Granville Douglass was united in marriage with Sarah A. (Herwick) Reed, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (McClay) Herwick, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were married in Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Sarah A. Reed Douglass was formerly the wife of Alfred C. Reed, a native of Pennsylvania, to whom she was united in marriage on December 21, 1882. Alfred C. and Sarah A. (Herwick) Reed were the parents of the following children: Mrs. W. B. Carson, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, whose husband is employed as conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railway; Joseph E., a prominent young merchant of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, who was with the national guard on the Mexican border in 1916; and Edward Karl, who is clerk in a Connellsville railway office and was also with the national guard on the Mexican border in 1916. Alfred C. Reed died in October, 1906, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. By a former marriage, Granville Douglass and Mary (Hill) Douglass were the parents of the following children: Martha Jane, who is now deceased; M. M., Warrensburg, Missouri; Belle, who is the wife of Henry Douglass, of Wenatchee, Washington; Mrs. Rosa May Wallace, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Maggie G. Domias, Grand Rapids, Michigan. After the death of Mary (Hill) Douglass, Mr. Douglass was married to Emma Pyle, who is now deceased. Granville Douglass is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he became a member at Braddock, Pennsylvania. After coming to Warrensburg, his membership was transferred to the post here, of which he is now a valued member.

Robert E. L. Hatfield, a well-known and up-to-date blacksmith of Warrensburg, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's most respected and industrious citizens. He was born in 1865 in Macon county, Missouri, where his parents, Mahlon and Sarah (Cook) Hatfield, had settled prior to the time of the Civil War. Mahlon Hatfield was a native of Kentucky. He enlisted in the Civil War, serving in the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee throughout the conflict and he was with the great Southern commander when he surrendered at Appomattox court house on April 9, 1865. After the close of the war, Mr. Hatfield returned to Macon county and opened a blacksmith shop at Laplata.

Sarah (Cook) Hatfield was born in Missouri. She was married to Mahlon Hatfield in Macon county and to them were born the following children: J. G., Warrensburg, Missouri; W. F., Alva, Oklahoma; Robert E. L., the subject of this review; Mrs. Clara Parr, Cameron, Missouri; and three children, who died in infancy. The Hatfield family moved from Laplata to old Cambridge, Missouri in 1866 and in this place the mother died in 1871. Mahlon Hatfield remarried and to him three children were born of his second marriage: Mahlon, Jr., Commerce, Oklahoma; Charles, East St. Louis, Illinois; and Mrs. Nannie Evans, Moberly, Missouri. From Cambridge, the Hatfields moved to Slater, Missouri, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of plows. He erected the first building in Slater, a blacksmith shop, on the right-of-way of the Chicago & Alton railway. The family resided in Slater ten or twelve years, when they moved to Marshall, Missouri, in 1878. Mahlon Hatfield died January 14, 1914, at Alva, Oklahoma.

In the schools of Marshall, Missouri, Robert E. L. Hatfield was educated. At the age of thirteen years, he began the work of shoeing horses, assisting his father in the shop at Marshall. He was taught the blacksmith's trade by his father and for four years remained in his employ. When seventeen years of age, Robert E. L. Hatfield purchased a blacksmith shop in Columbus, Missouri, and for the past thirty-three years has resided in Johnson county, ten years at Columbus, eleven years at Centerview, and the remainder of the time at Warrensburg. His shop was first located in Warrensburg on North Holden street. October 15, 1916, Mr. Hatfield moved to his present location on the south side of the public square. Robert E. L. Hatfield has one of the best blacksmith shop in Johnson county, 24 x 80 and 26 x 85 feet in dimensions, modern in every particular, and equipped with the latest tools and devices. Mr. Hatfield is at the present time, in 1917, installing an up-to-date power shop. He is a naturally gifted mechanic, a member of a family widely known for the number of blacksmiths, five of the Hatfield boys learning the blacksmith's trade from the father, who was a mechanic of marked skill and ability. Practically all his life, Mr. Hatfield, the subject of this review, has been a blacksmith. His first work was done in the shop of his father and he was then a mere child. Robert E. L. Hatfield began blacksmithing by swinging the sledge and blowing the bellows for his father and as the lad was not tall enough, his father arranged a box for the child to stand upon while

he worked. In those days the blacksmith made the horseshoe nails from rodiron. Mahlon Hatfield would form the nails in the rough and the boy, Robert, then finished them.

In 1887, Robert E. Lee Hatfield was united in marriage with Mattie Pemberton, of Columbus, daughter of Taylor and Catherine Pemberton, the former born in Howard county and the latter in Boone county, Missouri. They are now residing at Hardy, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are the parents of six children, who are living: Mrs. Ethel Stockton, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Oleta Sherman, East St. Louis, Illinois; Robert E., Jr., East St. Louis, Illinois; Raymond C., who resided in North Dakota and died at Oaks, that state, August 31, 1917; and Lela Fern and Catherine, who reside at home with their parents. The Hatfield home is in Warrensburg at 208 West Culton street. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, lodge No. 2087 of Warrensburg, to which his membership was transferred from Centerview, where he joined. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are held in the highest esteem in Johnson county, where they are widely and favorably known.

Mrs. Carrie (Peak) McDonald, the highly esteemed widow of the late J. Q. McDonald, a prominent farmer and stockman of Johnson county, is one of Warrensburg's noblest women and a member of one of the best pioneer families in Missouri. She was born on the Peak homestead in Jefferson township, the place now owned by Jefferson Cooper. Mrs. McDonald is a daughter of G. W. and Eliza (Draper) Peak. G. W. Peak was born in Kentucky and when a lad fourteen years of age came to Missouri with his parents and they settled in Benton county. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Peak in 1853 went to California on their "honeymoon," making the trip over the plains driving a team of oxen and, besides the wagons carrying provisions of meat and flour, taking with them their milch cows, several horses, numerous slaves, and a colored cook, who had long been in the Draper family. One of Mrs. Peak's brothers, M. C. Draper, accompanied the bride and groom on their trip. When the caravan would find a grassy spot out on the plains, they would stop at the "oasis" for perhaps a week or more, permitting the stock to graze. They experienced many intensely exciting and interesting incidents on the journey and Mrs. Peak often related her thrilling adventure with a mountain lion. She had strolled away from the camp and on her walk stumbled over a sleeping mountain

lion. Evidently, Mrs. Peak was not more frightened than was the beast, for it bounded away into the darkness as she returned in great haste to the wagons. One evening, Kit Carson shared with them their evening meal, and they met General Fremont several times on their trip in California. After four years, Mr. and Mrs. Peak returned to Johnson county where they settled on the farm previously mentioned. To G. W. and Eliza (Draper) Peak were born the following children: Mrs. Carrie McDonald, the subject of this review; Mrs. J. J. Phillips, Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. James Lampkin, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. George Cooper, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, the twin of Mrs. George Cooper, who resides in Clinton, Missouri; R. A., of Mineralsprings, Palo Pinto county, Texas; and C. F., of Houston, Missouri, all of whom are now living; and Mary Frances, who was the wife of A. D. Cooper, and she died in 1876; John Will, who died at the age of two years; Katherine, who died in childhood in 1879 at the age of six years; and Benjamin, who died in infancy.

In 1878, J. Q. McDonald and Carrie Peak were married at the Peak home place in Jefferson township. J. Q. McDonald was born on the McDonald homestead in Jefferson township, son of Isaac and Phoebe (Means) McDonald, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Kentucky. Isaac McDonald was a wealthy slave owner in Virginia. He came to Missouri in a very early day and located for a time in Fayette county, whence he came to Johnson county and entered a tract of land. At the time of his death, he was owner of two thousand acres of land in this section of Missouri. His death occurred when his son, J. Q., was a child four years of age. Interment was made in the cemetery known as the Cooper cemetery in Johnson county. A copy of the patent given to Isaac McDonald can be seen today in the county recorder's office in Volume V, page 117, of the records. This old land patent is dated April 1, 1825, and is signed by President James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, of the Land Office. Though the paper is soiled somewhat, it is still in very good condition, the paper having been of excellent, firm texture. To Isaac and Phoebe (Means) McDonald were born eight children: Clay, who was killed while serving in the Confederate army in active service in Arkansas; W. D., who was a veteran of the Confederacy, whose death occurred in 1917; Newton, who is deceased; Robert, who was in the Confederate service, serving under General Price, and now resides in Montserrat township, Johnson

county; Richard, who is deceased; John Q., the deceased husband of the subject of this review; George, a merchant and ranchman and one of the wealthiest men of Palo Pinto county, Texas; Mary, who was the wife of Robert Casey, a brother of George Casey, of Henry county, Missouri, and she is now deceased.

John Q. McDonald was educated in the schools of Jefferson township. He was reared on the farm and all his life was interested in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1898, he and his wife moved to Warrensburg, where they purchased the Professor Dodd property, which was later sold to George Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald purchased property on Ming street and there built the splendid, comfortable residence, in which Mrs. McDonald now resides. Mr. McDonald died December 20, 1915. Burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. John Q. McDonald was an honorable, upright, respected citizen of Johnson county, a man of quiet, unobtrusive ways and kindly manners, whose worth was widely recognized and the loss to the citizenship of Warrensburg has been deeply lamented. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, but Mrs. McDonald has taken three little ones into her home and upon them is lavishing all the loving and thoughtful care of a mother. Henry McDonald, a nephew; Catherine Ethel Peak, a niece; and Donald Calvin Peak, a nephew, are sharing with their aunt her beautiful home in Warrensburg.

George Cooper, a prominent and prosperous farmer and stockman of Jefferson and Warrensburg townships, who is now residing in Warrensburg, Missouri, is a member of one of the leading pioneer families of Jefferson township. Mr. Cooper was born April 19, 1859, a son of Henry and Nancy (Stiles) Cooper. Henry Cooper was born June 25, 1818, in Trigg county, Kentucky, a son of David Cooper, a native of North Carolina, one of the first settlers in Jefferson township, Johnson county, where he died at the age of eighty years. Henry Cooper came to Johnson county, Missouri from Kentucky, with his parents, in 1832, a lad of fourteen years riding bareback all the way on a two-year-old colt. In early manhood, Henry Cooper "bached" with "Uncle Dick" Pettis in Bates county and entered land from the government in that section of the state. In 1848, he returned to Johnson county and improved the old homestead, erecting a residence at a cost of two thousand dollars, and engaged in stock raising extensively and also feeding many cattle. The residence, which Henry Cooper built nearly seventy years

ago, was considered one of the most elegant homes in the county in those early days. It was located on the southern slope of Highpoint, overlooking the Tebo, the headwaters of which it was near. In September, 1850 Henry Cooper and Nancy Stiles were married. Nancy (Stiles) Cooper was born in Johnson county and she is now living, at the age of eighty-three years, in Windsor, Missouri. To Henry and Nancy (Stiles) Cooper were born the following children: Elizabeth, who was the wife of Lee Jackson and is now deceased; David, who is now engaged in farming on the home place in Jefferson township; Margaret, who is the wife of Robert Muir, of Windsor, Missouri; George, the subject of this review; J. D., who is the owner of a valuable farm in Jefferson township, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising; Lucy, who is the widow of the late Eugene Wilcox, of Windsor, Missouri; Leona, who is the wife of E. B. Grinstead, residing in Henry county near Windsor; William, of Windsor, Missouri; and John L., who is engaged in farming in Jefferson township. At one time, Henry Cooper was the owner of eleven or twelve hundred acres of land in Johnson county and adjoining counties. His death occurred in 1910 and interment was made in the cemetery at Windsor, Missouri.

The boyhood days of George Cooper were spent on the farm in Jefferson township. He received his education in the public schools of Jefferson township and in that part of Johnson county was reared to maturity. Until he was thirty-one years of age, he remained at home with his parents, engaged in general farming and stock raising. At the present time, in 1917, George Cooper is owner of three hundred twenty acres of land in Jefferson township, which were a part of the homestead, and one hundred eighty acres of land in Warrensburg township.

In 1890, George Cooper was united in marriage with Jessie May Peak, of Jefferson township. Jessie May (Peak) Cooper was born March 18, 1870, in Jefferson township, a daughter of J. W. and Eliza (Draper) Peak, the former, born near Georgetown, Kentucky, on July 14, 1825, and when a lad fourteen years of age came with his parents to Missouri, where they settled in Benton county. April 22, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Peak were married and they made a bridal tour across the plains, taking six months for the journey. They were the parents of the following children: Fannie, who was the wife of Albert Cooper and is now deceased; Carrie, who is the widow of the late J. Q. McDonald and resides in Warrensburg, Missouri; Louisa, the wife of John

Phillips, of Windsor, Missouri; Betsy, the wife of James Lampkin, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and Jessie May, the wife of George Cooper, the subject of this review, who are twins; Georgia, the wife of Waldo Wheeler, of Clinton, Missouri; Robert, Mineralsprings, Texas; and C. F., Houston, Missouri; and three children, who died in infancy. Mrs. J. W. Peak was the youngest child born to John Draper, one of the first settlers of Missouri. Both parents of Mrs. Cooper are now deceased. To George and Jessie May (Peak) Cooper have been born two children: Virgil, who is now engaged in farming on the home farm in Jefferson township; and Wallace, who is at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper reside at 323 South street in Warrensburg, where they are numbered among the most estimable and highly valued families.

Sibert A. Miller, a progressive and highly esteemed farmer and stockman of Warrensburg township, was born in 1873 in Pettis county, Missouri. He is a son of Abraham and Henrietta (Wethers) Miller, the former, born in Ohio in 1842 and the latter, a native of Cooper county, Missouri. Abraham Miller came to Missouri prior to the Civil War. He enlisted in the Federal service during the war. When it had ended, he returned to Missouri and with his wife moved to Pettis county, where his son, Sibert A., was born. In 1885, the Miller family moved to Warrensburg and in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Miller are now residing. To Abraham and Henrietta Miller have been born the following children: Mrs. Dora Belle Redford, who resides in Warrensburg, Missouri; Charles D., of Eutopia, Washington; and Sibert A., the subject of this review.

After completing his school work at the Warrensburg State Normal School, Sibert A. Miller began life for himself at the age of nineteen years. He engaged in farming in Warrensburg township, renting the James Reed place. Until the past ten years, Mr. Miller did general farming. Ten years ago, he commenced to specialize in sheep raising and to give special attention to the production of wool. He started with fifty ewes with the intention of keeping at least one hundred all the time. At the time of this writing in 1917, Sibert A. Miller has on the farm one hundred seventy head of sheep and he has had excellent success and splendid results in his business venture. The wool this year sold for fifty-two cents a pound. A registered male Shropshire heads the herd. Twelve years ago, Sibert A. Miller leased the Cheatham farm, located three miles east of Warrensburg, where he now resides.

This place comprises three hundred twenty acres of land, all under cultivation, one hundred twenty-five acres being in bluegrass, sixty acres in corn, sixty acres in meadow, fifty acres in wheat, and fifteen acres in oats. Every two years, Mr. Miller rotates his crops, having the farm in grass two years, then corn for two years, following with wheat and small grain for two years. His fifty acres of wheat netted him a very neat sum this past year of 1917, selling for two dollars and thirty-five cents a bushel and twenty-five bushels were grown on the acre, thus each acre of wheat land brought sixty dollars. Mr. Miller specializes in sheep raising, but does not confine his attention to them, in addition raising fine cattle and mules. He now has fifty head of cattle, with a pure-bred Polled Angus male at the head of the herd, and usually keeps eighteen head of mules annually on the farm, raising six to sell each year. Sibert A. Miller is an industrious, enterprising, intelligent agriculturist, one who is not afraid of hard labor and whose efforts are bringing well-earned success. Johnson county is proud of men such as he.

January 29, 1893, Sibert A. Miller was united in marriage with Mary Gertrude Latimer, daughter of Frank A. Latimer, a native of Pennsylvania, and Zerelda (McCorkle) Latimer, who was born in Clay county, Missouri. Frank A. Latimer came to Missouri in 1870 and located in Clinton county. Both he and his wife are now deceased, both having died in Kansas City, Kansas. Frank A. and Zerelda (McCorkle) Latimer were the parents of three children: Mrs. Frankie Bell, of Kansas City, Missouri; William A., of Britton, Texas; and Mrs. Sibert A. Miller, the wife of the subject of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three children: Lucile, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1914 and is now engaged in teaching school at Moberly, Missouri, where she has a position in the grade school; Mark A. and Thomas L., both of whom are students in the Warrensburg State Normal School. All the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sibert A. Miller were born in Johnson county and their home is with their parents in Warrensburg township, where the Miller family is held in the highest respect.

John K. Greim, one of Johnson county's best agriculturists and most energetic and industrious citizens, was born in Warrensburg township in 1869. He is the fourth son born to his parents, Nicholas and Barbara Greim, a biographical review of whom appears elsewhere in

this volume. They were the parents of thirteen children: William; James; Henry; John K., the subject of this review; Christian; George; Fred; Mrs. Mary Drummond; Mrs. Margaret Priest, who is deceased; Mrs. Anna Glaspey; Mrs. Clara Fetterling; Amelia, who is deceased; and Sophia, who is at home with her mother. Nicholas Greim came to Johnson county, Missouri prior to the time of the Civil War and for a few years resided on the Clinton J. Rucker place, east of Warrensburg. Just after the war, Mr. Greim purchased the present home of his widow, which is one of the best farms in the county.

The early education of John K. Greim was obtained in the schools of Warrensburg township. Later, he attended the Warrensburg State Normal School. Until 1912, he remained at home with his parents. Mr. Greim is the owner of one hundred and thirty-seven acres one mile north of their home place. Mrs. Greim is the owner of a splendid stock farm of one hundred thirty acres of land three and a half miles southeast of Warrensburg in Warrensburg township, known as the Nathan Roop farm, where Mr. Greim is engaged in farming and stock raising, gradually developing his place into a dairy farm. He keeps Shorthorn cattle, with a registered male at the head of the herd, and Poland China hogs. Sturdy and thrifty, John K. Greim has made excellent progress since coming to this farm and with the assistance of his noble wife, one of the best workers in Johnson county, he has before him a bright and promising career and back of him richly deserved success.

In 1912, John K. Greim and Mrs. Grace (Scroggs) Roop, of Warrensburg township, were united in marriage. Mrs. Greim is a daughter of Erk Scroggs, who was born in Greenfield, Ohio, in 1849, and with his mother, Lavenia Scroggs, came to Johnson county in 1867 and they settled in Centerview township. Mrs. Lavenia Scroggs died in 1886 and is buried in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Lizzie (Repp) Scroggs, the mother of Mrs. John K. Greim, is a native of Maryland. She is now residing in the property formerly known as the Baile property in Warrensburg. Erk and Lizzie (Repp) Scroggs are the parents of the following children, who are now living: Charles A., of Parshall, North Dakota; Grace, who is the wife of the subject of this review; William, of Warrensburg, Missouri; John A., who is a prosperous lumberman of Kansas City, Missouri; and one daughter who is deceased. Mary Susan, whose death occurred in 1898. To John K. and Grace

Greim has been born one child, a son, John Nicholas Elbert, a prize-winning little lad, who received first prize at the Johnson County Round-up Agricultural Show, held in Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1913. In the Better Babies' Contest, John Nicholas Elbert was acclaimed winner in Class I, Division A, attaining an average of one hundred per cent., being graded on the following: Physical proportion, muscular development, respiration, circulation, digestion, general intelligence, and self control. The little winner came within three points of winning the state contest, also. Mrs. Greim is a woman of exceptional energy, skill, and ability. For the past sixteen years, she has been making butter for the market and she has complete charge of the poultry on their farm. She is raising Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, with which she has achieved a degree of success that is remarkable.

The Greim home is a residence of seven rooms, attractive and modern throughout. The house was originally built before the seventies, probably immediately after the Civil War. It has since been remodeled and additions and porches were built in 1913 and the former appearance of the home has been decidedly changed. One especially conspicuous feature of the Greim residence is a mammoth hedge tree in the yard. This tree is nearly one hundred years old and is perhaps the largest of its species in the county, being two and a half feet in diameter. The Greim farm is named "The Cedar Lawn Farm."

Cliff A. Baile, a successful and highly respected farmer and stockman of Warrensburg township, was born August 19, 1867, in Preble county, Ohio. He is a son of John and Sarah (Eby) Baile, both natives of Maryland. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Nannie J. Roop, Warrensburg, Missouri; Emma, who died in girlhood; Mrs. Sallie McKinstry, deceased; Mrs. Susie E. Reese, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, deceased; J. H., Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie C. Christopher, Warrensburg, Missouri; J. C., Miami, Florida; and Mrs. W. L. Drake, Warrensburg, Missouri.

After the father's death, which occurred in Ohio in 1868, Cliff A. Baile, with his mother, came to Johnson county, Missouri. Mrs. Baile died August 11, 1911, and interment was made in the Brethren Church, South cemetery. Cliff A. Baile attended the public schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg State Normal School. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself, engaged in the pursuits of agricul-

ture. Practically all his life, Mr. Baile has been interested in farming. He first resided at "Hill Crest Farm," where he remained eighteen years improving the place, which now has on it a comfortable and well-built residence and two good barns. In 1912, Mr. Baile went to New York, where he remained two years, returning to Johnson county in 1914 and settling on the farm which he purchased from Mrs. G. K. Christopher.

In 1893, Cliff A. Baile and Minnie H. Christopher were married. Mrs. Baile is a daughter of G. K. and Bettie M. (Smith) Christopher, natives of Jackson county, Missouri, the former now deceased. Mrs. Christopher is at present residing in New York. To Cliff A. and Minnie H. Baile have been born ten children: Herbert C. and Arthur H., of Warrensburg, Missouri; Lawrence J., Clifton A., Jr., John, George Keen, Miriam, Harold, Glenn, and Estelle, at home with their parents.

The Baile farm, which was purchased in 1914, comprises eight hundred eight acres of rolling land, through which Bear creek flows. The place is almost entirely in grass and hay and is ideal for stock, being well supplied with water. Mr. Baile has at the time of this writing, in 1917, about one hundred fifty head of cattle and several head of horses and mules. The improvements on the farm are the very finest in this part of Missouri. One barn, 40 x 80 feet in dimensions with a six-foot over-jut and eighteen feet to square, with an eight-foot concrete basement below, is considered exceptionally good, the upper portion being for hay and implements, the basement for stock, a feeding room for twenty-two horses, besides stanchions for twelve cows, a feeding room for forty calves, supplied with cement troughs. A cistern or reservoir, 20 x 8 feet in dimensions and eight feet in depth, furnishes water to the stock tanks by means of gravity pressure. The roof of the barn is of galvanized iron. The home has been made modern throughout since Mr. Baile purchased the farm. It now is a structure of thirteen rooms and supplied with all the latest conveniences.

Mrs. Nancy J. (Baile) Roop, the esteemed and respected widow of the late Ezra Roop, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, is one of Johnson county's noblest women. She came to this county with her husband in 1857 from Preble county, Ohio. They remained nearly two years, when on account of the unhealthful climate here at that time they returned to their old home in Ohio and did not come again to Missouri until 1866, when they located three miles south of Warrensburg.

Ezra Roop and Nancy J. Baile were married October 8, 1857, and

to them were born the following children: Edgar W., Warrensburg township; Alonzo B., Jefferson township; Vernon C., Warrensburg township; John A., Miami, Florida; Mrs. Alice A. Mohler, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Ada V. Bozarth, Centerview township; and Nathan, who was born in 1878 and died in 1909. John A. Roop is the owner of a large orange plantation in Florida. The father died July 10, 1910. Both he and his son, Nathan, are buried in the Warrensburg Brethren Church, South, cemetery. Mrs. Roop still owns the old home place of two hundred forty acres of land, located three miles south of Warrensburg.

The first three interments made in the cemetery where Ezra Roop and his son were laid to rest were made for Eugene J. Roop, Arthur A. Roop, and Minnie B. Roop. They had died ten years previous to the establishment of this cemetery but were brought to the new burial ground from the family cemetery. Dr. A. W. Reese was the first pastor of the Warrensburg Brethren church, South. Jesse D. Mohler, the present minister, is a graduate of McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas. This church was organized August 3, 1880, and the church building erected in 1881. The charter members of the Brethren church, South, of Warrensburg, were N. J. Roop, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Sarah Adams, Dr. A. W. and Mrs. Susie Reese, J. E. Lightner, William and Lizzie Mohler, Sarah A. Baile, Minnie Christopher, Alice Hall, Marietta Gibson, Ann Ginn, Elizabeth and Anna Bowman. Abram Weaver became a member soon after the organization of the church, his membership in the Mineral Creek Brethren church being transferred to this church. Mrs. Lightner also, soon after the organization, became a member of the church.

J. P. Ozias, ex-mayor and ex-councilman of Warrensburg, Missouri, is of French descent. He was born September 6, 1838, in Preble county, Ohio, son of Jacob and Sarah (Potter) Ozias. Jacob Ozias was born in North Carolina. When he was a boy, his parents moved to Ohio in 1803 and in that state he was reared to maturity, educated, and married. He was engaged in farming practically all his life. Sarah (Potter) Ozias was a daughter of Casper Potter, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He was born December 19, 1754, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1777, he enlisted as a private under Captain John Bannerd, serving three months. In January, 1781, he enlisted for three months under Captain James Buchanan and Colonel

Boyer, of Virginia. In August, 1781, he enlisted under Captain Charles Campbell and Colonel Lewis, of Virginia. Casper Potter took part in a skirmish near Edmunds Hill, Virginia. The date of his application to the United States Pension Department is March 23, 1833. The pension was granted. His daughter, Sarah, was born in Preble county, Ohio. Jacob and Sarah Ozias were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Roher, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Ann Moots, born in 1827 and is now living, at the age of ninety years, in Preble county, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Jane Greer, deceased; Washington, deceased; Jacob Anderson, who came to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1866 and died in 1914 in Centerview township, where he owned six hundred forty acres of land, upon which place his widow now resides; Wesley, a farmer, of Preble county, Ohio; and J. P., the subject of this review. The father died in Ohio in 1868 and the mother, in 1871. A sister of Sarah (Potter) Ozias, Mrs. Anna (Potter) Douglass, lived to be one hundred two years of age. She was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 8, 1801, and lived to be the mother of ten children, grandmother of forty-seven children, great-grandmother of one hundred twenty-five children, and great-great-grandmother of thirty children. She retained her physical and mental vigor up to the last. She died March 8, 1903.

In the public schools of Ohio, J. P. Ozias was educated. He was engaged in farming in Ohio prior to coming to Missouri. He located in Centerview township at a time when a postoffice there was unknown. Previous to coming to Johnson county on January 2, 1868, he had purchased a farm of one hundred sixty acres in Centerview township and on this place resided many years, engaged in general farming. Mr. Ozias so improved his farm that it is now one of the beautiful country places of Missouri. The place overlooks Warrensburg. It is a well-watered farm, having a never-failing spring, from which water has been piped into the residence. In 1892, J. P. Ozias moved to Warrensburg and in the same year built his present handsome, modern home, a structure of ten rooms and two stories at 120 Tyler avenue, in one of the most attractive and desirable parts of the city.

February 12, 1861, J. P. Ozias and Sophronia Pretzinger were married in Preble county, Ohio. To them were born three sons: Dr. Charles O., Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. Newell J., who is in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri; and

Oscar E., deceased. The mother died in 1874 in Centerview township and is buried in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Mr. Ozias remarried, his second wife being Sarah Conrad, of Licking county, Ohio. She was born near Newark. Mrs. Ozias' parents were of French lineage and natives of North Carolina. To J. P. and Sarah (Conrad) Ozias have been born two daughters: Marie, the wife of Harry Dillard, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Ruby, the wife of William Berner, of Kansas City, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ozias are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ozias is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with the Blue Lodge, the Commandery, the Knights Templar, a member of the Scottish Rite, and of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Warrensburg.

In Ohio, prior to coming to Johnson county, J. P. Ozias was a member of the home guards and was in active service with the state militia during Morgan's raid in that state. Mr. Ozias has always taken a keen interest in public and civic affairs and he served four terms as city councilman of Warrensburg. On April 2, 1907, he was elected mayor of Warrensburg for two years. J. P. Ozias made a good clean, aggressive fight and as he was an enthusiastic temperance man, during his incumbency the city of Warrensburg voted dry. His administration was an aggressive one in the enforcement of prohibition in accordance with the verdict of the people. And, regardless of cutting off the revenue derived from the saloons, his administration was a success financially and he went out of office with a larger surplus fund in the treasury than when he went in. He is now interested in farming and stock raising, as well as in other local enterprises.

J. W. Jordan, the widely-known and prosperous dealer in poultry, butter, and eggs at Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in Howard county, Missouri. He is a son of James D. Jordan, who came with his father, James Jordan, Sr., to Missouri in 1819 and settled in Howard county, where several years later both father and son died.

Until he was thirty years of age, J. W. Jordan engaged in farming. At that time he entered the livery business and also speculated in horses. For the past eleven years, Mr. Jordan has been located in Warrensburg, where he buys and sells poultry, butter, and eggs. His estimate on the value of this produce sold in Johnson county is more than a million dollars annually—that means prior to the present world

war. Mr. Jordan, himself, has bought at this one stand more than sixty thousand dollars worth of produce. He has in one year dressed for the market at least seven carloads of turkeys, aggregating one hundred thirty thousand pounds. Poultry products have been reduced during the past few years, due to the light crops. The prices of the past year have gone as high as thirty-seven cents for eggs, twenty-one cents for hens, and twenty-four cents for turkeys. Mr. Jordan ships carload lots to the New York and Chicago markets. He believes that Chicago is the greatest market in the world. At Warsaw, Missouri, J. W. Jordan entered the poultry business and in 1906, three months after entering this business, he came to Warrensburg and opened his place of trade on Pine street, where he remained about six years, when he moved to his present location on the west side of the public square. When his place of business was located on Pine street, Mr. Jordan had forty men employed one week picking turkeys and at the end of the week one hundred eighteen coops containing in all one thousand turkeys were left untouched. At that time, he shipped a carload of turkeys every other day and he has had as much as seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars worth of turkeys at one time on the road to market.

In 1900, J. W. Jordan and Margaret L. Beeson, of Pilot Grove, Missouri, were married. To them were born two children: J. W., Jr., and Martha Louise. The mother died March 28, 1908. Mr. Jordan remarried, his second wife being Myrtle Hyatt, daughter of Theodore Hyatt, the present clerk of Johnson county. To J. W. and Myrtle (Hyatt) Jordan has been born one child, a daughter, Ina Jaquelin.

Mrs. Mollie M. (Tyler) Hickman, the highly respected widow of the late William Logan Hickman, a prominent and esteemed merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in 1862 near Knob Noster. She is a member of one of Johnson county's best pioneer families, a daughter of James K. and Jane (Hocker) Tyler. James K. Tyler was born in Kentucky, whence his family moved to Indiana, and from that state to Missouri. Prior to the Civil War, Mr. Tyler was engaged in the mercantile business at Knob Noster. He enlisted in the Confederate service under General Sterling Price and served throughout the war. After the struggle had closed, Mr. Tyler returned to Knob Noster, where he owned a splendid country place seven miles north of the city. The Tyler home was known as "Summit Home" and was one of the finest and best-kept in this part of the state. Jane (Hocker) Tyler was

a daughter of Larkin Hocker and wife. Mrs. Hocker's name before her marriage was Thornton. Mrs. James K. Tyler and Mrs. John E. Robinson were sisters. To James K. and Jane Tyler were born the following children: Mollie M., the widow of William Logan Hickman; Sterling P., Warrensburg township; Larkin M., who is employed in the United States railway mail service, Kansas City, Missouri; James S., a merchant at Volmer, Idaho; and Elmer H., a farmer, Cement, Oklahoma. The mother died in 1882 and interment was made in the Hocker cemetery. Mr. Tyler remarried in 1882, his second wife being Anna Cruce. To James K. and Anna (Cruce) Tyler was born one child, Edith, who is now the wife of Mr. Killebrew, a druggist of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Tyler was elected treasurer of Johnson county about 1880 and served two terms in that capacity. His death occurred in 1914 and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

Mollie M. (Tyler) Hickman received her education in the schools of Camden Point and Warrensburg. January 29, 1882, she was united in marriage with William Logan Hickman. Mr. Hickman was born in Kentucky in 1857. He came to Warrensburg, Missouri with his parents, James and Eliza (Duncan) Hickman. James Hickman was a druggist in the old town and later resided on a farm near Warrensburg. He returned to Kentucky during the Civil War and, while he was away, his drug store and everything in his home were destroyed. When he came back after the war had ended he found himself ruined financially. His death occurred at the age of forty years and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. In January, 1913, Mrs. Hickman followed her husband in death and she, too, was interred in the Warrensburg cemetery.

William Logan Hickman attended the city schools of Warrensburg. In early life, he began working for himself as clerk in the Gilkeson Drug Store. In 1883 he entered the grocery business, which he abandoned a few years later to engage in the clothing business. He was thus employed at the time of his death July 30, 1911. Mr. Hickman was an honest, honorable, and capable business man, one who has been sadly missed from the ranks of the best citizens of Warrensburg.

The following children were born to William Logan and Mollie M. Hickman: Jane Tyler, the wife of Charles Clay, who is employed in agricultural work for the government at Manilla, Philippine Islands, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Hickman; Elsie Lee, the

wife of Christopher Johnson, who is the manager of the Hickman Mercantile Company, of Warrensburg, and they have one son, Christopher Lee, Jr.; Mary, the wife of Ernest Kenagy, of Sedalia, Missouri; Louise, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1917; Mollie L. and Laura M., twins, deceased; and James L., who died in infancy. Mrs. Hickman has resided at her present home at 200 East Gay street since 1882.

Christopher Johnson, the efficient and enterprising manager of the Hickman Mercantile Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born in Jackson county, Missouri in 1884. He is the oldest of three children born to his parents, Isaiah and Della (Dudgeon) Johnson, the children being, as follow: Christopher; Mrs. Ottola Sullivan, Independence, Missouri; and Erse, who is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, with headquarters at Emporia, Kansas. Isaiah Johnson was born in 1859 in Jackson county, Missouri, a son of Samuel Johnson, an early settler of Buckner, Missouri, where his death occurred. Della (Dudgeon) Johnson was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Dandridge and Susan Dudgeon, who were later pioneers of Ray county, Missouri.

Mr. Johnson, the subject of this review, was a student at Woodland College, Independence, Missouri, at the Warrensburg State Normal School, and at the School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri. After completing his education, Mr. Johnson was engaged in railroading in Oklahoma for the Santa Fe company for six months, for the Mexican Central in old Mexico for two years, employed in the engineering department, and then he was engaged in civil engineering in the United States for three years. In the spring of 1909, he purchased an interest in the Hickman Mercantile Company of Warrensburg and when Mr. Hickman's death occurred eighteen months later, Christopher Johnson succeeded him as manager. The Hickman Mercantile Company have their place of business well located at 115 North Holden street, where they have one of the best and most up-to-date stores in the city. They handle men's and boys' furnishings, a complete line of Kuppenheimer clothes and Selz shoes. The store is exceedingly well kept, the stock being always fresh, clean, neatly and attractively displayed. Christopher Johnson deserves much credit and praise for his capable management of the company's business interests. He is a young man, energetic and enthusiastic, a "booster" for everything which will help the

advancement of Warrensburg and Johnson county. For the past three years, he has been the city engineer of Warrensburg.

In 1909, Christopher Johnson and Elsie Hickman were united in marriage. Elsie (Hickman) Johnson is a daughter of William Logan and Mollie M. (Tyler) Hickman. Mr. Hickman died July 30, 1911 and the widowed mother, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, is now residing in Warrensburg. To Christopher and Elsie Johnson has been born one son, Christopher Lee, Jr. Mr. Johnson is a valued member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Blue Lodge of which he is High Priest, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert F. Boone, the efficient and well-known county assessor of Johnson county, Missouri, is a descendant of Squire Boone. He was born May 6, 1874 in Lafayette county, Missouri, son of George M. and Sallie J. (Boone) Boone. George M. Boone was born August 6, 1843 in Kentucky. He was a son of Samuel Boone, who was a descendant of Squire Boone, a brother of the celebrated Daniel. Samuel Boone's death occurred at Eldorado Springs but his home was in Lafayette county. His remains were interred in Mt. Tabor cemetery. George M. Boone lived in Lafayette county nearly sixty years. He and Sallie J. Boone were cousins. They were married August 16, 1870 and to them were born the following children: Ira, who is farming on the home place; Robert F., the subject of this review; Mrs. Bettie McMullen, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Lula Wilson, Centerview, Missouri; and Mrs. Anna Pace, Warrensburg, Missouri. George M. Boone came with his father to Jackson county, Missouri when he, George M., was a child twelve years of age. In 1859 he moved to Lafayette county where he engaged in farming and stock raising. His death occurred April 22, 1917, on the home place. He was nearly seventy-four years of age. Both father and son, Samuel and George M. Boone, were veterans of the Confederate army. George M. Boone enlisted in Company G, Missouri Infantry and served more than three years. Four brothers of George M. also were in the Confederate service, as follow: William, Fletcher, Manlius, and Robert. Mrs. Boone, the widow of George M., survives her husband and is now living on the home place in Lafayette county.

Robert F. Boone received his early education in a country school. He attended the Warrensburg State Normal, taking the two years'

course preparatory to teaching. He later was in attendance at the State Normal during several different summer terms. Mr. Boone taught his first school in Newton county, Missouri in the fall of 1899. He taught four terms there and for twelve years was a teacher in the rural schools of Johnson county. Mr. Boone taught school in addition to farming. He owns an eighty acre farm in Simpson township which was his home until he was elected county assessor in the fall of 1916. He assumed the duties of his office June 1, 1917. He will have seven deputies to assist him with the work. Mr. Boone was elected for a term of four years.

April 10, 1901, Robert F. Boone was united in marriage with Ada Caruthers, daughter of W. P. and Fannie (Meador) Caruthers, of Neosho, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers are still residing in Neosho, Missouri. To Robert F. and Ada Boone have been born the following children: Forest, Eula, Floyd, Lula Lee, Bennett, Gladys, Zelma, and Robert F., Jr. All the children, except the oldest, were born in Johnson county. The first child, Forest, was born in Newton county. Floyd is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Boone are numbered among the best and most highly respected citizens of Johnson county.

C. H. Harrison, proprietor of the Harrison Book and Stationery Store in Warrensburg, Missouri, is the veteran book dealer of Warrensburg. He is a member of a distinguished pioneer family of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born October 26, 1865 in Hazel Hill township, son of John Wesley and Eliza C. (Ovens) Harrison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Harrison, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Warrensburg. After leaving school, he was employed for three and a half years by the Christopher Dry Goods Company, when they were located where the E. N. Warnick Hardware Company is now. July 7, 1885, Mr. Harrison purchased the Brooks & Williams' stock of books and stationery, located at 115 Pine street where he has for the past thirty-two years continued the business. He has in the meantime added wallpaper to his stock. The store occupies a room 25 x 90 feet in dimensions and is attractive, neat, and well kept. Mr. Harrison carries school books and a large line of miscellaneous books.

November 8, 1885, C. H. Harrison and Pauline Holliday, daughter of Thompson and Paulina (Phillips) Holliday, of Holliday, Missouri,

were united in marriage. To C. H. and Pauline (Holliday) Harrison have been born two sons: C. Holliday Harrison, who married Rose Palmer, of Lexington, Missouri, and is associated in business with his father, C. H. Harrison; and Don, who is in the employ of the Clark Brothers' Shoe Company of Warrensburg, Missouri and resides at home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. Holliday Harrison are the parents of one child, a daughter.

C. H. Harrison is a man of decided literary tastes. He is a constant reader and keen thinker and no one in Johnson county is better posted than he upon current events. Politically, Mr. Harrison is affiliated with the Socialist party. The first organization of the Socialist party in Warrensburg was made in 1900 and a county ticket was placed in the field at that time. The local organization existed twelve years and then was reorganized in 1912. C. H. Harrison was the Socialist candidate for Congress from the sixth congressional district in 1914. The sixth congressional district of Missouri had at that time about eight hundred dues-paying members of the Socialist organization. A thorough patriot, Mr. Harrison firmly believes that the present social conditions must and will be corrected only through education of the common people who comprise the vast majority of the population. Quiet and unassuming in demeanor, Mr. Harrison has made many friends in Johnson county and he ranks high among his business associates as an honest, honorable, conscientious man.

G. Allen Gilbert, who for the past twenty-eight years has been agent for the Standard Oil Company in Warrensburg, Missouri, was born at the home of his father, which was located at 222 East Gay street in Warrensburg, Missouri, the site of the present residence of Mr. Gilbert. He is a son of George M. and Mary Eliza (Allen) Gilbert, natives of New York. George M. Gilbert was born in New York in 1829. Mary Eliza (Allen) Gilbert was born in August, 1838 in New York. They came to Missouri in 1865 and located in Warrensburg, where George M. Gilbert entered the grocery business, opening a store on South Holden street. He continued in business at that location for some time, when the store was burned. Mr. Gilbert then moved to a new location on North Holden street and opened another grocery store. In 1889 he and his son, G. Allen, purchased the business in Warrensburg of B. Harris & Company. They did an extensive business in hides, pelts, furs, scrap iron, and metal. The son, G. Allen,

the subject of this review, traveled for many years and bought from other dealers. George M. Gilbert died in August, 1915 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife had preceded him in death five years, her death occurring at the age of seventy-one years. Both parents were buried in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

G. Allen Gilbert attended the public schools of Warrensburg, Missouri and the Warrensburg State Normal School. At the age of sixteen years, he was employed by B. Harris & Company and when eighteen years of age was associated in business with his father. Mr. Gilbert has been in business at his present location for the past fifteen years. His office formerly was on Railroad street but has been recently moved to the other end of the lot, which is 50 x 133 feet in dimensions, and now faces East Pine street. Prior to the breaking out of the present world war, Mr. Gilbert shipped many furs to the London market. He is now doing a large business, buying and shipping pelts, hides, scrap iron, wool, and salt. For nearly thirty years, Mr. Gilbert has been agent for the Standard Oil Company at Warrensburg, Missouri, operating the distributing station at this place. Oil is furnished Knob Noster, Centerview, Fayetteville, Cornelia, Columbus and all the surrounding towns. Mr. Gilbert not only has many friends, but is one of the successful business men of the county.

In 1909, G. Allen Gilbert was united in marriage with Frances M. Glenn, daughter of Charles F. and Mary Elizabeth (Reed) Glenn, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Mrs. Gilbert's father died May 18, 1917 in Jefferson City. To G. Allen and Frances M. (Glenn) Gilbert has been born one child, a son, Charles Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are numbered among the county's most respected and substantial citizens.

Lonna Louis DesCombes, a progressive, young business man of Warrensburg, Missouri, one of the owners of "The Auto Shop," is a representative of the fourth generation of the DesCombes family in Johnson county, Missouri. Mr. DesCombes was born in Henry county, Missouri in 1889, son of John Louis and Nora (Elliott) DesCombes, the former, a native of Johnson county, Missouri and the latter, of Henry county, Missouri. John L. DesCombes was born in Johnson county on a farm near Leeton. He is a son of Thomas Louis DesCombes, a native of Johnson county, who was born near Leeton. The father of Thomas L. DesCombes, Charles Louis DesCombes, was of French descent. Charles Louis DesCombes emigrated from Switzer-

land to America and came to Missouri, where he settled on a farm in Johnson county near Leeton. His son, Thomas Louis at Leeton, and grandson, John Louis at Warrensburg, still live in Johnson county. John Louis and Nora (Elliott) DesCombes are the parents of ten children: Lonna Louis, the subject of this review; Lloyd E., who is employed as machinist in an automobile factory in Springfield, Ohio; Virginia C., who is the wife of T. E. Thompson, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Russell D., a machinist employed in an automobile factory in Springfield, Ohio; Donald R. and Doris M., twins, Warrensburg, Missouri; Arlie I., Warrensburg, Missouri; Eugene, Warrensburg, Missouri; Ruby Ella and Ruth Anna, twins, who are at home with their parents. One child, John Herbert, died in early childhood.

Lonna Louis DesCombes attended the public schools of Windsor, Missouri, the Warrensburg State Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin. For four years, Mr. DesCombes was a professor in the Industrial Arts department of the Warrensburg State Normal School, resigning this position March 1, 1917 and entering the automobile business in Warrensburg. He opened "The Auto Shop" March 1, 1917 in partnership with A. H. Gilkeson at 122 West Pine street. Mr. Gilkeson is assistant cashier of the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg and Mr. DesCombes has complete charge of the shop. Their specialties are Overland and Dort cars, Goodrich tires, and expert auto repairing. They carry a complete line of auto accessories and storage batteries and are one of the best and most progressive firms in the city. Both young men are capable, alert, and industrious, in a word—"hustlers." They have enjoyed a large patronage from the very start and there is no reason why they should not make a splendid success.

May 29, 1917, Lonna Louis DesCombes was united in marriage with Kathrynne Gallaher, daughter of John A. and Pauline (Gillum) Gallaher, of Warrensburg, Missouri. John A. Gallaher, who served with distinction as State Geologist of Missouri and was widely known also as a mining expert, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee. His parents were James A. and Mary Weir Gallaher, and the father, who was a native of Virginia, was reared in Tennessee. Both came of colonial families and Mrs. Gallaher was descended from the Lyle family which settled in Virginia in 1740. John A. Gallaher served through the Civil War in the Confederate army and bore the scars of wounds received in action. He at one time owned the site of Montserrat and

the town was first named Gallaher in his honor. He was a student and scientist, a lecturer of note, and contributed numerous important papers to leading scientific and class journals. He was the author of the "Geology of Missouri" and a work entitled "Cosmic Philosophy." Pauline (Gillum) Gallaher is a native of Johnson county, a member of a prominent and distinguished pioneer family. Mrs. Gallaher is still living at 214 Broad street in Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. DesCombes reside in Warrensburg at 214 Broad street. Mr. DesCombes is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Warrensburg.

K. G. Tempel, superintendent of the County Home of Johnson county, Missouri, was born in Germany in 1857. He emigrated from his native land in 1881 and came to America and to Warrensburg, Missouri, February 15, 1886. He is a son of Christian F. and Anna Christina Tempel, who were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

K. Gottlieb Tempel was educated in the schools of Germany. In April, 1881, he came to America and located in Missouri for a short time and then moved to Kansas on a farm near Fort Scott, where he remained several years, when he returned to Missouri and settled in Johnson county. Mr. Tempel arrived in Warrensburg, February 15, 1886 and this city has been his home ever since that time. For many years, he was employed in the stone quarries. Mr. Tempel served two terms as city marshal of Warrensburg and one term as deputy sheriff, being appointed to the latter position by James A. Koch. After his time as a public official had expired, the Tempel family moved to the farm twelve miles south of Warrensburg, a place of forty acres, which Mr. Tempel later sold and purchased two hundred forty acres of fine farm land seven miles northeast of Warrensburg. This is one of the best farms in Johnson county, being well improved and located.

September 6, 1884, K. G. Tempel and Elizabeth Myers, of St. Joseph, Missouri, were united in marriage and to them were born two children, one son and one daughter: Herman, who resides on the home farm in Montserrat township; and Emma, the wife of C. M. Pfeffer, of Montserrat township. Elizabeth (Myers) Tempel died April 1, 1892. October 13, 1892, K. G. Tempel was married to Anna Katherine Hunker, daughter of George and Ursula Hunker, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mrs. Tempel was born in Leidringen, Germany. Her father died in the fatherland and when she was twenty years of

age, she and her mother emigrated from Germany and came to America, locating in Hepler, Kansas. The mother died in Crawford county, Kansas near Hepler and interment was made in the cemetery there. To K. G. and Anna Katherine Tempel have been born three children: Frieda, Katherine, and Albert. All the children are at home with their parents.

The county court of Johnson county appointed K. Gottlieb Tempel superintendent of the County Home and granted him the lease of the farm March 1, 1909 and at intervals of two years since that time has renewed the contract, by which Mr. Tempel agrees to provide food and care for the inmates of the County Home in return for the use of the farm, the county furnishing clothing, bedding, light, and fuel. As a general rule, the lease system has nothing to recommend its adoption, not even economy, but with Mr. Tempel in charge, this institution is one of the rare exceptions. The farm consists of eighty-four acres of land, valued at eighty-four hundred dollars and with the improvements the County Home is valued at the lowest estimate forty thousand dollars. Ten acres of the farm are in oats, ten acres in corn, and the balance in pasture. At the time of this writing, there are twenty-five inmates in the County Home, nineteen of whom are white and six colored people. The Home is supplied with city water, electric lights, and steam heat. There are thirty-five rooms in the building, four bathrooms, and a chapel, containing an organ, and a library. The library was presented by Mr. Young, of Chilhowee, Missouri, for the benefit and pleasure of those inmates, who enjoyed reading. The men and the women, the white and the black people, are separated. The men occupy the west side and the women the east side of the Home and each inmate has a separate room. They do not even meet at the dining table, but dine separately.

The Tenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri makes the following concise statement of the conditions found at the County Home of Johnson County under the management of K. G. Tempel, February 28, 1916:

“Building. A large two-story, brick, well planned and beautifully located. Only a short distance from town. Modern in all respects. Institution has library for those who care to read.

“Management. Institution was scrupulously clean. Management excellent in every department.”

Mrs. Tempel deserves much praise and commendation for she certainly is doing her part exceedingly well in keeping the County Home clean, neat, and comfortable. All the inmates are well cared for and the food is always good, clean, properly cooked, and nicely served. Mrs. Temple was well trained in the art of domestic science in her mother's home and no graduate of a course in domestic art can surpass her in skill or knowledge of the best management of household duties. She is a most intelligent, industrious, conscientious lady, an ideal woman for the position she fills. The men and women in the County Home are indeed fortunate.

Mrs. Fanita (Baldwin) Houts, the esteemed and highly respected widow of the late O. L. Houts, a prominent attorney of Warrensburg, one of the most able members of the bar in this section of Missouri, is a member of one of the best and most intellectual families that came to Missouri. She was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, daughter of Roderick and Elbertine (Tabor) Baldwin, the former, a native of Delaware county, New York and the latter, of Wilson, in Niagara county, New York.

Roderick Baldwin the father of Mrs. Fanita Houts, was a graduate of Hamilton College, New York. He enlisted in the Civil War, in Niagara county, serving in Company E, Third New York Heavy Artillery, of which company he was captain. This company afterward became Company E, One Hundred Thirty-first Light Infantry, a part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Baldwin was wounded three times in skirmishes. He was first wounded June 16, 1864 in a conflict at Petersburg, Virginia, the wound being inflicted by a piece of shell which struck him in the side. June 21, 1864, he was injured seriously by a minnie ball, in a struggle south of Petersburg, but he did not leave the field. In the same engagement, he was wounded the third time, the last injury being a dangerous wound in the side, and he was carried from the battlefield. It was at Petersburg that General Grant wasted ten thousand lives in trying to carry it by assault, and then settled down to siege operations and on July 30 a great mine was sprung under the Confederate works, for a moment an open road into the rear of their position, when the Confederates, rallying, were able to drive back with great slaughter the assaulting column and the bloody affair of "The Crater" cost Grant four thousand lives without any compensating advantage. Wounded dangerously as he was, Roderick

Baldwin was one of the favored and fortunate few, who came through this campaign. For several months, Mr. Baldwin was confined in the hospital at Washington, D. C. He afterward served as a member of the staff of General W. W. Morris, holding the position of judge advocate in the Army of the Potomac. In January, 1865, Roderick Baldwin was appointed to the position of clerk in the office of the War Department of the United States, which position he filled until April, 1867. Though physically still very weak, Captain Baldwin was able to ride at the head of his company when the troops passed in review at Washington, May 23 and 24, 1865.

In 1869, Roderick Baldwin was united in marriage with Elbertine Tabor in the state of New York. To them were born two children: Mark, who is now a prosperous ranchman in western Kansas; and Fanita, who is the subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin came from New York to Warrensburg, where he purchased a tract of land in Johnson county. For several years, Roderick Baldwin was the prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. He served two terms as mayor of Warrensburg and for seven years was a member of the Warrensburg school board. In 1870, Mr. Baldwin became editor and proprietor of the "Warrensburg Standard," which paper afterward became known as the "Standard-Herald." He was the owner and publisher of the "Warrensburg Standard" at the time of his death September 23, 1894. Roderick Baldwin was one of Johnson county's leading citizens and influential men of public affairs. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for many years and was at one time a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He gave his active and most earnest support to the Warrensburg State Normal School, in which he was keenly interested. Mr. Baldwin planned and built the Marcus Youngs place, which is now owned by Clinton J. Rucker, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this volume containing a brief description of the beautiful suburban home. The handsome residence was located on a small tract of land, of twenty acres adjoining Warrensburg on the north, and the land was laid out as a park. This is undoubtedly one of the most elegant homes in Johnson county and the taste shown in achieving the lovely landscape can not be excelled. Mrs. Roderick Baldwin died in 1907.

Fanita (Baldwin) Houts, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Baldwin, is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School.

For eleven years prior to her marriage, she was engaged in teaching school, ten years in the city schools of Warrensburg and one year in the city schools of Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1904, O. L. Houts and Fanita Baldwin were united in marriage. O. L. Houts was born and reared in Warrensburg. He was a son of George Wilson and Elizabeth (Cooper) Houts, both of whom are now deceased. They were pioneers of Johnson county, owning a splendid farm of choice land, in this county, which the father had entered from the government. Mr. and Mrs. Houts were highly valued and respected citizens of this community, long considered one of Missouri's best families. The son, O. L., received his early education in the city schools of Warrensburg and was an alumnus of the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and of Ann Arbor University in Michigan. He was a gifted attorney, possessing a well-trained legal mind and keen insight. He was ranked very high among the most able lawyers of Missouri. Mr. Houts was always intensely interested in politics and at one time was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was married in 1883 to Effie Afton Hale, daughter of Henry C. and Tacy (Bunn) Hale. She was a woman of unusual intellectual attainments and rare personal charm. Her death occurred in 1897. She left one child, a son, Hale who is now practicing law in Kansas City. Mr. Houts' death on April 2, 1912 was deeply and widely lamented in this section of the state, where he was ever held in the highest esteem. Besides his widow, O. L. Houts left two young sons, Roderick Lee and Wilson. The mother and her two boys reside in Warrensburg at 305 South Holden street.

John L. DesCombes, engineer and superintendent of the buildings and grounds of the Warrensburg State Normal School, was born in 1867 in Post Oak township, Johnson county, Missouri. He is a son of Thomas L. DesCombes, the oldest child born to his parents, Charles L. and Martha (Wash) DesCombes, a native of St. Louis county, Missouri, and Sallie V. (Bell) DesCombes, a native of Cooper county, Missouri. Charles L. DesCombes was born January 6, 1806, in the canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland. He was of French lineage, son of David L. DesCombes, who emigrated from Switzerland and came to America, and he with his family settled in St. Louis county, Missouri. The death of David L. DesCombes occurred in St. Louis county.

In 1820, the DesCombes family left the Alpine country and set sail from Holland for the land across the Atlantic. The vessel upon

which they came to America passed the shores of Greenland, through the Hudson Bay, and anchored at the mouth of the Nelson river. They had been three months on the ocean voyage. In Canada, the settlers landed and the family of David L. DesCombes followed the river until they arrived at Winnipeg and from that place went on up the Red river of the North to the wilderness of northern Minnesota. Slowly and patiently they had worked their way against the current of streams, across lakes, and over portages, when they were obliged to pull their boat across a "carry." Trials and difficulties grew thick about them. In the dense forest, they had reached the next body of water, but had not accomplished their full purpose, when they decided to remain where they were for three months and for two bitterly cold winters and one summer the DesCombes family merely existed. From the savages, dried buffalo meat was procured and in the winter time fish were obtained from the river after the ice was cut to a depth of from six to eight feet. Wild herbs were found in abundance in the summer. Discontented, they determined to risk the journey farther into the country in the hope of bettering their now destitute condition. Brave, undaunted, hopeful, David DesCombes started with his family again in 1823 upon the dangerous way through the forest, traveling often by land and seldom by water, when they reached St. Peter's river, where the father built a canoe from a large tree, which he cut down, and in this frail bark they at last arrived, tired, desolate, and in a starving condition, at Fort Snelling. A loaf of bread was given young Charles and at the sight of the food he clapped his hands with delight and cried happily, "Thank the Lord! Here is bread once more!"

After remaining at the fort until they had fully recuperated, the DesCombes family came to St. Louis county, Missouri, where they settled. April 6, 1837, Charles L. DesCombes was united in marriage with Martha Wash and to them were born the following children: Thomas L., who was reared to maturity in St. Louis county and was married to Sallie V. Bell and to them was born John L., the subject of this review; Mary L.; Adelia A.; Charles E., who enlisted in the Civil War and served in the Confederate army under General Francis M. Cockrell; William F., Virginia E.; Rachel R.; Martha Day; John N.; Susan Rand; and Eugene. Charles L. DesCombes was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, becoming a member in Switzerland, and always remained true to his belief. Martha (Wash) DesCombes had been reared

in a household that firmly stood for the belief of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which she became a member in Virginia in 1832. In 1850, Mr. DesCombes made an overland trip to California. This was the time of the excitement over the discovery of gold in the mill-race on Captain Sutter's land about one hundred miles northeast of San Francisco, when people rushed to the gold region from all settled parts of the United States, when farmers, carpenters, storekeepers, professional men left their work to seek the golden treasure. The difficulties and dangers in crossing the plains and the desert region were many and the bones of human beings, horses, oxen, were strewn along the entire route. Charles L. DesCombes reached his journey's end safely and after a short time spent in California returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. In 1856, he moved with his family to Post Oak township in Johnson county, where he owned five hundred acres of land. On this farm, both he and his estimable wife died. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. DesCombes were honest, industrious, highly esteemed citizens, pioneers worthy of the greatest honor and respect.

Thomas L. DesCombes, who at the present time is residing in Leeton, Missouri, and Sallie V. (Bell) DesCombes were the parents of the following children: John L., the subject of this review; Mrs. Annie E. Holt, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Ellen Swigert, of Leeton, Missouri; William T., who resides in Leeton, Missouri; Henry C., of Warrensburg, Missouri; Eugene F., Leeton, Missouri; and Mrs. Sallie E. Katherman, Warrensburg, Missouri.

In the district schools of Johnson county, John L. DesCombes received his education. His boyhood days were spent as are the days of the average lad on the farm. At the age of twenty years, he learned the blacksmith's trade, working as an apprentice with Ellert & Clark, of Shawnee Mound in Henry county, Missouri. Until 1898, John L. DesCombes was engaged in blacksmithing. At that time he began to study the machinist's trade and from 1901 until 1907 was employed by the Bowen Coal Company of Windsor, Missouri, as master mechanic. Mr. DesCombes moved from Windsor to Warrensburg in 1909 and for several years conducted a machine shop in this city until 1915 he was appointed engineer and superintendent of the buildings and grounds of the Warrensburg State Normal School, a position which he is filling at the time of this writing, in 1917. His work requires that he attend

to the needs of the buildings of the normal school, to the heating, lighting, cleaning, and to care for the grounds. Mr. DesCombes is "on the job" every day in the year—and many of the nights. He is an excellent, careful conscientious workman and a mechanic of marked ability.

September 5, 1888, John L. DesCombes was united in marriage with Nora Elliott, daughter of Samuel H. and Carrie Y. Elliott, both deceased. Mrs. DesCombes was born in Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri. To John L. and Nora (Elliott) DesCombes have been born ten children, who are now living, and one, who died in infancy. Lonna L., the proprietor of "The Auto Shop" of Warrensburg, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Lloyd E., Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Russell D., Springfield, Ohio; John Herbert, who died at the age of two years; Donald Ray and Doris May, twins, at home with their parents; Arlie Ines, at home; Eugene George, at home; Ruth and Ruby, twins, at home.

John M. Garvey, a prosperous and prominent farmer and stockman of Warrensburg township, has had one of the most remarkable and noteworthy careers of any man in Johnson county. He was born January 4, 1858, in Iowa, son of Charles Thomas and Sarah (Mark) Garvey. Charles Thomas Garvey was born in North Carolina. In early manhood, he went to Iowa and from that state came with his wife and children to Missouri in 1877 and after a very short time in this state, moved on to Kansas, returning to Missouri in 1878 and settling at Shawnee Mound in Henry county where his death occurred several years later. Sarah (Mark) Garvey died at Louisburg, Kansas. Both father and mother were interred in the cemetery at Leeton, Missouri. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Garvey, of whom John M., the subject of this review was the first born, the children being as follow: John M., the subject of this sketch; Charles Franklin, deceased; Flint Roy, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Ellen Jane Ritter, who resides in Oklahoma; Thomas, deceased; James, deceased; William Wilbur, of Chillhowee, Missouri; George Frederick, who resides in Louisburg, Kansas. Another child was born and died in infancy.

At Ashland, Iowa, John M. Garvey received his education. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen years and did much to assist his parents after he had left home. He came to Johnson county, Missouri, with his parents, September 24, 1877, moving from the house where he was born.

He first lived at Shawnee Mound, and then a little while in Kansas, and returned to Johnson county in October, 1878. He went to his uncle, John Garvey, and chopped wood, attended to chores, and to the stock that winter for his board. After that, he helped Thomas DesCombes dig a well, and he bruised his hand so badly it was a long time getting well. Doctor Ward attended to it and Mr. Garvey at first did not have even the money to pay the fee of one dollar, but afterward went to work and paid it. He worked for J. W. Brooks and at odd jobs until October 11, 1880, when he went to work for W. P. Millner, receiving fifteen dollars a month. He worked for Mr. Millner exactly eight years, until October 11, 1888. On October 13, 1888, he moved to the farm of H. C. Hale and has been there ever since.

February 17, 1883, he was married to Rebecca Dillsaver, of Allen county, Ohio. Mrs. Garvey is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dillsaver, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Garvey has helped make and save every dollar they could. Mr. Garvey has chopped many a load of wood by moonlight and then hauled it to the woodpile the next night. There he would chop it, and his wife would carry it onto the porch. At other times, after his day's work was done, he would go horseback several miles to the little mill run by James Elder on Tebo creek for a sack of meal, get back at eleven o'clock at night, and be ready for work the next day.

One peculiarity of Mr. Garvey's is that he likes to make things come out even. He used to keep a diary and knows exact dates. He worked even eight years for Mr. Millner. Once, he received a due bill from John Lee for a bucket of eggs. The next time he went in with another bucket of eggs he asked for a sack of flour and handed in the first bill. The eggs and the bill together just paid for the sack of flour, and Mr. Lee remarked that he must have had it all figured out before he left home.

Mr. Garvey saved and bought his first land, thirty-nine acres, on February 24, 1888, while still working for Mr. Millner. Since then he sold the thirty-nine acres and bought the Daly place of ninety-five acres, bought one hundred seventeen acres more, then forty acres more, and, on March 1, 1914, bought thirty-seven acres more. This makes two hundred eighty-nine acres of good land that Mr. Garvey has bought and all the time he has worked for other men. He also built a barn, 41 x 49, in 1906, and, in 1917, is building an attractive bungalow, and

he is sparing no expense to make it comfortable and convenient.

October 13, 1918, Mr. Garvey will have worked and lived on Mr. Hale's place for thirty years. On his own farm, he gives special attention to stock raising, has his whole farm in grass and keeps forty to sixty cattle on hand. His farm is named "Bear Creek Valley Stock Farm" and was so registered February 8, 1908.

To John M. and Rebecca Garvey have been born four children: Bertha May, the wife of Frank Taylor, of near Holden, Missouri; Carrie Ellen, the wife of James Adam Fickas, one of the rural mail carriers, of Warrensburg, Missouri; Clarence Clayton, who married Lillian Meredith and resides near Warrensburg, Missouri; and Erma Mable, who is at home with her parents.

Without one dollar, John M. Garvey began life in Missouri. He not only by hard labor maintained himself but assisted his parents also and paid all their funeral expenses. Today, he has the satisfaction of having worked all his life and prospered, and being still able bodied and vigorous.

Peter Howell Culp was born in 1857 in Gentry county, Missouri, son of Johnson and Luvina (Cate) Culp who were the parents of eight children, only two of whom are now living: Peter Howell, of this review; and John P. Culp, Cement, Oklahoma. Johnson Culp was born in Randolph county and when seventeen years old moved to Gentry county, Missouri. He was a son of Peter Culp, Sr., a native of South Carolina, who came to Missouri in a very early day, probably sometime in the twenties or thirties, when the Indians occupied the country. He lived to a noble, old age and died in Gentry county. The parents of Luvina (Cate) Culp were originally from Tennessee. They settled in pioneer days in Clay county, Missouri, and when she was a small child moved to Gentry county and there she was reared, educated, and married. Johnson Culp's death occurred in 1902 in Gentry county and Peter Howell Culp, with the widowed mother, moved to Johnson county on a farm in Hazel Hill township, where the mother died in June, 1904. Interment was made in Gentry county by the side of her husband. Johnson Culp was a man worthy of the highest honor and respect. He endured bravely and cheerfully countless hardships incidental to the Civil War and nobly cared for his widowed mother and provided for all his family. Two of his wife's brothers served in the Union army and one was killed in a skirmish near Lonejack. He was buried at Holden, Missouri.

One brother of Mrs. Johnson Culp served throughout the war in the Confederate army.

After receiving a good common school education in the public schools of Gentry county, Peter Howell Culp engaged in farming. Until he was twenty-two years of age, he remained with his parents and since that time has been farming for himself, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the livery business. In 1902, he purchased his present country home from Theodore Stockton. A part of this farm, which comprises three hundred twenty acres of land, was entered by the Stocktons from the government. There are two sets of improvements upon the farm. The splendid silo, of which Mr. Culp may well be proud, was erected by him in 1914. He, with the assistance of his two sons, Charles E. and John F., is developing the place into a dairy farm and they now have sixty head of cattle and are milking twenty-eight cows at the time of this writing, in 1917, and will soon increase to thirty. Milk from the Culp dairy is delivered twice daily in Warrensburg. Mr. Culp is also engaged in general farming and fifty acres of the place are in corn, seventy-five acres in hay, and the balance in pasture.

In 1877, Peter Howell Culp and Margaret N. Branham, of Gentry county, were united in marriage. Mrs. Culp is a daughter of Jonathan Branham, a native of Indiana, who moved to Gentry county, Missouri, in a very early day. Margaret N. (Branham) Culp was born in Gentry county, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Culp have been born four sons: James, who died when eleven years old; Charles E., who is associated with his father in the dairy business on the home farm; Harry J., a farmer and stockman residing near Greendoor, Missouri; and John F., on the home place with his parents. All the Culp family are interested in the success of their dairy and are doing everything in their power to make and keep it strictly sanitary and up to date. Mr. and Mrs. Culp are highly respected and esteemed in their community and they are enrolled among the county's most valued citizens.

Isaiah Jacoby, proprietor of "Maple Grove Farm," the first registered farm in Johnson county, Missouri, was born in Marshall county, Indiana, July 22, 1855. He is a son of Elias and Margaret (Schaaf) Jacoby, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Germany. Elias Jacoby was born October 8, 1815, at Schuylkill, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and Margaret (Schaaf) Jacoby was born January 9, 1819.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby were born twelve children: Samuel, who was born in Ohio and was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, on October 4, 1862, while serving in the Union army; John E., born July 1, 1839 in Ohio, a Civil War veteran, now residing in Columbus township, Johnson county; Elias, born in Ohio, February 24, 1841, and in childhood was killed July 1, 1851, by the fall of a tree, in Marshall county, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Ann Stump, born December 6, 1842, and now resides in Columbus township, Johnson county; David, born November 22, 1844, in Ohio and died March 18, 1917, in Lane county, Oregon; Mrs. Catharine Grimm, born December 11, 1846, in Ohio, and died November 12, 1870; Mrs. Margaret Bondurant, born February 19, 1849, in Marshall county, Indiana, where she is now residing; Levi, born March 16, 1851, in Indiana and now resides in Columbus township, Johnson county, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Jane Summers, born April 25, 1853, in Indiana and now resides in Hazel Hill township, Johnson county; Isaiah, the subject of this review; Mrs. Annette Eve Knaus, born April 3, 1859, in Marshall county, Indiana, and is now residing in Knob Noster, Missouri; and William Daniel, born April 9, 1864, in Marshall county, Indiana, and now resides in Holden, Missouri. The father's death occurred July 20, 1877, and the mother's on September 26, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby were candid, upright, noble-minded citizens, who were unyielding in their condemnation of wrong doing, yet always charitable and kind to every one with whom they came in contact.

Elias Jacoby came to Johnson county, Missouri, in February, 1872, and settled on a farm of one hundred seventy acres of land in Columbus township, a place which he purchased from Abraham Winn. Mr. Jacoby lived but a very short time to enjoy his new home in the West, his death occurring five years after he came to Johnson county. Mrs. Jacoby made her home on this farm the remainder of her life and since her death, which came in 1910, the grandson, Lyle C., son of Isaiah Jacoby, purchased this farm in 1913 and now resides there.

Isaiah Jacoby attended the public schools of Indiana and Missouri. After receiving a good common school education, he began farming. Mr. Jacoby has made his own way since he was twenty-one years of age. In May, 1880, he purchased his first land, a tract of sixty acres, which he later sold and purchased his present home. He acquired his farm, now comprising one hundred eighty-five acres, by purchasing separate tracts at three different times. The original tract embraced one

hundred twenty acres of land, which had been entered from the government by Mr. Adams and afterward became the Middleton homestead, and to this Mr. Jacoby has since added until "Maple Grove Farm" now consists of one hundred eighty-five acres of splendid farm land in Hazel Hill township. In August, 1883, Mr. Jacoby moved to this farm, upon which he has ever since resided. Ten years ago, he became interested in the Black Aberdeen Angus cattle and has annually raised a large number of this breed since, having at the time of this writing, in 1917, ten pure-bred and twenty-five good grade cows, with a registered male at the head of the herd. Mr. Jacoby usually keeps about fifty head of cattle on the farm. Eighty acres of the place are in pasture, forty acres in meadow, and the balance in corn and small grain. "Maple Grove Farm" is exceptionally well improved and equipped for handling stock. The residence, a structure of seven rooms, is modern throughout. It was built in 1906. There are two large, well-constructed barns on the place. Mrs. Jacoby has charge of the poultry and she is making a splendid success of raising White Wyandotte chickens and White Holland turkeys. Perhaps no other farm in Hazel Hill township has so many beautiful maple trees growing on it as has the Jacoby farm. The seed was planted many years ago by James Middleton.

September 15, 1880, Isaiah Jacoby and Ada Ellen Middleton were united in marriage. Mrs. Jacoby is a daughter of James and Jane Ann (Parsons) Middleton, the former, born May 11, 1825, in England, from which country he emigrated when he was twenty-four years of age and came to the United States, settling in Ohio, where he was married, and the latter, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Middleton was born June 5, 1833. James and Jane Middleton were the parents of the following children: William Arthur, Warrensburg, Missouri; George Albert, Columbus township, Johnson county; Mary J., who died in infancy; Ada E., the wife of Mr. Jacoby, the subject of this review; Charlie J., deceased; Alfred Grant, Centerview, Missouri; and Walter Eugene, who died in infancy. To Isaiah and Ada Ellen Jacoby have been born four children: Earle M. and Pearle M., twins, Earle M., died at birth, and Pearle M. is now the wife of Irwin K. Ramsey, of Columbus township; Lyle C., who married Vera Fay Henry and now resides on the Jacoby homestead in Columbus township; and Charlie Isaiah, who married Artie May Ogden and now resides on a farm in Columbus township. Mrs. Jacoby's father died September 1, 1877, and her mother died November

6, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby are worthy and valued members of the Presbyterian church, as are all their children. This family has done much to further the cause of Christianity in their community.

Jacoby Chapel, which is located on the Jacoby homestead, was named in honor of Elias Jacoby, who donated the land for the church site and the cemetery in 1872. The first burial made in the cemetery was made July 4, 1872, for Jeremiah Waldon. In 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby began a campaign for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a church. They began soliciting in March and in two days one thousand dollars were subscribed. The church building was completed in the autumn of 1906 at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars, which were paid at the time of dedication without any aid whatsoever from any outside church or community. Reverend Burchfield, of Harrisonville, delivered the dedicatory sermon. The church site and the adjoining cemetery comprise two and one-fourth acres of land. Great praise and honor are due the Jacobs who have always stood for the best and highest in the moral and social life of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Jacoby are numbered among the county's most noble and estimable citizens.

R. L. Brown, a progressive agriculturist of Hazel Hill township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born in Hazel Hill township in 1870, a son of W. H. H. and Emma (Cleveland) Brown, the former, a native of Hazel Hill township and the latter, of Kentucky. W. H. H. Brown was born in 1841, a son of Simpson Brown, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in the thirties and entered land and purchased tracts until he was at one time owner of more than a thousand acres located in one of the best farming districts of this state. The present John Gilkeson farm was a part of his farm, where Simpson Brown spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the eighties. Burial was made in Oak Grove cemetery. When Emma (Cleveland) Brown was five years of age, she came to Missouri with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cleveland, who entered the farm in Hazel Hill township, now known as the Robert White place. They are both now deceased and their remains lie in Liberty cemetery. To W. H. H. Brown and Emma (Cleveland) Brown were born eight children: Mrs. Fannie Shackelford, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Ida May Bowen, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. J. A. Hawley, Big Springs, Texas, the wife of one of the leading bankers of that city; James Will-

iam, Kit Carson, Colorado; Rufus L., the subject of this review; T. S., Warrensburg township, Johnson county; J. C., Tacoma, Washington; and F. C., Los Angeles, California. Both parents are now living, their home being at present in Los Angeles, California.

Rufus L. Brown obtained a good education in the public schools of Hazel Hill township and at the age of twenty-three years began life for himself farming in Illinois. For ten years, Mr. Brown was a resident of that state, when he returned to Johnson county, Missouri and purchased the Cleveland farm of two hundred acres, on which he lived ten years. He then moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he resided five months, returning to Warrensburg and purchasing eighty acres of land in Hazel Hill township. For eight years, Mr. Brown lived in Warrensburg, where he was engaged in buying and shipping stock. In 1917, he traded his city residence and the eighty-acre tract for his present home, a place comprising one hundred forty acres of splendid farm land, known as the Bedo Dyer farm. Since he moved to this home, Mr. Brown has installed an acetylene plant, for lighting purposes, and will soon begin work remodeling the residence, making it modern throughout. There is a large, well-built barn on the place and the site of the farm buildings and residence could not have been better chosen, as it is the highest point on the north and south road from Fayetteville to Higginsville.

Rufus L. Brown was first married in Illinois to Abbie Cobb. Mrs. Brown died in January, 1910, leaving one daughter, Mida June. In 1911 Mr. Brown and Edith Roach, daughter of John Roach, of Hazel Hill township, were united in marriage. Mr. Roach is now deceased and the widowed mother resides in Warrensburg. To Rufus L. and Edith (Roach) Brown has been born one child: R. L., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are valued highly among the best citizens of Hazel Hill township. Mr. Brown is a worker and his pretty country home, with its well-kept lawn and neat surroundings, bespeaks the thoughtful care and attention of an intelligent, capable farmer.

Alex J. Dyer, a well-known and popular young farmer and stockman, proprietor of "Elm Grove Stock Farm," is a member of one of the best and most prominent pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born in 1873 in Hazel Hill township, son of James D. and Mary (Greer) Dyer, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Simpson township, Johnson county, Missouri. The father was born in 1837

in Warren county, Kentucky, on his father's farm near Bowling Green. James D. Dyer was a son of Noah W. Dyer, who moved with his family to Missouri in 1840 and settled on a tract of land located near Aullville. Noah W. Dyer died in Warrensburg, Missouri, and burial was made in Oak Grove cemetery. James D. Dyer resided for many years on the farm in Hazel Hill township, which farm is a part of the place now owned by his son, Alex J., the subject of this review. Mary (Greer) Dyer was a daughter of Alex Greer, of Simpson township, born on the Greer farm in that section of Johnson county. To James D. and Mary Dyer were born twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Alonzo, Kansas City, Missouri; James, Jr., who died at the age of two years; Mrs. Inez Huff, Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Mattie Greenwell, Columbus, Missouri; Bedo, Warrensburg, Missouri; Noah, Aullville, Missouri; Alex J., the subject of this review; Miles, Los Angeles, California; Roy, Dayton, Washington; Virgie, who died in 1915 at the age of thirty years; Sallie, who died in childhood at the age of two years; and Willie, who died in infancy. The father is now deceased and the mother resides in Warrensburg.

Mr. Dyer, whose name introduces this sketch, obtained his education in the Neff district school in Hazel Hill township. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, engaged in farming on the place where he now resides. In 1897, he purchased the farm, which is a part of the original Dyer homestead. There were no improvements on this tract of land at that time and Mr. Dyer has added all that are now on it. There are at present two splendid barns, well-constructed and equipped for handling stock. The handsome residence, a house of seven spacious rooms, is modern throughout. It was built in 1915. "Elm Grove Stock Farm" comprises one hundred sixty acres of land, which lie on the line between Simpson and Hazel Hill townships, a place conveniently located twelve and a half miles north of Warrensburg.

October 18, 1899, Alex J. Dyer and Jimmie Odell, daughter of Isaiah H. and Anna E. (Marr) Odell, of Columbus township, both natives of Johnson county, were united in marriage. Mr. Odell was born December 23, 1829, and died April 18, 1914, and Mrs. Odell was born April 7, 1844, and died January 14, 1911. They were the parents of four children, who are now living: Mrs. Hazel Wood, who resides on the home place in Columbus township; Mrs. Joe Barnett, Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Jessie Collins, Odessa, Missouri; and Mrs. Jimmie Dyer,

the wife of Alex J. Dyer, the subject of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. Dyer has been born one son, Odell, who is now a student in the third year of the Farmers High School, consolidated district Number 3. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have taken into their home to rear two little ones, orphans, a brother and sister, Earl and Mayola Playford, who are now attending school in the home district. Earl was adopted four years ago and his little sister two years later. This humanitarian act of the Dyers is only one instance of their fine big-heartedness, charity, and kindness. But no Dyer is known, who is of little, narrow-minded, selfish disposition. This family is one of the most respected and most public-spirited in Johnson county.

Thomas C. Lamb, the efficient and highly esteemed mail carrier on Rural Route 39 out of Fayetteville, Missouri, was born October 2, 1890, in Barry county, on his father's farm near Washington. He is a son of L. and Louisa (Willis) Lamb, both of whom were natives of Clark county, Illinois. L. Lamb was born in 1851. He learned the harness trade in early manhood and followed this work for more than thirty years. He served as apprentice for J. Steele, while mastering the details of the harness business at Washburn, Missouri. Louisa (Willis) Lamb was born in 1853. The Lambs came to Missouri from Illinois in 1886 and they located first in Newton county, coming thence to Johnson county in 1900, where Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamb have made their home for the past seventeen years. They are the parents of eleven children: John Edward, Washburn, Missouri; Eli Victor, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Bray, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ida Clauch, Warrensburg, Missouri; Sadie, at home with her parents; William, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Etta Barkhurst, Warrensburg, Missouri; Lee R., Republic, Missouri; Thomas C., Fayetteville, Missouri; Lifus, Fayetteville, Missouri; and Follis, Fayetteville, Missouri.

Thomas C. Lamb attended the public schools of Fayetteville. He was engaged in farming in Hazel Hill township until November 1, 1910, when he was appointed mail carrier on Rural Route 39 out of Fayetteville and for the past seven years has been filling this position. Mr. Lamb leaves Fayetteville in his auto at 11 a. m. and covers his route of twenty-four and two-tenths miles in three hours. In July 1917, he carried six thousand pieces of mail and July was a light month. Mr. Lamb has given splendid satisfaction and all the people on his route speak of him and his work with the highest praise.

March 23, 1913, Thomas C. Lamb and Mary F. McKenzie, daughter of W. E. McKenzie, of Higginsville, Missouri, were united in marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, both of whom died in infancy. Thomas C. and Mrs. Lamb are highly respected and very popular in Fayetteville, where they reside at their home known as the Doctor Miller property.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, the widely-known director of physical education and athletics of the Warrensburg State Normal School, is one of the most prominent practitioners of osteopathy in this section of Missouri. Dr. Allen was born November 18, 1885, in Jameson, Daviess county, a son of William T. and Mary E. (Perry) Allen. William T. Allen was born in Virginia in 1850, a son of George P. and Sarah (Miller) Allen. The Allens came to Missouri from Virginia in 1866 and settled in Daviess county, where for many years George P. Allen was county surveyor. He was a Confederate veteran, having served in the regiment commanded by General Sterling Price. Both Mr. and Mrs. George P. Allen are now deceased. Mrs. Allen died in 1904 at Independence, Missouri, where the son, William T., now resides. Mary E. (Perry) Allen is a daughter of Reverend John Wesley Perry, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri within a short time after the close of the Civil War and settled in Daviess county. Reverend Perry was also a Confederate veteran. He served throughout the war under General Robert E. Lee, one of the best military leaders the world has ever known. To William T. and Mary E. Allen have been born six children, all of whom are now living: Homer P., a prominent lumberman of Independence, Missouri; Elmer M., a successful motor car dealer of Independence, Missouri; Harry B., captain of Battery F, Second Missouri Field Artillery; Forrest C., the subject of this review; Hubert Lee, formerly a motor car dealer in the employ of Studebaker's manufacturing company located at San Francisco, California, and now with the United States Aviation Corps; and Richard C., who recently enlisted with the United States Aviation Corps at St. Louis, Missouri. The six sons of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Allen composed the well-known and remembered "Allen Brothers' Basket Ball Team."

Dr. Forrest C. Allen is a graduate of Independence High School, Independence, Missouri. While a student in high school, Doctor Allen was a member of every athletic organization in the school and played on every team, taking an active and prominent part in all forms of

athletics. In 1905, he entered the University of Kansas and was in attendance at that institution during the years of 1905, 1906, and 1907. Doctor Allen matriculated at the university in October and in the autumn of that year played with the "Freshman Ever-Victorious Football Team," which team defeated every college team they played against that year. "Pat" Crowell, Carl Pleasant, and "Tommy" Johnson were three celebrated players of the university team, which was coached by "Shorty" Hammel, one of the best and most renowned football coaches in the country, that played on the Freshman team with Doctor Allen. At the beginning of the basket ball season of the same college year, Doctor Allen was chosen captain of the Kansas University basket ball team and this team won the Missouri Valley championship. He was a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club Team, which defeated the Buffalo German Young Men's Christian Association, world's champions, in a series of three basket ball games at Convention Hall. Doctor Allen was awarded a life membership in the Kansas City Athletic Club for this victory. In the spring of his freshman year at the university, Doctor Allen played as second baseman on the baseball team. He so distinguished himself in athletics at college that in 1907 he received a flattering offer to coach the Baker University team in basket ball, a position which he accepted and at the same time continued his work in Kansas University. The Baker University team won the Missouri Valley championship in 1907. In 1908 and 1909, Doctor Allen coached the Kansas University team in basket ball and they won back the Missouri Valley championship. As coach, he was associated with Dr. James Naismith, the inventor of basket ball, who is director of physical education at Kansas University. Doctor Allen, in 1908, coached the Haskell Indians in addition to his athletic work at the university and that year took the Indians on a five-thousand-mile trip through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan, and out of the twenty-four games played on twenty-five different nights, the Indians won nineteen. The doctor resigned his position as coach in September, 1909, and entered the Central College of Osteopathy at Kansas City, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in June, 1912. He came to Warrensburg in September, following, and assumed the duties of coach or director of physical education and athletics in the Warrensburg State Normal School, which position he still holds. The first year after he took charge, the college won every game in football, basket

ball, and baseball they played and the school has maintained its record and high standard in athletics practically ever since.

June 25, 1907, Dr. Forrest C. Allen and Bessie E. Milton, daughter of Robert F. and Elizabeth L. Milton, of Jackson county, Missouri, were united in marriage. Robert F. Milton is a well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Jackson county, proprietor of "Sunny-side Stock Farm." To Dr. and Mrs. Allen have been born four children: Mary Elizabeth, Forrest Claire, Jr., Milton Perry, and Jane. The Allens reside in Warrensburg in their attractive home at 110 Broad street, a handsome bungalow constructed of brick and stucco having eight large, airy, well-lighted rooms and supplied with all the latest and most modern conveniences.

As a practitioner, Doctor Allen's abilities have been recognized by the different universities of Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Huff, the athletic director of the University of Illinois, wired Doctor Allen in December, 1916, to come to Champaign and "fix up" his men, who had dislocated bones, strained tendons, and sprains. The doctor answered the call for help and the Champaign "Daily News" soon after his arrival came out with a splendid "write up" of him, calling the stranger "The Miracle Man." The paper, in giving a list of the men treated and restored to their pristine vigor and strength, quoted the doctor as follows:

"I like to coach football and to fix the fellows up," said the Miracle Man on Tuesday. "I believe I could make more money practicing in some large city, but I wouldn't leave my position at Warrensburg for anything."

John M. Gilkeson, proprietor of "Mount Sinai Stock Farm," is one of the most industrious and progressive farmers and stockmen of Hazel Hill township. He was born in Warrensburg in 1870 at the Gilkeson home on West Gay street, a son of Archibald H. and Mary J. Gilkeson. Archibald H. Gilkeson was born in Virginia in 1830. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Warrensburg, in which city he opened a mercantile establishment in 1859 and for more than forty years was active in the business affairs of Warrensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Gilkeson were born five children, all of whom were reared to maturity and are now living: Mrs. W. L. Hedges, Warrensburg, Missouri; Dr. H. P. Gilkeson, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Cora Menefee, of Oklahoma; John M., the subject of this review; and A. L., who is a leading merchant of Grangeville, Idaho. The father died in 1911

and interment was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. He was an honest, upright, capable citizen, who was well known and respected in Johnson county. The widowed mother now makes her home in Warrensburg.

"Mount Sinai Stock Farm" comprises five hundred acres of land, which lie at the heads of Honey and Walnut creeks, and is generally conceded to be one of the very finest farms in the county. This tract of land was entered from the government by Samuel Cornet and from him was transferred to Simpson Brown. The Johnson county Savings Bank obtained the farm from Mr. Brown and the bank sold it to Mr. Gilkeson in 1894. All the splendid improvements on the place have been placed there by Mr. Gilkeson. He has built three large stock barns, which are well equipped with modern appliances. The residence is an imposing structure of ten rooms, constructed with a concrete basement, large porches, and supplied with the latest conveniences. It is modern throughout and well lighted by an acetylene plant. Mr. Gilkeson has tiled all the low land on his farm and has given much time and attention to improving the soil. The place is exceptionally well watered by six excellent springs, which furnish water for every field. All the fields are fenced with "hog-tight" wire fencing and the past season of 1917 Mr. Gilkeson had one hundred twenty-five acres of the farm in wheat, one hundred twenty-five acres of corn, and the balance in pasture land and grass. He employed three assistants and he and his son, Jack E., managed the farm work very successfully. For the last four years, John M. Gilkeson has handled Shorthorn cattle, mules, and hogs. Recently he disposed of his entire herd of cattle. He has the distinction of having sold the first carload of mules ever shipped from Johnson county, that brought two hundred fifty dollars a head. The mules were purchased by Mr. Gilkeson when they were colts and fed for the market. He has been one of the most widely-known and extensive buyers and feeders in this county. He is an earnest advocate of vaccination for hog cholera and he, himself, double treated his first hogs with vaccine and when he buys hogs from different parts of the county, he invariably vaccinates them, making them immune from cholera before shipping. Mr. Gilkeson thinks that the day is not far distant when hog cholera will be unknown, having been eliminated by vaccination. It is his present plan to devote more attention in the future to general farming and he has purchased a tractor for ploughing, harrowing, and

other farm work. He said, "Put me down as a farmer—a producer. That is what I am and what I wish to be." John M. Gilkeson is a true producer, a successful and highly intelligent farmer. He raises stock and feeds them well from the grain and feed which he produces on the farm.

October 15, 1895, John M. Gilkeson and Ella Markey, daughter of Amos Markey, of Centerview township, were united in marriage and to this union have been born two children: Helena, who is a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School; and Jack E., who is also a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. The Gilkeson family are well known and prominent in Johnson county. They have long been enrolled among the best and most respected citizens of this section of the state.

G. A. Lobban, a prominent merchant of Warrensburg, is one of the county's "self-made" men, a leading and influential citizen, and a "booster" for his home city. He was born June 17, 1839, in Virginia, one of three sons born to his parents, John G. and Mary Jane Lobban, both of whom were native Virginians. Their children were: John L., who came West and settled in Johnson county about 1856, engaged in the mercantile business prior to the Civil War, continued to be one of Warrensburg's successful merchants for many years afterward, and died in 1891; William A., an ex-Confederate soldier, who was born and reared in Virginia; G. A., the subject of this review; and Mary Jane, the wife of Joseph Smith, who died in Warrensburg several years ago. Both parents died in Virginia. The father's death occurred in 1845 and the mother's a few years before that time.

In the common schools of Virginia, G. A. Lobban obtained a good education. In 1858, when he was a youth nineteen years of age, he left Virginia and came to Missouri, locating first in Warrensburg. In 1862, he went to Sedalia, where he was employed in government service as post clerk in the quartermaster's department, a position he held for three years and then returned to Warrensburg in 1865, when the Civil War had ended, and entered the plastering business. Mr. Lobban followed this vocation until 1874, when he entered the mercantile business, associated with Joseph Smith, his brother-in-law, in a store located on North Holden street. After a few years, Mr. Lobban assumed complete control of the establishment, which he sold in 1899. He then remodeled the store building, which he owned on North Holden street, and, in 1901,

purchased a new line of merchandise and with his two sons, Albert and Leslie, opened the Lobban's Dry Goods Company's store at 212 Holden street and for the past seventeen years this establishment has continued in business and is today one of the best and most aggressive business firms in the city. The stock is kept in splendid condition, up to date, clean, and neatly arranged. G. A. Lobban was married in 1863 to Sarah Elizabeth Bratton, who died in 1874, leaving two children: Ida L. and J. Luther. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Ann Johnston, who died December 25, 1917. Five children were born to this union: Leora L., Albert A., Leslie L., Ethyl C., and Carl P.

Mr. Lobban has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and he was one of the committee appointed to meet at Sedalia, Missouri in 1869 to arrange to have the State Normal School located in Warrensburg. How successful and influential was this committee, composed of the city's most prominent and energetic citizens, is evidenced by the Warrensburg State Normal School. Mr. Lobban was a valued member of the city council for three years, during 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Besides his three sons, Albert A., Leslie L., and Carl P., all of whom are well known and highly respected merchants of Warrensburg, and J. Luther, G. A. Lobban has three daughters; Mrs. Ida L. Cord, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. John V. Brewer, Fort Worth, Texas; and Miss Ethyl C., teacher of singing in Warrensburg, Missouri. All the Lobban girls graduated from the Warrensburg State Normal School. Mr. Lobban has recently completed one of the most attractive and elegant residences in the city of Warrensburg. His home is located on East Market street.

Carl P. Lobban, of Carl P. Lobban's Athletic Goods Company of Warrensburg, Missouri, is one of this city's enterprising and successful young merchants. He is one of Warrensburg's own boys, having been born in the city in 1892, a son of G. A. and Sarah Ann (Johnston) Lobban, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Missouri. G. A. Lobban came to Missouri in the early fifties. To Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Lobban were born five children: Albert, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Leora Brewer, Fort Worth, Texas; Leslie, Warrensburg, Missouri; Ethyl, Warrensburg, Missouri; and Carl P., the subject of this review. The three sons, Alfred, Leslie, and Carl, are all prominent and leading merchants of Warrensburg. A more comprehensive sketch

of the Lobbans appears elsewhere in this volume in connection with the biography of G. A. Lobban.

Mr. Lobban, whose name introduces this sketch, attended the city schools of Warrensburg and the Warrensburg High School. After completing his high school work, he traveled through the West for some time and spent several months in California and Texas. In January, 1914, Carl P. Lobban entered the mercantile business in Warrensburg, purchasing the H. E. Schneitter's Sporting Goods Company's establishment, and for the past three years has continued in business in Warrensburg at 122 North Holden street. The firm is now known as the Carl P. Lobban's Athletic Goods Company. This store carries a complete line of sporting goods, athletic supplies, all things needed in the way of school supplies by the students of the Warrensburg State Normal School, and a large library of Victor records. This is the only store in the city which can completely equip the students of the Normal School. The stock is neatly and artistically arranged and is in every respect up to date and a model, clean line of the best that money can buy. Mr. Lobban is an ambitious "hustler" and he is deservedly "making good" in the mercantile business. He is one of the county's most highly valued and promising citizens of the younger generation.

James Lobban and **Charles Lobban**, proprietors of Lobbans' Garage of Warrensburg, Missouri, are two progressive, enterprising, young citizens of Johnson county, members of a prominent pioneer family of Warrensburg. The Lobban brothers are sons of James Luther Lobban, the late leading merchant of Warrensburg, who was a son of G. A. Lobban, a well-known merchant of this city, who has been connected with the mercantile interests of Warrensburg for the past fifty years. The grandfather, G. A. Lobban, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, resides in Warrensburg on East Market street.

In the Warrensburg city schools, both James and Charles Lobban obtained their education. James Lobban and O. E. Hedlund were formerly in partnership in control of the Warrensburg Garage & Sales Company but in November, 1915, Charles Lobban purchased the interest of Mr. Hedlund in the establishment which has ever since been conducted by the Lobban brothers as Lobbans' Garage. The building, in which the garage is located at 321 North Holden street, was erected in 1901 by J. L. Lobban, father of the Lobban boys. This structure is 60 x 100 feet in dimensions and is constructed of Warrensburg sand-

stone with a floor of concrete. It was formerly occupied by the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company and then by the overall factory.

James Luther Lobban was born in Johnson county just after the close of the Civil War. He was an ambitious, enthusiastic merchant and a man of keen vision. He was the originator of the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company, which has continued in business since his death and has grown until it has attained mammoth proportions in the field of merchandising and its splendid success is a silent tribute to the remarkable business judgment and foresight of James Luther Lobban. There is not a man in the city of Warrensburg or in Johnson county, connected in any way with the mercantile interests, who does not express the deepest regret because of the untimely death of Mr. Lobban. He was widely known and universally respected and admired for his countless sterling and manly qualities. His sons should be proud to bear his name, the synonym for honorable business dealings.

James Lobban, Jr., is now connected with the Warrensburg Wholesale Grocery Company and Charles has complete charge of the garage. Lobban's Garage has the agency for Overland cars in this district and besides does general repair work, vulcanizing, and auto livery. The firm is a live one, and the brothers are fine "hustlers," willing to push hard for business. They have been very successful and both are worthy of all the success which attends their efforts. In every way, James and Charles are well-qualified, excellent business men and worthy of the name they bear.

W. J. McMahan, a prominent farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a native of Morgan county, Missouri. He was born April 23, 1865, a son of Andrew Jackson and Sarah Frances (Hull) McMahan, the former, a native of Johnson county and the latter, of Franklin county, Missouri. Andrew Jackson McMahan was born in 1834 on a farm located six miles southeast of Warrensburg, a son of Grantser McMahan, a native of Virginia, who came to Johnson county probably in the early thirties and located on the farm near Warrensburg, where his son, Andrew Jackson, was born. The grandfather McMahan died on the farm now owned by his grandson, W. J., the subject of this review, and burial was made at Mount Moriah cemetery. Before the Civil War, the McMahans moved to a farm in Columbus township and in 1868 settled on the farm known now as the W. J. McMahan place. In January, 1911, the death of Andrew Jackson McMahan occurred at his home in War-

rensburg. Burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The widow of Mr. McMahan is now living, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, in Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. McMahan were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Bettie Burris, Warrensburg, Missouri; W. J. the subject of this review; Bennie, who died in childhood at the age of four years; Annie, who died at the age of six years; Malah, who died at the age of six years; Mrs. Dora Welch, deceased; Addie, who died in childhood; Mrs. Mattie Fitzgerald, Columbus township; and Arthur, who died at the age of three years.

At Shiloh, W. J. McMahan received a good common-school education. Early in life, he began farming and stock raising and until he was thirty-three years of age remained at home and worked for his parents. Mr. McMahan's first school teacher was Abraham Whaley, a well-known pioneer of Columbus township and at one time owner of the Forrest Wilson farm in this district. In 1902, Mr. McMahan purchased his present home from his father. The McMahan farm comprises one hundred seventy-five acres of valuable land, twenty acres of which are timbered, upland with the exception of a small tract of twenty acres. W. J. McMahan and his father added all the improvements now on the place, which include a splendid stock and hay barn, 28 x 54 feet in dimensions, and a comfortable residence of six rooms built about 1893. Cattle, hogs, and horses of high grade are raised on this farm, which is located twelve miles northwest of Warrensburg.

October 5, 1897, W. J. McMahan was united in marriage with Sadie Dillon, daughter of E. E. Dillon and Maria Jane (Ramsey) Dillon, honored pioneers of Knob Noster. Mr. Dillon was a native of Illinois. He came from that state to Johnson county about 1865 and bought a farm of one hundred twenty acres of land now owned by Perry and Debo Fulkerson. On this place, Mrs. McMahan was born. She has living two sisters: Mrs. Birdie McCullum, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Mary A. Richley, Warrensburg, Missouri. E. E. Dillon died in 1894 and Mrs. Dillon is now residing in Warrensburg. The father was laid to rest in the cemetery at Columbus, Missouri. To W. J. and Sadie (Dillon) McMahan have been born three children: Uel, who is now a student in the Farmers High School; Erma Lee, who is a student in the Warrensburg High School; and Jesse Vernon, at home with his parents. The McMahans are one of the highly valued and most respected families of Johnson county.

C. A. Curnutt, a competent and successful farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in 1865 in Anderson county, a son of Calloway and Sarah E. (Harliss) Curnutt, both of whom were natives of Tennessee and are now deceased. The father died in 1885 and the mother died prior to her son's coming West. Both parents departed this life in the state in which they were born.

Mr. Curnutt, whose name introduces this sketch, came to Missouri in 1886 and for two years was located in Nodaway county. He then went further west and after three years returned to this state to reside in Holt county until 1891. He then went back to Nodaway county and thence came to Johnson county in 1903, locating first in Centerview township, where he purchased the Sarah L. Baile farm, which he sold in 1910. Mr. Curnutt then spent one year in the South, after which he returned to Johnson county and bought his present home from John A. Webb. This place was formerly owned by Pressley Anderson and Mr. Waldon, who entered the tract of land from the government. Mr. Waldon owned at one time four hundred acres of land in this township. C. A. Curnutt's place comprises three hundred twenty acres of land located ten and a half miles northwest of Warrensburg and two and a half miles southeast of Columbus. The larger portion of the farm is in pasture and Mr. Curnutt is devoting special attention to stock raising. He has the place well equipped with a good barn, silo, feeder, and crib conveniently arranged for handling stock. As a rule, Mr. Curnutt keeps a large number of registered Oxford sheep, but at the time of this writing has none on the farm. He has also devoted much attention to raising Aberdeen Angus cattle, but at the present time, in 1917, has but three head. An interesting little plat of land of the Curnutt farm, of special attractiveness to up-to-date farmers, is in alfalfa, which has been cut three times this past season. Mr. Curnutt was well pleased with his harvest and will increase his acreage next year. He is a most progressive and well-informed agriculturist and since his coming to this farm has been constantly at work improving it. He has put up eight hundred rods of four-foot fencing and has drilled a well four hundred feet in depth. The water in the well rose within twenty-four feet of the top and it is pumped to the residence, barn, feed lots, and besides this water supply there is a spring, which has never gone dry, on the place. The farm lies on the Warrensburg and Columbus road. The home is located on a high ridge overlooking

the farm and is one of the pretty places in Columbus township.

In 1915, C. A. Curnutt was united in marriage with Dora E. Ross, daughter of John Ross, now deceased, a late prominent citizen of Maitland, Missouri. Mrs. Curnutt's mother is yet living. To C. A. and Dora E. Curnutt has been born one child, a son, Clarvel Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Curnutt are thrifty but enterprising citizens and they have made a host of friends in Johnson county. They are numbered among the best, most respected, substantial families of Columbus township.

James J. Campbell, proprietor of "Brookside Farm" in Columbus township, is a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of 1776. Mr. Campbell is a native of Howard county and a member of a prominent pioneer family of Missouri. His parents came to Missouri in an early day from Kentucky. He was born August 25, 1872, a son of James and Priscilla Grace (Rush) Campbell. James Campbell was born November 9, 1824 and Mrs. Campbell in 1833. They were the parents of fourteen children: Harriet Frances Leakey, McAlester, Oklahoma; Alphonso, deceased; Mrs. Ruth N. McMullen, Rich Hill, Missouri; William Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Sidney Parker Werton, Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie Bell McMullen, Henrietta, Oklahoma; Mrs. Emily Grigsby Nelson, St. Louis, Missouri; Stephen Romeo, Rich Hill, Missouri; Nancy Jane Bynum, deceased; Mrs. Grace Rush Ainsworth, Idaho Falls, Idaho; James J., the subject of this review; Mrs. Kate Celeste Mudd, Kansas City, Missouri; Casey Blake, Odessa, Missouri; and one child died in infancy. James Campbell, Sr. was a veteran of the Mexican War and he also served in the Civil War for four years with the Confederates. He died June 28, 1878 and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Boonesboro in Howard county. The mother survived her husband many years. She died September 1, 1913 and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Rich Hill in Bates county. Mrs. Campbell was a member of the Rush family, who traced their lineage back to Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1912, a reunion of the James Campbell family was held at Rich Hill, Missouri and the ten children, survivors of the splendid family of fourteen, were all present and the three daughters-in-law, also.

James Campbell, Jr. obtained his education in the public schools of Howard and Johnson counties. Mr. Campbell came to Columbus with his mother in 1884 and he was then a lad twelve years of age. He

was a child six years of age, when death entered their home and left him fatherless. The mother rented a farm and for a few years they resided there. Mr. Campbell purchased his present home in 1898 from James M. Stout. This place was formerly the Hornbuckle place. Mr. Campbell has added all the improvements now on the farm, including fencing, wells, orchard, barns, and residence. A barn was built in 1909, which is 40 x 48 feet in dimensions and sixteen feet to square, used for stock, grain, and hay. The eight-room residence was built in 1914 and is modern throughout, having a splendid basement and supplied with water and wired for lights. Mr. Campbell has a fine herd of high grade Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle, a registered male heading the herd of twenty cows and heifers. He produces on "Brookside Farm" the feed for his cattle and hogs and he has one of the best Spotted Poland China male hogs in this county. "Brookside Farm" comprises one hundred fifty-two acres of land located two miles northwest of Columbus, eleven miles southeast of Odessa, and seventeen miles from Warrensburg. Blackwater is but a mile away and a tributary flows through the northwest corner of the place. This is one of the beautiful country homes of Johnson county and it was acquired not by inheritance but by hard labor and the practice of constant economy and frugality.

June 2, 1897, James J. Campbell, Jr. was united in marriage with Rosa Boyd Stout, daughter of James M. and Nancy Ann (Fitch) Stout, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1874. The grandfather of Mrs. Stout came to America in colonial days from England. The Stouts were formerly residents of Columbus, but Mrs. Stout is now making her home in Warrensburg, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell has been born one child, a daughter, Ada Lucille, who is now a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. Miss Ada Lucille has an established reputation for high scholarship for as a student in the Odessa High School she won the Columbia University scholarship in 1917, which would have admitted her as an honor student in the State University of Missouri. She is a young lady of excellent attainments and marked ability, a daughter of whom to be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are progressive, intelligent citizens and Mr. Campbell is one of the county's most public-spirited men, a "booster" for good roads, better farms, and better homes.

Will R. Jones, a well-known truck farmer and gardener of War-

rensbury, Missouri, is a son of a highly respected pioneer family of Nodaway county, Missouri. He was born in Nodaway county in 1858, son of Alfred and Eliza (Heflin) Jones. Alfred Jones was one of the first settlers of Nodaway county, settling there in 1846, when the county was very sparsely settled. Mr. Jones donated two and a half acres of land, the site of the home where his son, Will R., was born, for a cemetery. At one time an old log school house, where the old-fashioned "subscription school" was held stood on this tract of land. Alfred Jones always took an active interest in schools and churches and was a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They died in Nodaway county and were buried in the cemetery at White Cloud church.

In the home school in Nodaway county, Will R. Jones received a good common school education. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age and then began farming on a place he purchased in Nodaway county, where he remained until 1895. Mr. Jones sold his farm in that county and, in 1905, came to Johnson county. He bought the Stratton place, comprising one hundred twenty acres of land located three and a half miles east of Warrensburg and for seven years was there engaged in general farming and stock raising. For eighteen months, Mr. Jones was then employed on the state farm, after which he bought a small tract of land, embracing five acres within the corporation limits of Warrensburg, and he has since been engaged in truck farming and gardening. The State Normal classes in agriculture are frequently brought to Mr. Jones' little farm to be shown a practical demonstration of intensified farming.

In 1893, Will R. Jones was united in marriage with Sarah Parish and to this union have been born two children: Otta and Merle. By a former marriage, Will R. Jones and Lucy Bootwright were the parents of two children, who are now living: Mrs. Grace M. Rice, Barnard, Missouri; and Will R., Jr., a merchant of Atlanta, Georgia.

The methods which Mr. Jones uses in farming and gardening are interesting as well as instructive. He plants everything by line and evenly spaced, having hand tools adjusted for cultivation. In planting potatoes, Mr. Jones puts in two rows of potatoes and then one row of melons and so continues and when the potatoes are dug plants corn in their bed. With the lighter garden produce, he plants first the early variety and follows with a late variety and in this way usually raises

two hundred dollars worth of melons on an acre of ground. Last year, of 1916, Mr. Jones raised on a two-acre patch five hundred seven dollars worth of produce, including potatoes, melons, cabbage, sweet corn, and other vegetables, and besides supplied his own home with an abundance of fresh garden products. He did not hire to exceed five dollars worth of labor, but did all the work himself. This year, of 1917, the five-acre tract will average a crop valued at more than two hundred dollars an acre. This busy gardener states that eggplant, sweet peppers, early tomatoes, the bush variety of summer squash are all very profitable. He raises an extremely early variety of tomatoes, a variety which comes a week before most early varieties. Mr. Jones grows onions from seed. One season, he produced an average of eight hundred forty bushels an acre. He has in his possession a photograph of this unusual harvest. One year in Nodaway county, a patch of onions yielded an average of one thousand bushels an acre. The plants were transplanted from a hot bed and the onions were the yellow prizetakers. Every bit of ground is utilized and Mr. Jones finds little time for either sleeping or "loafing" when he is doing all the work on his little farm. He guarantees everything he sells to be exactly as represented and has not one dissatisfied customer. If asked the secret of his marked success as a gardener and truck farmer, Will R. Jones will tell the questioner, "The main thing is for the gardener to be in love with his work."

L. C. Gore Jr., of the city of Warrensburg, is one of the prominent citizens of Johnson county. He was born in 1872 at Falls City, Richardson county, Nebraska, the only son of L. C., Sr. and Mary Josephine Gore, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Indiana. L. C. Gore, Sr. was born in 1841. He entered the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 and served throughout the conflict. After the war had ended, he located in Nebraska and when thirty-one years of age was accidentally killed by the unexpected discharge of a gun while he was away from home on a prospecting tour searching for a new location in Cloud county, Kansas. L. C. Gore, Sr. left a widow and an only son, L. C., Jr., the subject of this review. The widowed mother again married and to the second union were born two daughters: Nellie, the wife of Carl Manning, of Custer county, Oklahoma; and Gladys, the wife of Walter Hightower, of Custer county, Oklahoma. The mother is now living, a resident of Weatherford, Oklahoma.

L. C. Gore, Jr. received his education in the public schools of Rich-

ardson county Nebraska and Cass county Missouri. At the age of twelve years he came to Cass county, Missouri and there remained until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed until the autumn of 1890, at which time he came to Warrensburg to enter the Warrensburg State Normal School. Mr. Gore was a student at this educational institution one year and then passed the teachers' examination obtaining a license to teach in the schools of Johnson county and for one year was employed as teacher at Locust Grove school house southwest of Warrensburg after which he taught in the Chickasha nation of Oklahoma, a mixed school of Indians and white children. Mr. Gore was a member of the teaching profession of Johnson county six years, employed at Liberty and Fayetteville, when he abandoned educational work in 1901 to enter the mercantile business, first as a clerk in the shoe store owned by John B. Clark and then, after two years' experience, as manager of the shoe department of the Gilkeson Dry Goods Company. In partnership with G. A. Thurber, L. C. Gore, Jr. purchased the John B. Clark mercantile establishment and continued the business for some time, when Mr. Thurber purchased the interest of Mr. Gore in 1904. The latter then entered the insurance business and wrote life insurance for the Metropolitan Insurance Company and in October of his first year with the company he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent and he remained with the company two years. In 1905, L. C. Gore, Jr. bought Mr. Thurber's store and conducted the shoe store until 1907, when he again disposed of his business interests, selling to Shock & Son, and returned to his former work with the Metropolitan Insurance Company and again was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, in which capacity he remained until 1910. In October, 1910, Mr. Gore purchased a half interest in the Houts Scenic Company and was traveling salesman for the company, covering territory north to Canada, south to the Gulf of Mexico, and west to Denver, selling his interest in the company in September, 1912. Mr. Gore was elected collector of internal revenue for the city of Warrensburg in April, 1913 and reelected to the same office in 1915, his second term expiring April 1, 1917. He has been closely and prominently connected with the city schools of Warrensburg, having served continuously for the past fifteen years as member of the school board and for several years past as secretary of the board. L. C. Gore, Jr. is the youngest member of the

school board of Warrensburg, yet the oldest, in point of years of service.

The marriage of L. C. Gore, Jr. and Ida F. Shackleford, a daughter of B. F. and Mary Shackleford, of Fayetteville, Missouri, was solemnized December 26, 1897. The Shacklefords were honored and valued pioneers of Johnson county, Missouri and both the father and the mother lived to be seventy-five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Shackleford are buried in the cemetery at Old Liberty seven miles north of Warrensburg. To L. C., Jr. and Ida F. Gore has been born one child, a son, Lawrence, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School in the class of 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Gore are widely and favorably known throughout Johnson county.

Levi Jacoby, proprietor of "Ridge View Farm" in Columbus township is a son of a worthy and well-remembered pioneer family of Johnson county. He is a native of Marshall county, Indiana and in that state was reared and educated, but for nearly fifty years Mr. Jacoby has been a resident of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born in 1851, a son of Elias and Margaret (Schaaf) Jacoby, widely known and honored as the founders of Jacoby Chapel and cemetery. Elias Jacoby was born October 8, 1815 in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania and in 1823 moved with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared to maturity. April 18, 1837, Elias Jacoby and Margaret Schaaf, daughter of John and Margaret Schaaf, the former, a resident of Germany until 1853, when he came to the United States to make his home with his children, were united in marriage and to them were born the following children: Samuel, who was killed while in service in the United States army; John E., of Columbus township, who is unmarried; Elias, Jr., who died in childhood July 11, 1851 in Indiana; Mrs. Mary Ann Stump, Columbus township; David, who lived in Lane county, Oregon and died March 18, 1917; Mrs. Catharine Grimm, who died in Indiana, November 2, 1870; Mrs. Margaret Bonduran, Marshall county, Indiana; Levi, the subject of this review; Mrs. Eliza Jane Summers, Hazel Hill township; Isaiah, Hazel Hill township; Mrs. Annette E. Knaus, Knob Noster, Missouri; and William D., Holden, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby were married near Waldo, Ohio in Marion county and for ten years remained in Ohio. In 1847, they moved to Indiana and resided on a farm in Marshall county until 1871, when they came to Johnson county, Missouri after spending a few months in Oregon. Mr. Jacoby sold his

farm in Indiana and in February, 1872 settled on the farm on which Jacoby Chapel is now situated. Elias Jacoby donated the land for the church and cemetery and in his honor they were named. Mr. Jacoby lived but a few years in the new Western home. He died July 20, 1877 and burial was made in the cemetery he himself had established. Mrs. Jacoby, who was born January 9, 1819, died at the advanced age of ninety-one years, September 26, 1910.

Levi Jacoby obtained his education in the public schools of Indiana. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm in Indiana and until after his father's death he remained at home with his parents. Mr. Jacoby purchased his first farm in 1882, a small tract of land comprising sixty-seven acres located in Hazel Hill township, and to this he added forty acres, now a part of the Tompkins Rice place, and to this farm moved in 1888. Mr. Jacoby sold the place eight years afterward, in 1896, and purchased his present country home, a farm embracing two hundred acres of land, formerly the C. Sharp land, located two and a half miles northeast of Columbus. All the excellent improvements on the farm have been placed there by Mr. Jacoby. The residence, a house of six rooms, was built in 1896 and there are two large, well-constructed barns on the Jacoby place. "Ridge View Farm" is well watered and neatly kept, one of the attractive homes of this township. The residence is located on the ridge, from which a beautiful view of the surrounding country can be had, and thus the place came by its name. A part of the farm is at the highest point in the county. Round Grove creek, a tributary of Honey creek, flows through "Ridge View Farm." Mr. Jacoby has raised a large number of hogs annually and has succeeded well both in general farming and stock raising.

In December, 1880, Levi Jacoby and May Silvey, daughter of John and Rebecca Ann Silvey, of Columbus township, were married. May Silvey was born near Zanesville, Ohio in 1853 and she came to Warrensburg, Missouri with her parents in 1867. Mr. Silvey is now deceased and his remains are interred in the cemetery at Columbus. The widowed mother makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby. She is now eighty-seven years of age. To Levi and May Jacoby have been born five children: Mrs. Clara May Jarman, wife of Milton Jarman, of Columbus township; Hattie Silvey, who is at home with her parents; Frank Levi, who is associated with his father in farming the home

place and resides at home with his parents; Otto Raymond, who married Myrtle Greenwell, and he is now deputy recorder of Johnson county; and Bessie Ann, wife of Frank Coffman, the well-known undertaker of McMeeker's Mercantile Company of Warrensburg.

Mr. Jacoby was well acquainted with Pleasant Rice, the first settler of Johnson county and he states that the oldest house still standing in this county is on the Kelly place and was built by Mr. Rice. This house was originally a log cabin, but it has since been weatherboarded. It is about one mile northwest of the Jacoby home. Senator Francis M. Cockrell and Governor Crittenden were among Mr. Jacoby's earliest acquaintances in Missouri and among the residents of Gay street in Warrensburg forty-five years ago, Mr. Jacoby recalls Dr. Robinson; M. C. Shryack; Mr. Hawkins; Ritter, the wineman; Spurling, the barber; and Mr. Asbury.

A young man, twenty years of age, Levi Jacoby came with his parents to this part of Missouri and for the past forty-five years the Jacoby name has been closely connected with the history of the development and growth of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby are both of good, pioneer lineage and they are highly respected and valued citizens of Columbus township.

John Knaus, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, is a citizen worthy of the highest regard and consideration. He was born March 1, 1833 in Howard county, Missouri, son of Jacob and Catherine (Maxwell) Knaus. Jacob Knaus was a son of Henry Knaus, an eminent pioneer of Howard county, Missouri. Henry Knaus was by trade a blacksmith. He came to Missouri in 1817 and died in 1853. Jacob Knaus entered fourteen hundred acres of land in Johnson county, where he became widely known as a prosperous and influential farmer.

When John Knaus was a youth, the schools were in Missouri very few and far apart. He attended school first in the country and later in Fayette, Bellair, and Warrensburg, completing his education at St. Louis Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri. After completing school, Mr. Knaus entered the teaching profession and for several years taught school in Johnson county. He became interested in the pursuits of agriculture and turned his entire attention to farming, in which vocation he has ever since been engaged.

In 1859, John Knaus was united in marriage with Martha Ann Thompson, daughter of Andrew Thompson, a native of Tennessee. To

John and Martha Ann (Thompson) Knaus were born four daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Knaus died in 1900 and she was laid to rest in the family burial ground. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a noble Christian woman, one whose life was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Knaus now lives alone, quietly spending the closing years of his long life of usefulness on his little farm of thirty-six acres, near Knob Noster, where he is employed in attending his land in pasture and garden.

Mr. Knaus has been a resident of Johnson county for seventy-seven years and his personal experiences would alone give a clear picture of pioneer life and of the growth of the county. When he came to Johnson county wild game was in abundance. He has many times seen more than thirty-five deer in one herd in this section of the state and flocks of countless wild turkeys and prairie chickens. The mail was received but once a week and at Warrensburg, to which place one must go on horseback in order to obtain it. Later, the mail was distributed at another point, Clearfork Mill. The mail would be placed in a large box and the people would look through all the mail and select that which belonged to them. About 1846, Knob Noster became a post-office, receiving its name from two prominent hilltops. Among the pioneer preachers, whom Mr. Knaus recalls, were "Uncle John" Morrow, "Uncle Bob" Morrow, "Uncle Robert" Rennick, and Reverend James Dalton. Mr. Knaus has a fund of interesting and instructive stories of the days long past stored away in his wonderfully retentive memory.

Ernest L. Porter and **Birch D. Porter**, widely known as the Porter Brothers, proprietors of "The Valley View Farm Kennels" at Concordia, Missouri, have an established reputation that is country-wide, for breeders and trainers of high class field dogs. They are also known throughout Missouri as successful stockmen, raising Denmark saddle horses, Spotted Poland China hogs, and high grade cattle. For many years the two brothers have been partners and formerly they also trained horses, but in recent years this phase of the horse business has been abandoned. The Porter Brothers are the sons of John W. and Fannie G. (Harper) Porter, who are at the present time residing in Dunksburg, Missouri, where for years, Mr. Porter was engaged in the milling business. John W. Porter was born in 1838 in Smith county, Tennessee, son of Peter and Louisa Porter. In 1860, he was married to Fannie G. Harper, daughter of Matthew and Mary Harper, of Ten-

nessee. Both the Porter and Harper families were pioneer settlers of Missouri, coming to Johnson county many years prior to the Civil War. Mr. Porter succeeded well in life in his chosen vocation of farming and at one time was the owner of a splendid farm in Johnson county. About ten years ago, he retired from active business and he and Mrs. Porter moved from the farm to Dunksburg, Missouri, where they now reside. To John W. and Fannie G. (Harper) Porter have been born eight children, all of whom are now living: William A., Mrs. Lula Park, Mrs. Cora A. Carter, Mrs. Lillie G. Park, John B., Ernest L., Claud W., and Birch D.

The Porter Brothers have five hundred acres of land leased in Johnson county, most of which is devoted to meadow land and hay fields. They will have two hundred tons of hay this year, 1917. Since the partnership was formed many years ago, Ernest L. and Birch D. Porter have been well known as prosperous cattlemen, farmers, and live-stock breeders. Several years past, they added a dog kennel on their stock farm and began breeding and training setters, pointers, Irish water spaniels, fox and wolf hounds, cat and varmint hounds, rabbit and squirrel hounds, coon hounds, and combination hunters. They were successful far beyond their greatest expectations and an extensive patronage was rapidly built, the kennel becoming renowned all over the United States and Canada. The dogs are sold on a guarantee and ten days' trial and sporting folks everywhere have the utmost confidence in any product of "The Valley View Farm Kennels." The dogs are bred on the farm under the very best conditions. Dogs may also be boarded and trained at reasonable prices on the farm. The Porter Brothers make a specialty of yard breaking and force retrieving. They usually have as many as four hundred grown dogs and puppies annually on the place. "Comanche Don," F. D. S. B. 37927, by "Comanche Frank," out of Hard Cash's "Becky," the best bird dog in the state, is now at stud for a fee of twenty-five dollars. This dog is worth more than a thousand dollars, as is also "Champion Frisco Bedelia," an Irish water spaniel, an undefeated winner, which has four points above the championship. She has won thirty-three first and special prizes and has produced nine winners, among them. "Fannie McGee," the Panama Exposition winner. Her pups are selling for one hundred dollars each. All pointer and setter pups sell for from fifty to one hundred dollars each and trained dogs are valued at one hundred fifty dollars on up.

The two brothers are the best-informed and most interesting conversationalists on the subject of dogs in the state of Missouri. The water spaniels are usually sold to sportsmen for duck hunting in the northern part of America, but the bird dogs are shipped in all directions. A fine dog is worth as much and often more than a good horse.

In 1906, Birch D. Porter was united in marriage with Coda Berry, daughter of James Berry, of Sweetsprings, Missouri. In 1908, Ernest L. Porter was united in marriage with Mary F. Porter, daughter of G. W. and Sarah Porter. Although Ernest L. and Mary F. Porter bore the same name prior to marriage, they were in no way related. Both the Porter boys were born, reared, and educated in Johnson county, splendid types of fine, alert, intelligent Missourians, young citizens of whom all are proud.

Z. T. Kitterman, one of Chilhowee township's well-to-do and industrious citizens, was born in Indiana in 1861. He is a son of John Wesley and Sarah (Smith) Kitterman. John Wesley Kitterman was a son of Zachariah Kitterman, a native of Germany, who emigrated from the fatherland in an early day and came to America, where he settled in Indiana. John Wesley Kitterman was engaged in farming in that state. Sarah (Smith) Kitterman was a daughter of Henry Smith, of Indiana. Z. T. Kitterman is one of fourteen children born to his parents.

In 1872, the Kitterman family moved from Indiana to Missouri, where they settled on a farm in Johnson county. The father had no money, when he came West, and he had a very hard time getting a start in the new Western home. He was not afraid of hard work and industriously and cheerfully hired himself to more prosperous farmers, receiving only one dollar a day. His boys, too, worked for other people and for their services received each fifty cents a day. When the Kittermans came to Johnson county, all this part of the country was covered with underbrush and timber. There were few settlements and deer, wild turkeys, and prairie chickens might be found in great abundance.

In a school held at a private residence in Johnson county, Mr. Kitterman received his education. Miss Mollie Foster was his first teacher. Afterward, at different times, he was taught by "Bill" Ship, Mr. Butler, Anne Harris, and "Dave" Mohler. He recalls among the pioneer preachers, whom he often heard preach in the days of his boy-

hood, Reverend Cockrell, Ezra Thompson, and Reverend Caldwell. Many times he has attended the old-time camp-meetings to which all the settlers came and where they enjoyed themselves immensely. Long ago, Mr. Kitterman became a member of the Baptist church and he has always been an active worker in this church since he became a member. He has been one of the deacons for the past twenty years and the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school at Pleasant Valley for many years and is now the assistant superintendent. Mr. Kitterman was one of the leading factors in the establishment of the Pleasant Valley Baptist church and he is a charter member of this church. He gave his most energetic efforts to the building of the church structure at that place.

In the course of time by industry and careful economy, Z. T. Kitterman has prospered and he is now the owner of one hundred thirty-five acres of land in Chilhowee township. His tract of land is well located and exceedingly well watered. Half the farm is in grass and pasture land. Mr. Kitterman is devoting much attention to raising Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle.

In 1880, Z. T. Kitterman was united in marriage with Rosa Bell Calhoun, of Illinois, and to them have been born four children: Mrs. Mina Birnel, Chilhowee, Missouri; Lyman E., at home with his parents; and two children, who are now deceased. For many years, Z. T. Kitterman has been an educational authority, being a school director for several terms and at the present time president of the school board. The Kitterman family has long been held in the highest respect and esteem in Johnson county, where they are numbered among the best and most substantial families.

G. W. Strickland was born in 1865 in Johnson county, Missouri, the son of E. C. and Harriet (Melton) Strickland, the former, a native of Ohio and the latter, of New York. E. C. Strickland was a successful farmer and stockman. He came to Missouri and settled in Johnson county prior to the time of the Civil War.

The boyhood days of G. W. Strickland were spent in this county, when deer and wild turkeys were to be found in the forests and cattle and hogs were allowed unlimited range over the wide, fenceless prairie. His school teacher at the Lowland school was Walter Crouch and the pioneer preacher, to whom he often listened as a youth, was Reverend Hedrick. Mr. Strickland has frequently attended the old-

fashioned camp-meetings and he recalls how the young fellows would bring their "best girls" behind them on horseback. The young people of his time were not without amusements. Dances were always a source of much pleasure and entertainment. They were free to all who wished to come and were attended by the young folks from all parts of the county. As a young man, G. W. Strickland worked as a hired farm laborer for sixteen dollars a month.

In 1886, G. W. Strickland and Manda Rumley, daughter of John Rumley, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Strickland have been born three children, two girls and one boy, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Sylvia Crowder, Sweetsprings, Missouri; Sadie, who died at the age of seventeen years, eleven months and two days; and Lyman, who resides at home with his parents and is associated in the business of farming and stock raising with his father. After his marriage, Mr. Strickland rented land for several years and then purchased forty acres of land in Johnson county, upon which place he built an old-fashioned log house, which was their home for many years and in which all their children were born. He early began raising Poland China hogs and in the course of time prospered and with his savings was enabled to purchase, after six years time, forty acres more land. Since that time, Mr. Strickland has gradually increased his holdings and is now the owner of one hundred sixty acres of choice stock land, most of the farm being in grass. This year, 1917, he has forty acres of his place in corn and fifteen acres in sugarcane. For twenty years G. W. Strickland has been engaged in the manufacture of molasses, often times making more than two thousand gallons of syrup. He, himself, plants annually three to fifteen acres in cane and he makes molasses for his neighbors, who haul their cane to his well-equipped mill and evaporator. There will be forty tons of hay produced on the Strickland farm this year of 1917. Mr. Strickland keeps four mares on the farm and at present owns a fine Belgian stallion. Lyman, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, takes a keen interest and pride in the work of the farm. He is a bright, progressive, alert, young man and is perfectly contented with country life, differing greatly from many of the young citizens of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland are highly respected and valued in their community and they are numbered among the county's best citizens.

S. L. Shannon was born in Johnson county in 1877. He is one of

the two living sons of John S. and Nancy E. (Johnson) Shannon, his brother being Finis R., of Chilhowee, Missouri. John S. Shannon was a son of Willis Shannon, a prosperous farmer of Kentucky. Nancy E. (Johnson) Shannon was a daughter of William Johnson, an honored pioneer of Johnson county. The Shannon family, as the name well implies, is of Irish lineage. John Shannon came to Missouri in 1870 and two years later was united in marriage with Nancy E. Johnson. They settled on a farm one mile east of Chilhowee and on this place all their children were born.

At Stony Point, where S. L. Shannon attended school, Miss Irene Dunham was teaching when Mr. Shannon started on the road of learning. He was later taught by George Bryson, Leslie Smith, and Charles McCaskill, all early-day teachers. The pioneer preachers, whom he recalls having heard preach in his boyhood days, were: "Uncle Jim" Houx, Finis King, and Z. T. Orr. He attended the Sunday School held at Stony Point, of which his father, John S. Shannon, was the first superintendent. The first lesson, which S. P. Shannon was taught in the Sunday School at Stony Point, was about Jacob's dream. Leslie Smith, one of the teachers, sold a book called "The Story of the Bible." Mr. Shannon purchased a copy for his young son and perhaps no book in the Shannon home has been as inspiring to S. L. Shannon when a youth as was that one. He, himself, states that he has never forgotten the lessons it taught him and they laid the foundation for his later interest in church work. Many years after the time he first peeped within the covers of "The Story of the Bible," S. L. Shannon became superintendent of the Shiloh Sunday School and he now holds that position in the church there.

Mr. Shannon was born and reared on the farm and he has always been interested in the pursuits of agriculture. He inherited half of the old home place and purchased his brother's half and is now the owner of two hundred thirty-five acres of land. Mr. Shannon pursues the latest and most scientific methods of farming and stock raising. He is devoting much time and attention to raising Poland China hogs and Durham cattle. At the time of this writing, in 1917, he is milking eight cows. The large barn on his farm will hold seventy-five tons of hay. Mr. Shannon has been deservedly successful in his chosen vocation.

In 1902, S. L. Shannon and Bertie James were united in marriage. Bertie (James) Shannon is a daughter of Calvin and Sarah James,

noble pioneers of Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have been born three children: Ethel, Marion, and Walter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are valued and worthy members of the Presbyterian church and highly esteemed and respected in Johnson county. Mr. Shannon is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and with the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Fred N. Thompson was born in Johnson county, Missouri in 1858, son of W. C. and Isabel Thompson. W. C. Thompson was a son of Robert Thompson who came from Tennessee to Johnson county in 1834 and entered one hundred sixty acres of land. Robert Thompson was of Irish lineage. For about thirty years, he was justice of the peace for this section of Missouri and he was called upon to settle the disputes of the settlers in all parts of the country. He was of strict Presbyterian belief and the leader in all religious affairs as well as social functions. Robert Thompson was a man worthy of the greatest respect and admiration, a gentleman of the old school, possessing high ideals and strong personal character. His death occurred in 1868. W. C. Thompson entered two hundred seventy-two acres of land in Johnson county, a part of which tract his son, Fred N., now owns. Eleven children were born to W. C. and Isabel Thompson, seven of whom are now living. The father died in 1912 and the widowed mother resides in Chilhowee, now at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Susan Lewis, Lucy Johnson, and Lydia Graham were at different times employed as teacher at Old Town, when Fred N. Thompson was a schoolboy. He later attended school at Stony Point. As a lad, he has heard many of the pioneer preachers, among whom were: Reverend Wooldridge, "Uncle John" Morrow, Finis King, Sam McElvaine, and Reverend Cockrell. Mr. Thompson attended church services at Chilhowee, Pisgah, Shiloh, and Providence. Often in his youth, he has been a participant in an old-fashioned revival and camp-meeting.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!"

On his father's farm, Fred N. Thompson began life for himself, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1886, he went to Holden, Missouri, where he accepted a position as an employe of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, which position he held for ten years, when

he returned to Johnson county farm district and purchased the old homestead. "The Old Home Stock Farm" comprises two hundred fifty-three acres of land, the larger part of the tract being in meadow and pasture land. On this farm, Mr. Thompson raises horses, mules, and cattle. At the present time, in 1917, he has fifty-three cows and heifers, of which herd he now milks twenty cows. A registered Jersey male heads the herd. Mr. Thompson ships the cream from his dairy to several different markets. This year of 1917, he has sixty-five acres of the place in corn, fifteen acres in oats, and will have forty tons of hay. "The Old Home Stock Farm" is well watered and well located.

In 1879, Fred N. Thompson and Stacy Ann Albin, daughter of James E. Albin, who came from Indiana to Johnson county in 1873, were united in marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born two children: Mrs. Sadie Wetherill, Chilhowee, Missouri; and Mrs. Eva Strawsburg, Chilhowee, Missouri. Both Fred N. and Mrs. Thompson are worthy, consistent, and highly valued supporters of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but he has always been a great admirer of the late Senator F. M. Cockrell. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and with the Odd Fellows.

W. L. Martin, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners of Johnson county, was born in 1876 in Christian county, Missouri. He is a son of Reverend J. J. Martin, one of the brave pioneer preachers of the Methodist church and a man of marked intellectual ability. Reverend Martin filled many prominent and important positions and charges in this state. At one time, he was president of Carleton College, Farmington, Missouri. He was the chaplain of the State Penitentiary, during the administration of Governor Hadley. Reverend J. J. Martin was the minister of the different city churches of Joplin, Independence, Lamar, Marionville, and Mt. Vernon and in practically each of these cities was the prime factor in the building of the present beautiful church buildings now found in the above mentioned places. For many years, Reverend Martin was the chaplain serving the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now located at Mt. Washington. He is an exceptionally fine man, a scholar, a thinker—of whom there are so few in this world—and a gentleman, a true leader of men.

W. L. Martin attended the public schools of Joplin, Missouri. He attended Joplin High School, later entered Westplains College, com-

pleting his college course at Carleton College. He attended St. Louis University four years, graduating from the School of Medicine with the class of 1902. After completing his work in the university, Dr. Martin came to Chilhowee, where he opened an office and at this place has ever since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He is now enjoying a splendid practice and the highest respect and esteem of the different members of his profession. He is a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Martin is the local surgeon for the Rock Island Railway Company.

In 1905, Dr. W. L. Martin and Lulu Johnson, the daughter of N. A. Johnson, now of Oklahoma, were united in marriage. To Dr. and Mrs. Martin have been born two children, both daughters: Pauline and Helen. Dr. Martin has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and was for two years the mayor of Chilhowee and is now, in 1917, a member of the Chilhowee School Board and the City Board of Public Works. He is an intensely deep thinker and much in advance of his time, but with all the broad perspective of the truly educated man, he is perfectly willing that others may have opinions that do not coincide with his own. Dr. and Mrs. Martin are held in the highest esteem and are very popular in Chilhowee.

R. T. Atkins, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in Johnson county in 1866, son of James and Elizabeth (Elliott) Atkins, who came to Missouri in 1850 from Kentucky and located in Moniteau county, where they resided two years, coming thence to Johnson county, where they settled in Chilhowee township on a large farm, part of which was purchased and a part entered from the government by Mr. Atkins. He was at one time owner of nearly six hundred acres of land in this county. July 28, 1850, James Atkins and Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of George Elliott, of Kentucky, were united in marriage and to them were born eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Mrs. Patsy Raker, Magnolia, Missouri; George, Salesville, Montana; Cary, Salesville, Montana; Judge Robert O., Blairstown, Missouri; R. T., Magnolia, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie Gill, Warrensburg, Missouri; and John, Holden, Missouri. The father died in 1903. Mr. Atkins was a highly esteemed citizen, a man of strict integrity and high ideals. For forty-five years he was a valued and worthy elder of the Presbyterian church. In 1912, he

was joined in death by his wife, who was one of Johnson county's most respected and honored pioneer women.

R. T. Atkins attended school at New Liberty in Chilhowee township, where Miss Bettie Baker, Reverend VanAusdal, Miss Julia Holland and Miss Antha Holland were at different times employed as teacher. When Mr. Atkins was a youth, there was much open prairie and virgin sod land. There were no roads, but the early settlers traveled along trails and by directions. Yokes of oxen were used when the sod was broken. Among the pioneer preachers, whom he knew and now recalls, were: Reverends J. H. Houx, Givens, and Morrow. Mr. Atkins has attended revival meetings, when the settlers from a circuit of many miles came enmasse, many of them in wagons and many on horseback. R. T. Atkins was born and reared on the farm and he is now engaged in the vocations of farming, stock raising, and dairying. His place in Chilhowee township comprises eighty acres of fine farm land and on this farm, Mr. Atkins is raising cattle and hogs, having seventy-five head of Duroc Jersey hogs at the present time, in 1917, and milking five cows. The cream from the Atkins dairy is marketed in Magnolia. The farm is abundantly supplied with water from a spring which has never been known to be dry.

In 1888, R. T. Atkins and Stella Box, daughter of R. M. and Anna E. (Warren) Box, were united in marriage. Mrs. Atkins is a member of a well-known and excellent pioneer family. Her father was a captain in the Union army and her mother was a daughter of T. C. and Elizabeth Warren, in whose honor the city of Warrensburg was named. To Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have been born two children: Mrs. Lyle Raker, Holden, Missouri; and Harold, at home with his parents. Harold Atkins is one of the county's most promising, young citizens. He is an exceptionally bright, industrious youth and a naturally gifted mechanic and architect. He takes care of his car and recently repaired and remodeled the residence, adding a splendid veranda, which he himself designed. He has made the old home an attractive, handsome place and all his work has been done in a skilful, neat, workman-like manner. The Atkins family is widely known and highly regarded in this county and in their community Mr. and Mrs. Atkins number their friends by the score.

B. M. Squires, a prosperous and widely-known farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family

of Missouri. He was born in 1867 in Carroll county, Missouri, a son of W. O. and Frances (Hancock) Squires, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, of Carroll county, Missouri. W. O. Squires was born in 1842 in Kentucky and in early manhood moved to Missouri and settled on a large tract of land in Carroll county, where he became very successful and influential. At one time, Mr. Squires was the owner of more than one thousand acres of land in Carroll county. Frances (Hancock) Squires was the daughter of Stephen Hancock, an honored pioneer of Carroll county. To W. O. and Frances Squires were born nineteen children: S. P., of Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Barker, Pratt, Kansas; S. J., Bosworth, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Kyle, Neosho, Missouri; Mrs. Eveline Singleton, Long Beach, California; Mrs. Louvina Morrow, Hardy, Montana; Mrs. Roberta Brooks, Hardy, Montana; E. A., Bosworth, Missouri; S. P., Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. Ruth Ainsley, Dewitt, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Fritzlau, Liberty, Missouri; Mrs. Emma DeShoug, Long Beach, California; B. M., the subject of this review; H. C., of Florida; J. D., who is deceased; Mrs. Mildred Withers, Carrollton, Missouri; and three children died in infancy. Sixteen of the nineteen children were reared to maturity and fifteen are now living. Those who died in infancy were Susan, Frances, and Walter. The mother died in 1882 and seven years later the father departed this life. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Squires were fine, worthy, and estimable citizens, who bravely and nobly did their part well in the upbuilding of the state of Missouri.

In 1889, B. M. Squires was united in marriage with Margaret Grant, a daughter of Richard and Anna Grant, of Carroll county. Mr. Grant was a successful and enterprising farmer of Carroll county. He died in 1906, one year after the death of his wife. Margaret (Grant) Squires is a graduate of Carrollton Academy, Carrollton, Missouri and for several years prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching school. She is one of the seven living children of the family of nine born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant and the only one not residing in Carroll county. To B. M. and Mrs. Squires have been born two children: Walter R. and Mildred B. Their son is in partnership with the father in farming and stock raising and the daughter is engaged in teaching school at Chilhowee. Miss Mildred is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1917. Both Mr. and Mrs. Squires are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1904, the Squires family came to Johnson county and purchased the old Clifford homestead. After three years, Mr. Squires sold this place, realizing a fair profit, and he then purchased one hundred acres of land near Medford for thirty-eight dollars per acre which he sold after three years for sixty-five dollars per acre. He bought one hundred fifty acres of land in Rose Hill township at that time for which tract he paid thirty-seven and a half dollars an acre. He was recently offered one hundred dollars an acre for his farm, one hundred acres of the place being fine grass land, fifty acres good corn land, producing an excellent crop this season, of 1917. The place is well equipped and watered, making an ideal stock farm considering the size and Mr. Squires is devoting much time to the raising of cattle, hogs and horses. This year he has sixty head of cattle, seventy-five to eighty head of hogs, and fourteen head of horses. He prefers Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Squires is an enthusiastic advocate of the manure spreader and of crop rotation. Besides farming and stock raising, Mr. Squires is engaged in dairying to a certain extent and at the present time is milking ten cows. Mrs. Squires is an industrious and energetic woman and she has had splendid success with her department of the farm labor, poultry raising, having between seven and eight hundred Rhode Island Red chickens. She takes keen pleasure in her work and enjoys watching the growth of her charges and attending to their marketing. Both Mr. and Mrs. Squires are highly intelligent, capable, and splendid citizens and Johnson county is to be congratulated for having been the chosen home of this family.

J. S. Raber, an enterprising and well-to-do farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of a widely known pioneer family of Missouri. He was born in Hickory county, Missouri in 1865, son of Daniel and Susanna (Nofzinger) Raber. The father was born in Baden, Germany May 2, 1825 and when about eleven years of age came to America and located in Ohio, where he grew to manhood and became a successful and prosperous farmer. Susanna (Nofzinger) Raber was one of the family of Nofzingers who emigrated from Germany in 1846 and settled in Ohio. In 1859, the Rabers moved from Ohio to Missouri and located in Hickory county, where at one time Mr. Raber owned nearly seven hundred acres of land and was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He sold his farm in Hickory county in 1890 and moved to Johnson county and settled on

a farm in Rose Hill township, after residing a few years on a place near Holden. Mr. Raber and his son, S. W. Raber, bought a farm in Rose Hill township one mile south of Medford, where he lived until his death, October 24, 1905. A year later the mother went to Ohio to visit two daughters and one son and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Josie Rychner at Pettisville, Ohio, in March, 1917. Her body was brought back to Missouri and laid to rest by the side of the father's in the Mennonite cemetery. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living. S. W. Raber, a capable and influential farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, is a brother of J. S. Raber, the subject of this review.

In 1888, J. S. Raber came to Johnson county with a capital of fourteen dollars and forty cents, with which to begin business. He and his brother, D. B. Raber, formed a partnership and engaged in farming rented land for several years. J. S. Raber invested fifty cents in a plow, three dollars in a cultivator, and two dollars and sixty cents in a set of harness. He had remaining of his original fund but eight dollars and thirty cents, which he spent for feed. It was absolutely necessary that he have good crops that first year—and he did. In the course of time, by practicing rigid economy and constant industry, J. S. Raber began to prosper and to accumulate property. In 1901, he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Rose Hill township, upon which he built the ensuing year a comfortable, modern residence of eight rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, furnace, gasoline lights, and all the latest conveniences. The home is surrounded by large, beautiful trees and a well-kept lawn and is one of the attractive country places in the township. Forty acres of the Raber farm are in grass and meadow and this season, of 1917, fifty-five acres were in corn. Mr. Raber raises Duroc Jersey hogs and is just beginning to handle white face cattle. He owns six mares and is engaged in breeding mule colts. He makes it a point to raise enough feed for the stock that he has. He is a progressive, intelligent agriculturist and is working hard to build up the fertility of his land by crop rotation and fertilization.

In 1915, J. S. Raber and Ellen S. Yoder were united in marriage. Mrs. Raber is a daughter of Levi and Susanna Yoder, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. By a former marriage with Laura Slabach, in 1893, J. S. Raber is the father of two children: Nellie

Marie and Ralph D. Their mother died in 1912. For many years, Mr. Raber has been a member of the school board and a township committeeman. He is affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Raber is a worthy member of the Methodist church, of which he has been a valued steward, trustee, and at one time Sunday School superintendent. The Raber family is considered one of the best and most highly regarded families in Rose Hill township.

R. A. Farnsworth, a prosperous and capable farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is the oldest child of a family of ten, members of a well-known and highly regarded pioneer family of Johnson county. He is a native of Missouri. Mr. Farnsworth was born in 1855 in Henry county, in a log cabin which stood on the banks of Noris creek. He is a son of C. L. and Nancy C. Farnsworth who were the parents of the following children: Mr. Farnsworth, whose name introduces this sketch; Mrs. Louisa J. Fowler, Enid, Oklahoma; Mrs. Helen E. Hall, Longton, Kansas; Reason W., deceased; Mrs. Mary L. Parkhurst, Kinsley, Kansas; Mrs. Lucy A. Parkhurst, Hollywood, California; Albert A., Lutesville, Missouri; Mrs. Ida F. Duck, Urich, Missouri; Edna E. and Cyrus L., Blairstown, Missouri. In 1854, the father moved from Greene county, Tennessee to Missouri and in 1855 he came to Johnson county, where he engaged in farming for two years and then went to Cass county and entered three hundred twenty acres of land. When Order Number 11 was issued, C. L. Farnsworth was compelled to leave his homestead there and return to Johnson county. After the war closed, he sold his place in Cass county and purchased two hundred forty acres in this, Johnson county, and the rest of his life was spent on this farm where he was engaged in raising stock and in general farming. Mr. Farnsworth constantly added to his acreage and at the time of his death in March, 1909 owned fifteen hundred acres of valuable land in Johnson county. He was active to the very last and not for a day resigned his control of business matters. At the sale, held after his death when the estate was being settled, the stock he had on his farm brought more than four thousand dollars. For a man eighty years of age, this is an unusual record. He was a citizen of Johnson county worthy of the greatest respect and consideration.

R. A. Farnsworth obtained his education in the country schools of Cass and Johnson counties. He attended school held in a log cabin, having puncheon benches and a log left out on one side of the building

for a window. "Billy" Busan was the teacher of this school, in Cass county. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Farnsworth purchased an interest in his father's stock and became associated in business with him, this arrangement continuing for five years. In 1881, the son bought a farm of one hundred twenty acres of land in Rose Hill township, for which place he paid three thousand dollars. His holdings have since increased and R. A. Farnsworth now is the owner of six hundred eighty-six acres of valuable farm land in Johnson county. He has in previous years been a very successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle, but recently he gave all his stock interests to his boys.

In 1877, R. A. Farnsworth was united in marriage with Mary Frances Snell, daughter of Z. Snell, a brave pioneer of Johnson county, coming here in 1867, when Mrs. Farnsworth was a child, eleven years of age. Mr. Snell settled on the John Shoup farm. Mrs. Farnsworth attended school held at Stout school house and when but a little girl would start out alone across the wide, unbroken prairie and follow the trail which led to the school. Mr. Summers was then employed as teacher and among her schoolmates were Mrs. Boston, nee Fulton, and Mrs. "Bill" Stout, who was then Jennie Colvin. To Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have been born seven children, five of whom are now living: S. A., Blairstown, Missouri; E. R., Ulrich, Missouri; Zella F., deceased; Grover C., deceased; Harrison F., Blairstown, Missouri; James F. and Henry F., at home with their parents. Henry F. Farnsworth is now married and is building a beautiful bungalow. He and James F. are in partnership in the poultry business and in the past eight months, dating from the time of this writing, they have sold thirty-six hundred dozen eggs which brought them one thousand dollars.

When R. A. Farnsworth was a young man in his courting days, he never owned a buggy, and an auto was unheard of, but assisted the girl of his choice to mount behind him on his horse and would thus escort her in fine style any place she desired to go. The older people and little children traveled in farm wagons, but the young folks went on horseback, and everybody had a good time no matter how he got there. There were no roads and trails and directions were relied upon in traveling any distance. It was no easy matter to go from place to place in the early days when to go very far from home was dangerous, yet people were more sociable and hospitable in those days than now and they did much more visiting. The settlements were scattered and

few. The prairie was a vast, unbroken, unfenced plain and wild game of all kinds abounded. Mr. Farnsworth has witnessed the gradual change from this state to the present condition, the change that has made Johnson county one of the garden spots of Missouri and he has nobly done his part in the county's upbuilding.

Mrs. Mary (Stigall) Surber, the highly esteemed widow of the late Alfred Surber, a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, has been a resident of Johnson county for the past forty years. Mrs. Surber is a native of Kentucky, a daughter of F. Stigall. She was born in 1849.

In 1866, Alfred Surber and Mary Stigall were united in marriage in Kentucky. Mr. Surber was a well-to-do and industrious farmer of that state and a Confederate veteran. He had met with splendid and deserved success in the South but, in 1877, believing that opportunities were greater in Missouri he desired to move to this state and in the same year the family came to Johnson county and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township. On the place to which she then came, Mrs. Surber still is residing. To Alfred and Mary (Stigall) Surber were born eleven children, of whom the following are now living: John and David C., who are unmarried and make their home with their mother; Martha and Eula, both of whom are teachers and reside with their mother; Levi, ex-constable of Rose Hill township, who is married and resides on a farm in Johnson county; George, Garden City, Missouri; D. R., Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Walter C. Elliott, Tyrone, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Walter S. Jackson, Holden, Missouri. John has charge of the home farm and David C. is in charge of the lumber yard at Medford. Martha is employed as teacher in the Garden City schools and Eula is employed at the home school at Doak school house.

Alfred Surber was one of Johnson county's most worthy citizens. He lived to enjoy the new Western home but a score of years, nevertheless in that length of time Mr. Surber became widely known and respected. In twenty years, he established a name and reputation in this section of Missouri which was the synonym for honesty and uprightness, a name that his children may well be proud to bear. Mr. Surber was a consistent and highly regarded member of the Christian church, a truly Christian gentleman. He died in 1897.

David C. Surber, the well-known and respected justice of the peace of Rose Hill township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Lin-

coln county in 1869, son of Alfred and Mary L. Surber. Mr. and Mrs. Surber were the parents of eleven children and since the death of Mr. Surber in 1897 the mother and two sons, John and David C., have continued to reside on the home place to which they came in 1877. A biography of Mrs. Mary (Stigall) Surber giving a more comprehensive sketch of the Surber family appears elsewhere in this volume.

At Doak school house in Rose Hill township, David C. Surber obtained his education. While he was a schoolboy, Lute Umstadt, James Moore, and Caleb Barton were employed as teachers of Doak school. Mr. Surber has heard many of the pioneer preachers among whom he recalls: Reverends Givens, Osborn, and Limbaugh. David C. Surber was reared on the farm and he has spent most of his life engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Until 1907, he was farming on the home place. At that time he entered the employ of Hooker Elmore, who owns lumber yards at Holden and Medford and for the past ten years Mr. Surber has been engaged in the lumber business at Medford. In 1915, he was elected justice of the peace of Rose Hill township and he is filling this office also at the time of this writing, in 1917. Squire Surber has given and is giving the best of satisfaction as justice and he is considered one of the most valued men of the community.

The lumber yards at Holden and Medford are well supplied with lumber, paints, hardware, and all things needed in the lumber business. Within the last year, practically all lumber supplies have nearly doubled in price. Mr. Surber transacts the business of justice of the peace in the office at the lumber yard at Medford. He is a gentleman of kindly, genial manners, a citizen of Johnson county of genuine worth. Mr. Surber is unmarried and makes his home with his widowed mother on the farm in Rose Hill township.

C. H. Harris, Jr., a capable and industrious farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a native of Johnson county. He was born in 1861, a son of C. H., Sr. and Lucinda (Barton) Harris. The Harris family is one of the first families of Johnson county.

Amid the scenes of pioneer life and reconstruction, C. H. Harris passed the days of his youth. He attended school in that part of Cass county, which was afterward made a part of Johnson county. When a lad he frequently went to Holden for provisions and on the way would pass but three homes. Trails and directions were relied upon

in traveling for there were very few roads in the county until many years later. Traveling was dangerous in those days, but in proportion to the population there was much more of it done then than now. Everyone attended church and all the social gatherings and visiting were universally enjoyed.

In 1889, C. H. Harris, Jr. was united in marriage with Hulda B. Givens, daughter of Alec and Mary Givens, honored pioneers of Johnson county, coming to this section of the state in a very early day from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born two children a daughter, Laura Gertrude, who was one of the county's valued school teachers; and a son, Alec Hutson, who died in infancy. Mrs. Harris died in 1894 and Miss Laura is keeping house for her father. Mrs. Harris was a highly regarded and worthy member of the Presbyterian church, as is Mr. Harris.

The Harris farm in Rose Hill township comprises one hundred thirty-one acres of land, abundantly watered, well located and nicely improved. This past season of 1917 Mr. Harris had forty-eight acres of his place in corn, yielding a fine crop.

Politically, Mr. Harris is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and one of Johnson county's best and most trustworthy citizens.

J. C. Harris a progressive farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of a well-known and respected pioneer family. He is a son of C. H., Sr., and Hulda (Collins) Harris. The paternal grandfather of J. C. Harris settled in Johnson county many years prior to the Civil War. His mother was a daughter of a family that came to Missouri from Kentucky in the earliest days. C. H. Harris, Sr., was a capable and enterprising stockman and became very well-to-do, owning at one time two hundred twenty-three acres of choice farm land in Johnson county. Mr. Harris was an active Democrat and one of the most reliable and earnest of men. He always worked for the interests of the Cockrells whom he held in the highest esteem. C. H. Harris, Sr., died in 1880. He was a citizen of Johnson county highly valued for his sterling integrity and high sense of justice and honor and his loss to the good citizenship of the county has been long deeply deplored. Mrs. Harris had preceded her husband in death many years before.

In the public schools of Johnson county, J. C. Harris obtained a good common-school education under the instruction of "Jim" Taylor.

In early youth, Mr. Harris began working for himself and the first money he ever had was made by "hiring out." He began loaning money, on a small scale of course, and with this as a basis made a business deal whereby he acquired his present fine country home. The Harris farm embraces one hundred twenty acres of land on which Mr. Harris is raising good grade cattle and Poland China hogs.

In 1880, J. C. Harris was united in marriage with Ella Duncan, daughter of Captain Lee Duncan and to this union were born two sons: Charles L., Gunn City, Missouri; and Joseph A., Gunn City, Missouri. Mrs. Harris died and in 1889 Mr. Harris remarried. Mrs. J. C. Harris is a daughter of Alec and Mary Givens who came from Kentucky to Johnson county in a very early day. To J. C. and Mary E. (Givens) Harris has been born one child, a daughter, Mary Belle, who is now the wife of H. O. Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri.

When J. C. Harris was born in Johnson county in 1851, this section of Missouri was very sparsely settled. In his boyhood days, he was often called upon to assist in breaking sod and he used yokes of oxen in this work, often plowing with four yokes of oxen at a time. Wild game abounded and the present flourishing city of Holden was then a very small place. The early settlers traveled along trails and by direction as the roads in the county were not built until in the eighties.

Mr. Harris is one of Rose Hill township's best and most careful farmers. He keeps close watch on his soil and on the gullies and ditches, which he fills as soon as they are discovered. He is an enthusiastic advocate of the use of fertilizer. He and Mrs. Harris are widely known and esteemed in Johnson county.

M. R. Snyder, a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of one of the first families of Henry county, Missouri. He was born in 1866, a son of Rudolph and Mary Snyder, both of whom were born in Germany and emigrated from the old country in youth. They were the parents of four children who are now living: Mrs. Mary Aker, Weaubleau, Missouri; J. D., Lowry City, Missouri; M. R., the subject of this review; and J. F., Brownington, Missouri. Rudolph Snyder was a wealthy stockman of Henry county, where he owned extensive land interests. He died in 1889. The mother is also deceased.

In the public schools of Henry county, M. R. Snyder obtained his education. He was born and reared on the farm in that county and in early manhood began life for himself engaged in the vocations of

farming and stock raising. In 1893, Mr. Snyder came to Johnson county and purchased one hundred twenty acres of land located in Rose Hill township, which tract is a part of his present farm of three hundred ten acres. The Snyder place is well located and nicely improved, being well equipped for handling stock. Sixty acres of the farm were in corn this past season, of 1917. In 1898, Mr. Snyder built a handsome residence, a house of eight rooms, which is their present home.

In 1891, M. R. Snyder was united in marriage with Anna Schlabach, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Schlabach of French lineage. To this union have been born four children: J. L., Ada, Helen, and Elizabeth, all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have a host of friends in Johnson county, where they have made their home for the past twenty-five years. Politically, Mr. Snyder is a Republican. He is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for several years.

John A. Thompson, a well-known and respected farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a son of a well-remembered and honored pioneer family. He is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth Thompson and was born in 1850. Allen Thompson, grandfather of John A., was a well-to-do farmer of Pennsylvania and from that state, Josiah Thompson came with his family and settled on a farm in Centerview township, Johnson county, Missouri, in 1867. He was a minister of the United Presbyterian church and in the early days organized a church of this denomination in Johnson county, and in his belief died in 1907. John A. Thompson has living one brother, George, whose home is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1850, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, John A. Thompson was born. He was reared in that state and at the age of seventeen years came with his parents to Missouri. For some time, he was a student at Lincoln Institute at Greenwood. Early in life he began farming and stock raising, pursuits in which he has ever since been interested and engaged. He now resides in Centerview, where he owns several town lots and a nice, comfortable home, but on a small tract of land south of town he is still raising stock. Mr. Thompson devotes most of his attention to hogs and to growing alfalfa. Reverend Josiah Thompson, father of John A., introduced alfalfa in this part of the country. For the past twenty years, Mr. Thompson has been a resident of Centerview.

In 1873, John A. Thompson was united in marriage with Virgie

Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Ohio. To this union have been born three children: Labertha, the wife of Mr. Graham, of Centerview, Missouri and the mother of one child, a son, Porter; and Mary, the wife of Mr. Porter, of Jefferson City, being the only two now living, of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Interesting reminiscences are stored in the remarkable memory of Mr. Thompson and he talks in an entertaining way of the days gone by, when there were vast tracts of unfenced and unbroken land in Missouri and cattle were permitted to roam over the wide prairie. Oxen were used to aid in breaking sod and one often saw a yoke of oxen and a team of horses hitched together. Wild game abounded and travel was difficult because of the lack of any roads. The trails at time became impassable. For the first two or three years after his family had moved to Missouri, young John A. spent many lonely hours. Settlements were so very far apart that he had few young friends or acquaintances at first, but later there were many social gatherings to attend and his youth was spent more happily. For a long time the Thompson family lived in a house of two rooms, which the father built when he first came to Johnson county. Reverend Josiah Thompson and "Uncle Jacky" Whitsett were prominent among the early preachers. Centerview was then only a "half-switch," with not one building. Of the first families who came to this county from the East at that time there now remain but representatives of two, the Ozias and the Repp families.

Mr. Thompson is an intelligent, industrious citizen, a man who has done much to aid in the upbuilding and improvement of his township and county.

B. D. McKay, a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in 1861, a son of George and Jessie (McDonald) McKay both of whom were of Scotch descent. Mrs. McKay was a daughter of James McDonald, an emigrant from Scotland who settled in Wisconsin in the early days. B. D. McKay has in his possession the naturalization papers taken out by his father, in which it is prominently designated that he promised especially "to be loyal to the United States against Queen Victoria of England." George McKay emigrated from Scotland in 1836 and located first in Illinois. His first work in America was on a canal. He and his three brothers settled on adjoining tracts of land in Wisconsin

and Mr. McKay owned the first building having a shingled roof in the township. He sold his interests in Wisconsin in 1878 and moved to Johnson county Missouri, purchasing a farm in Rose Hill township, where he died one year later, in 1879. Mrs. McKay survived her husband thirty-six years. She died in 1915.

For six years after his father's death, Mr. McKay continued to reside on the home farm in Rose Hill township, engaged in general farming and stock raising, and then he moved to Holden, Missouri. His only brother, who was employed in teaching school in Johnson county for several years, is now located on a ranch in Arizona. Mr. McKay has three sisters living: Mary A., who resides in Nebraska; Jessie, Tama City, Iowa; and Mrs. Amanda Coleman, Latour, Missouri. Mr. McKay states that when he and his brother were young lads, they were often put to work cutting hay out on the open prairie. He recalls the time in Johnson county when a buggy was unknown and has attended funerals when there were horses and wagons, used as automobiles are now. Cattle ran at large over the prairie and it was no small or easy task to "drive up" the cows in the evening.

In 1888, B. D. McKay purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Rose Hill township and in 1907 built a handsome residence, a house of nine rooms, and a large barn. Later, Mr. McKay added a feeder to the splendid improvements then on his place. The farm is now well equipped with numerous farm buildings and supplied with an abundance of running water. Mr. McKay has equipment for one hundred head of cattle and a large herd of horses. He has at present, in 1917, one hundred four head of Shorthorn cattle and seventy head of Poland China hogs. He harvested one hundred fifty tons of hay this past season of 1917 and planted twenty acres of the place in wheat last autumn. The McKay farm now comprises four hundred acres, two hundred forty acres owned by B. D. McKay, and the remainder owned by other members of the family.

In September, 1915, B. D. McKay and Emma E. Iirle, of Warrensburg, were united in marriage. Mrs. McKay is of German descent. Politically, Mr. McKay is a Democrat. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Catholic church. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKay are highly regarded in their community and they are numbered among the county's valued and substantial families.

Thomas P. Murray, a widely-known and prosperous farmer and

stockman of Columbus township is a member of one of the fine old pioneer families of Johnson county. Mr. Murray was born in 1852 on his father's country place in Johnson county, a son of W. W. and Margaret A. (Rice) Murray. W. W. Murray was a son of Urial Murray, of Irish lineage, a native of Tennessee, who came to Johnson county among the very first settlers. Urial Murray was born in 1773 and he was a typical Southern gentleman, kind, hospitable, and prosperous. He was the owner of more than a thousand acres of land in this county and a well-known stockman. He devoted most of his attention to speculating in mules and in the years following his coming West became very wealthy. At the time of the rush to the gold field, newly discovered in California, Urial Murray left his farm and sought the golden treasure. This was in 1849. Mr. Murray did not share the fortune of the thousands who died on the way—rather the misfortune—but lived to return home with a large pouch filled with gold. Thomas P. Murray still has in his possession as a valued relic this old leather bag which formerly belonged to his grandfather. The elder Murray raised hemp extensively and became very well-to-do and prominent. Before the time of Warrensburg, when the county court was held at Columbus, Urial Murray was elected county judge, among the first to fill this office. He died in 1853 and his loss to the good citizenship of the county was universally mourned.

W. W. Murray, the father of the subject of this review, was born in Missouri in 1824. He was given a most thorough education, considering his time. He attended school in Lexington, Missouri, and was a graduate of Chapel Hill College. In 1847, W. W. Murray and Margaret Angeline Rice, daughter of Pleasant Rice, the first settler of Johnson county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, were united in marriage. Margaret Angeline (Rice) Murray, daughter of Pleasant and Verlinda Ann (Ray) Rice, was born April 7, 1829, the first white child born in Johnson county. Margaret A. (Rice) Murray was a strong, sturdy child and very attractive to the Indians, who haunted the neighborhood, to whom the little white girl was something of a marvelous mystery and several times she was stolen by them. To W. W. and Margaret A. Murray were born six children, two of whom are now living: Thomas P., the subject of this review; and Bettie P., Holden, Missouri.

Thomas P. Murray attended school which was held in the neigh-

borhood of the Murray home. His first instructor was Miss Dora Morrow and later he was taught by Mr. Griffith and John McGivens. Mr. Murray recalls several of the early-day preachers, among whom were "Uncle Bob" Morrow, Reverends Albert Moore and Prather. In early manhood, Mr. Murray began life for himself at the old homestead, engaged extensively in stock raising. He now owns two hundred seven acres of valuable land, which are well improved and watered. He harvested this past season of 1917, seven hundred bushels of wheat and six hundred fifty bushels of oats, in addition to having seventy acres of the farm in corn land. Mr. Murray planted eighty acres in wheat last autumn. He is raising Poland China hogs. There is a coal mine on the farm and from eight to ten thousand bushels of coal are taken out annually. During the busy season, from two to five men are daily employed in the mine. Mr. Murray's two sons, Nicholas and Porter, have the active supervision of the farm work and they are making a splendid success of stock raising and farming.

In 1877, Thomas P. Murray was united in marriage with Sallie Fulkerson, daughter of John H. and Henrietta (Ewing) Fulkerson, and to this union have been born eight children: Finis E., Holden, Missouri; Mrs. H. M. Fortney, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Angeline P. Prather, Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Ethel A. Simonds, Crosstimbers, Missouri; Mrs. Lucy Lee Miller, Pittsville, Missouri; William P., Holden, Missouri; John H., Holden, Missouri; and Nicholas F., Holden, Missouri.

Sixty-five years ago, Thomas P. Murray was born in Johnson county. He has always lived here and during the past half century has witnessed the innumerable changes which have come with time, growth, and progress. He remembers when there were three houses only between his father's home and Holden, a distance of ten miles. Prairie chickens, wild turkeys, and deer abounded and Mr. Murray recalls that once in his boyhood days he saw at one time deer, turkeys, wild geese, cranes, ducks, and prairie chickens. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have long been highly regarded by the best families of Johnson county and enrolled among the township's most worthy and estimable citizens.

W. T. Browning, a representative of a sturdy pioneer family of Johnson county, Missouri, is a citizen of Columbus township, who is honored and respected by all who know him. Mr. Browning is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1848 in Adair county, a son of William

D. and C. A. (Atkinson) Browning. William D. Browning was a son of John Browning, a native Virginian who in early colonial days moved from his plantation home in Virginia to Kentucky and in that state reared and educated his family of children. The name Browning suggests English origin and, though the lineage of W. T. Browning has not been traced to his first known ancestors, there is much probability that this particular family of Brownings is connected with the family in England that produced the famous poet, Robert Browning. William D. Browning, the father of W. T. Browning, the subject of this review, was born in Virginia. During the Civil War, his eldest son, J. J., had an opportunity to visit the birthplace of his father and he experienced no difficulty in finding the old Browning homestead, for the home was still standing though almost completely hidden from view by a dense growth of pines. At that time, the old corn rows on the plantation could yet be plainly discerned. William D. Browning had been exceptionally well educated for one of his day. He was a student in college at Richmond, Virginia, prior to his marriage with Miss Atkinson. In 1852, he came with his wife and children to Missouri and first located in Jackson county. Two years later the Brownings moved to Johnson county and settled on a farm of two hundred acres of land, which Mr. Browning purchased from the Greer estate. He engaged in farming and in addition taught music in this and adjoining counties. To William D. and C. A. Browning were born four sons, who are now living: J. J., Kansas City, Missouri; D. B., Lela, Noble county, Oklahoma; W. T., the subject of this review; and W. W., Plainview, Texas. Father and mother have long been deceased. Their genial social qualities won for Mr. and Mrs. Browning a large number of friends in the West and Mr. Browning's honorable business dealings established for him an enviable reputation in commercial circles. Measured by the standard of dollars and cents his success in life was above the average of the early settlers, while in the essential qualities of upright manhood and the requisites of intelligent and progressive citizenship, William D. Browning held rank with the best and most enterprising men of Johnson county.

Mr. Millspaugh was employed as teacher at Coleman school house in Johnson county, when the boy, W. T. Browning, entered upon his school career. Miss Maggie Geter was afterward one of Mr. Browning's instructors, while he was attending the same school. Mr. Brown-

ing relates many interesting and amusing experiences of his boyhood days. As a youth, he was frequently sent to the Hall mill, which was located on Blackwater, and would be obliged to wait over night for his grist. The county was largely open prairie and there were no roads but trails led in all directions. Wild game could be found in abundance. He recalls the first circus that came to Columbus, with its calliope, elephant, and monkeys. The Browning lad attended the performance and saw for the first time an elephant. For him, the steam calliope possessed a peculiar fascination. In his own words, the effect the music had upon the impressionable child, is summed up, "It set me crazy!" The Brownings used to attend church in a wagon drawn by oxen. W. T. Browning raised three excellent crops with the sole assistance of old "Bill," ploughing single. With an ox-wagon, Mr. Browning used to go to Lexington for supplies. It required three days to make the trip. At one time, he sold bacon in the Lexington market for two cents a pound. The night that the first train on the Missouri Pacific railroad was run in Johnson county, Mr. Browning was out hunting with a band of hunters. These are only a few of the delightful reminiscences, with which the remarkable memory of W. T. Browning is stored.

In early manhood, Mr. Browning began life for himself engaged in farming and stock raising. He saved five hundred dollars from his earnings in sawing timber, farming, and stock raising and then left Missouri and went to Texas. In that state, he remained several months and in 1871 returned to Johnson county, where he has made his home continuously since. Mr. Browning is now owner of two hundred fifty-eight acres of land, well watered and nicely improved. The Browning residence is a pleasant country home, a house of seven rooms. The past season, of 1917, Mr. Browning had forty acres of the farm in corn and he harvested twenty tons of hay.

In 1874, W. T. Browning and Ida V. Hook, of Lafayette county, Missouri, were united in marriage and to this union have been born four sons: E. G. and O. L., both of whom reside on ranches in Montana; W. M., Glasgow, Montana; and T. A., Kansas City, Missouri. Several years after the death of his first wife, Ida V. (Hook) Browning, Mr. Browning was married to Anna E. Stanton, of Andrew county, Missouri, and to them have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: W. S., A. B., Mrs. Pauline Rider, W. R., and Mrs. Ruth E.

McNeal, all of Pittsville, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Politically, W. T. Browning has always been a firm and uncompromising Democrat and he has ever taken a keen interest in the trend of public questions and events. Although numbered among the well-to-do citizens of Johnson county, Mr. Browning is one of the most unostentatious of men, openhearted and candid in manner, retaining in his demeanor the candor and courtesy of the olden-time Southern gentleman. Such is, in brief, the life history of one who has indelibly stamped the impress of his own strong personality on the growth and development of his community where so many years of his long life have been spent. His record will stand as a lasting monument in the years to come when his labors are ended and his name has become a precious memory.

W. P. Halley, a worthy representative of an honored and respected pioneer family of Saline county Missouri, is one of the most capable and enterprising agriculturists of Columbus township. He was born in October, 1868 in Saline county, a son of J. A. and Susan E. Halley. Mr. and Mrs. Halley, the parents of W. P., the subject of this review, were noble types of the sturdy pioneer, citizens of broad humanitarian principles, earnest purposes, clean, moral lives. They did all in their power to uplift their fellowmen and promote the welfare of the community in which they had settled. The Halleys were widely known and respected for their genuine worth.

In the common schools of Saline county, W. P. Halley obtained his early education. Later, he attended business college and completed the course in the commercial school located at Stanberry, Missouri in Gentry county. After leaving school, Mr. Halley began life for himself on the farm in Saline county. He moved thence in 1905 to his present country home in Columbus township, Johnson county. The Halley farm comprises two hundred sixty-four acres of land, the original purchase, and one hundred six acres purchased in 1915, in all, three hundred seventy acres of some of the best farm land in this section of the state. The place is supplied with an abundance of water and, having four large barns, is well equipped for handling stock. At the time of this writing, in 1917, Mr. Halley has forty head of high grade cattle, seventy head of sheep, and one hundred thirty head of pure-bred black Poland China hogs. He has a registered male at the head of the herd

of hogs. He has had excellent success in stock raising and also in general farming, harvesting, this past season of 1917, eleven hundred bushels of wheat, six hundred bushels of oats, and fifteen tons of hay and in addition had ninety acres of the farm in corn. Mr. Halley has planted one hundred thirty acres of the place in winter wheat. He is a progressive and well-informed farmer and he is doing all in his power to bring the soil up to a high state of cultivation, rotating his crops, planting clover, pasturing the land, and keeping his manure spreader constantly working. Mr. Halley has been very successful also in growing alfalfa and he is an enthusiastic advocate of this crop. In 1911, he built the present residence, a nine-room structure, comfortably arranged and modern throughout.

In 1894, W. P. Halley and Clara May Lewis, daughter of J. A. Lewis, of Saline county, were united in marriage and to this union have been born three sons: Morris P., Elmer L., and William Alfred, all of whom are at home with their parents. The two oldest sons, Morris P. and Elmer L., are associated with their father in farming and stock raising. William Alfred is attending school at Odessa, Missouri.

Mr. Halley is one of the comparatively recent arrivals in Johnson county, having located here twelve years ago, yet he has already taken a place among the leading and influential citizens of his township. He believes in progress and is sparing no trouble or expense in a laudable effort to make his farm one of the best in the county. He prosecutes his farm work according to the most advanced methods of modern agriculture and personally he enjoys a large measure of popularity. By a careful observance of the ethics of life Mr. and Mrs. Halley have secured for themselves the kind regard and highest respect of all their neighbors and fellowcitizens in Columbus township.

Dr. W. B. Turnbow a prominent physician of Johnson county residing at Pittsville, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1862 in Graves county, a son of Thomas Jefferson, Jr. and Mary (Cochrum) Turnbow, the former, a son of Thomas Jefferson Turnbow, Sr., an early-day teamster and the latter, a daughter of Bannester Cochrum, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Calloway county, Kentucky. Thomas Jefferson Turnbow, Sr. was a leading stockman of Kentucky and a man of much civic pride and public spirit. He assisted in staking out the road from Paducah in McCracken county to Calloway county

and helped drag a heavy log over the tall grass to make the first trail. The father of Dr. Turnbow was killed during the Civil War.

Doctor Turnbow is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, which is the oldest medical college in the state. After completing his college work in Ohio, Doctor Turnbow returned to his native state and began the practice of his profession at Linville, Graves county, moving his office later to Pilotoak in Graves county. In 1891, the doctor obtained his medical degree and after practicing medicine eighteen years in Kentucky, he moved to Missouri and in 1909 located his office at Holden. One year afterward he moved to Pittsville, Missouri, where he has continued to reside for the past eight years, engaged in active practice. The doctor has calls for his services eight and ten miles from the city, but with his Ford it is only a few moments until he is at the most distant patient's bedside.

In addition to his large, handsome residence, a house of ten rooms, in Pittsville, Doctor Turnbow owns a small tract of land comprising ten acres and he is keenly interested in stock raising. His grandfather was a lover of animals and probably the doctor has inherited his interest. All his spare moments are given to attending to the care of his fine Poland Chinas and to a flock of twenty-five geese, his Plymouth Rock chickens, and the Jersey cows on his little farm. Doctor Turnbow has a pond for his geese and he sells them at ten dollars a pair.

In 1891, Dr. W. B. Turnbow was united in marriage with Martha J. Seay, of Graves county, Kentucky, and to them have been born seven children, six of whom are now living: Lloyd Jefferson, Pittsville, Missouri; Thomas S., Holden, Missouri; William B., Jr., Pittsville, Missouri; Mary C., Ruby Ann, and Joseph C., at home with their parents. The two oldest sons are now married and are engaged in farming in Johnson county.

Doctor and Mrs. Turnbow are members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints and services are frequently held at their home. The meetings are well attended and Rev. L. E. Hills and other widely-known ministers conduct the devotional exercises. Doctor Turnbow is a valued member of the Odd Fellows and, politically, he is a Democrat.

R. D. Bradley and **R. J. Bradley**, widely known throughout this section of Missouri as the "Bradley boys," are sons of F. M. and Ellen (Fulkerson) Bradley, who were well-known and highly respected pio-

neers of Missouri, among the first and best of the early settlers of Johnson county. F. M. Bradley was born in Kentucky in 1827, a son of Richard T. Bradley, a veteran of the Revolution of 1776. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Baker, a leading colonist of the early days. Richard T. Bradley was one of the body of troops sent to Florida in 1817 under General Andrew Jackson to quell the Seminole Indians and the border warfare there. In 1829, the Bradleys came to Missouri and settled on Spanish Oak. The son, F. M., was then a child two years of age. Richard T. Bradley engaged in the stock business extensively and became very prosperous. He died in 1868 and five years later was followed in death by his wife, one of the noblest of the pioneer women. She, too, was a native of Kentucky.

F. M. Bradley was reared in Johnson county. He remained with his parents until he attained maturity and then entered the stock business for himself. He entered a large tract of land from the government and was the owner, at one time, of four hundred acres of valuable land. His sons, R. D., and R. J., now reside at the old homestead of the Bradleys. F. M. Bradley was united in marriage with Ellen Fulkerson, daughter of Reuben Fulkerson, a member of one of the oldest families of Missouri. To this union were born three children, who are now living: Alice Stonewall, who resides in Nevada; R. D. and R. J., subjects of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley experienced not only the trials of pioneer life but also the sorrows of war. Their home was burned to the ground during the Civil War. The father died in 1902 and three years later Mrs. Bradley joined him in death. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bradley were numbered among the county's best citizens and a multitude of friends in Johnson county have mourned their loss.

R. D. Bradley was born June 10, 1872, and in September of the following year his brother, R. J., was born on the home place in Johnson county. With the exception of two years' residence in Holden, the brothers have always lived at the Bradley homestead. They have managed the farm since they were small boys and cared for the stock when they were sixteen and fourteen years old, respectively. The Bradley brothers are recognized as expert stockmen far beyond the confines of Johnson county. At the present time, in 1917, they are raising and feeding a large number of cattle, mules, and hogs, although their herds are not so large now as formerly. R. D. Bradley owns one hundred twenty acres and R. J. Bradley one hundred sixty acres of the home

place and, in addition, they manage the land owned by their sister, Alice. They have the place in excellent condition and repair and recently fenced the entire farm with woven wire fencing. Both R. D. and R. J. Bradley are stanch Democrats and good, substantial citizens of Johnson county.

John P. Ayler and **William H. Ayler**, proprietors of the "Lincoln Valley Stock Farm" in Jackson township, are the sons of Ernestus and Sarah (Mills) Ayler, well-remembered and respected pioneers of Johnson county. Ernestus Ayler was born in Germany. The name Ayler suggests Teutonic origin. In the fatherland, Ernestus Ayler grew to manhood and was educated near the place of his birth. The industrial conditions of his native land being unfavorable for a young man of ambition, such as he, and having heard and read of the great country, abounding in better opportunities, which lay beyond the sea, to which so many of his countrymen had immigrated, Mr. Ayler determined to leave Germany and embark for the new world. At the age of twenty-one years, he was engaged in teaching school in America. Later, he abandoned the teaching profession and entered the packing house business, from which he was obliged to retire within a short time on account of deafness, an affliction that befell him in early manhood. He then purchased a farm in Indiana, which place he sold after a few years and thence moved to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1856. Before coming West, Ernestus Ayler and Sarah Mills were married. To them were born seven children, six of whom are now living: A. S., who resides in New Mexico; P. B., Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Rhoda Hennings, Holden, Missouri; John P. and William H., the subjects of this review; and Mrs. Sarah Mills, Holden, Missouri.

Ernestus Ayler purchased a farm of two hundred acres of the choicest land in Johnson county in 1856 for ten dollars an acre. He farmed extensively and was especially fortunate in stock raising. Mr. Ayler had been thoroughly educated in his native land and all his life was a constant reader, keen thinker, and intelligent observer. He made a specialty of handling stock and in his day in Johnson county the stockman was permitted unlimited grazing territory. Mr. Ayler spent two years in Kansas and at the time he was there, during the Civil War period, he saw the raid made by Quantrill and his men. When he returned to his home in Missouri, he found havoc and destruction where he had left a well-improved farm. Not a fence, or vestige of

one, could be found on the entire place. All had been burned by the enemy at some time during the absence of the owner. Indefatigably, Mr. Ayler set to work to begin anew and his efforts were crowned with deserved success and prosperity. The end of a long life of tireless activity came in January, 1905. The life of Ernestus Ayler has furnished evidence in proof of the truth of the old adage, which states that, "Success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of clear judgment and practical experience."

John P. Ayler was born in Johnson county in 1857 and William H. Ayler was born in 1859. The Ayler boys attended the school held at Lincoln school house, where Milo Martin was employed as teacher when they began their educational career. When they were lads in their teens, there was still much open prairie land in this county and timber was plentiful along the streams. The two young brothers used to furnish the timber and split logs to sell the rails for one dollar a hundred. There are rails yet, on their farm, which were split by them in their boyhood days. The Ayler brothers jointly own a valuable farm comprising four hundred eighty-seven acres of land in Jackson township, a place widely known as "Lincoln Valley Stock Farm," where they are engaged in raising jacks, stallions, and mules, extensively. They also have a number of good Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. The past season of 1917, the Ayler boys harvested one hundred sixty tons of hay and twelve hundred bushels of oats and they had ten acres of the farm in wheat and nearly one hundred acres in corn. The place is abundantly watered and nicely improved. Their home is a pleasant, comfortable residence and there are numerous, commodious barns and other needed farm buildings on the farm. John P. and William H. Ayler are both unmarried.

Beginning life as railsplitters, even as the immortal Lincoln, the Ayler boys have persistently pushed forward and upward until they are now the proprietors of one of the most valuable farms in the state. Descendants of sterling pioneer ancestry, John P. and William H. Ayler are distinctively representative of the best husbandmen of Johnson county. The Ayler brothers have always been firm, uncompromising Republicans. Though both take a deep interest in public and political affairs neither has ever pursued the chimera of political prestige.

M. H. Davis, a well-known pioneer citizen of Johnson county, is one

of the respected farmers of Jackson township. Mr. Davis is a native of Illinois. He was born in 1842 in Scott county, a son of R. C. and Elizabeth S. (Baldrige) Davis. The lineage of the particular branch of the Davis family to which M. H. Davis belongs has been traced back to colonial ancestors who settled in Tennessee in the early part of the eighteenth century. R. C. Davis was a son of James Davis, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Illinois several years prior to the time of the Civil War. Elizabeth S. (Baldrige) Davis was a daughter of James Baldrige, a veteran of the Revolution of 1776, was married in a fort, during the Revolutionary War. James Baldrige was a native of England and a member of a wealthy family of high social rank in Great Britain. The great-great-grandfather Baldrige was united in marriage with Miss Holmes, whose family was in all probability connected with the Holmes family that produced America's great poet and humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes. The first known Holmes to arrive in this country was John Holmes, who came from England to Woodstock, Connecticut, with the first settlers in 1686. When M. H. Davis was ten years of age, he moved with his parents to Iowa and in that state was reared to manhood and was residing at the time of his marriage.

In the spring of 1867, R. C. Davis and his son, M. H., came to Johnson county. M. H. Davis purchased a small tract of land, comprising sixty-five acres, and built a one-room house on the farm and in this they resided for several years, while they were breaking native sod and developing the land for the production of wheat. Mr. Davis, whose name introduces this sketch, recalls the days when much of the county was open prairie and trails in place of roads, led in all directions. He is now the owner of one hundred thirty acres of well-improved, abundantly watered, productive land, on which he is raising grain, hay, and stock. This season of 1917, he had thirty acres of the farm in corn and has planted twenty acres in wheat and harvested fifteen tons of hay and five hundred bushels of oats. He raises Shorthorns, Poland Chinas, and good horses. The residence was built in 1867 but additions have been since made and the appearance of the home entirely altered in 1883.

In 1864, M. H. Davis and Mary Ballard were united in marriage. Mrs. Davis was a daughter of James Ballard, of Indiana. When Mrs. Davis was an infant, her father died. Mrs. Ballard moved with her daughter to Putnam county, Missouri, in 1860 and they were there residing at the time of the latter's marriage to Mr. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Davis

crossed the plains in 1864 and lived for a time in Canon City, Colorado. In the spring of 1867, they came to Johnson county, Missouri, with the parents of Mr. Davis. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born six children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Margaret A. Carter, Pittsville, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Rice, Pittsville, Missouri; and John H., Pittsville, Missouri. Mrs. Davis, one of the most beloved of the noble pioneer women of Johnson county, died September 15, 1917.

Seventy-five years have come and gone since M. H. Davis first saw the light of day in Illinois, seventy-five years covering probably the most momentous period in the world's history, seventy-five years fraught with the greatest opportunities and responsibilities humanity has ever known. It has been "good to be here" during the past three-quarters of a century. During all these years Mr. Davis has discharged every duty devolved upon him in a highly commendable manner and has nobly done his part in bettering the material prosperity of his community.

C. Noland, an industrious and enterprising agriculturist of Jackson township, is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Johnson county. Mr. Noland was born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1874, a son of John and Belle (Garner) Noland, both of whom were members of prominent colonial families of Kentucky. John Noland was a son of a wealthy and influential plantation owner, who was also an extensive slaveholder. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, one of the slaves was bribed to poison the Nolands and John Noland was one among the members of the family who suffered most intensely from the poisoning. In early life, Mr. Noland, the father of the subject of this review, became an auctioneer and it was said of him that he enjoyed "crying a sale" so much he would do so without recompense rather than to miss the opportunity. He came to Missouri in 1879 and located in Jackson county, where most of his life was spent. Near the close of his career, he moved to Johnson county and for one year resided on a farm of eighty acres which he had purchased. He died in 1908. Belle (Garner) Noland was a daughter of James Garner, a well-known citizen of Winchester, Kentucky. To John and Belle Noland were born four children, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Fannie Gunn, Kingsville, Missouri; and C. Noland, the subject of this review.

Mr. Noland was a child, nearly six years of age, when he came to Missouri with his parents. He was reared to manhood and edu-

cated in the public schools of Jackson county and early in life chose the ancient and honorable vocation of farming as his. Until eleven years ago, he followed farming and stock raising in Jackson county, but since 1906 Mr. Noland has been a resident of Johnson county. He purchased at that time one hundred sixty acres of land in Jackson township and to his original holdings has since added until he is now the owner of two hundred three acres of land. He has been especially fortunate in stock raising and has, at the time of this writing, in 1917, thirty-eight head of cattle and a large number of Duroc Jersey hogs, having at times as many as three hundred head. The Noland farm is very productive and well adapted for grain growing as well as stock raising. Mr. Noland has at this time one hundred twenty-five acres of corn land and the grain harvested from this field will more than pay for the soil in which it is growing. He specializes in corn growing and the production of hogs for the market and is making a marked success. The place is kept in excellent condition, the improvements in good repair, and all the fences in fine order, the general appearance of the farm bespeaking the care and thrift of an intelligent, capable yeoman. The Noland farm in itself possesses much historic interest. A spring on the place was discovered by the paternal grandfather of Judge Cockrell in the early days, after he had dreamed about it several different times. It is a farm rich in pioneer history.

In 1899, the marriage of Mr. Noland and Retta Waters, daughter of James and Alice M. Waters, was solemnized. James Waters was a son of Thomas Waters, a native of Ireland. Thomas Waters was born in 1831 and at the age of twenty-one years emigrated from his native land and came to America. He was united in marriage with Rose McCarty, who was also a native of Ireland. To James and Alice M. Waters were born eight children, as follow: Mrs. Carrie Workman, Westplains, Missouri; Thomas W., Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Ida E. Rodgers, deceased; Mrs. Retta Noland, the wife of the subject of this review; Omer S., Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie Agnes Cole, Independence, Missouri; Dora L. and Lydia, who died in infancy. C. and Retta (Waters) Noland are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Garner D., John C., deceased; Raymond W.; Bettie F., and Charles T., all of whom are at home with their parents.

Thus is briefly traced the life story of one of this county's best citizens. It is the story of a good, honest man, one who is doing his

work wisely and well and is contributing all in his power to the material upbuilding of his community. Mr. Noland is a comparatively recent comer in Johnson county, but during the past eleven years he and Mrs. Noland have attained an enviable standing in Jackson township and in the years to come when they retire to a life of ease and comfort, they may be consoled with the complacent reflection that their past was one of usefulness to their fellowmen and that they leave to their descendants a name unblemished and one which will be recalled with affectionate pride and gratitude.

M. R. Neil was born in 1851 in Center county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Nancy (Riddle) Neil. John Neil and all his children were born in the same house on the homestead in Center county, Pennsylvania. John Neil was a well-to-do and industrious farmer, a prominent man of public affairs in Pennsylvania in his day, and at one time tax collector in Center county. In those days the collector went to every home when collecting the taxes and thus the work of that office was far from light and easy. Reverend Lynn pronounced the ceremony which united in marriage John Neil and Nancy Riddle, the marriage taking place in Center county, and the same minister later baptized each of their children, who were as follow: M. R., of this review; James, who died at Windsor, Missouri; William, Pomeroy, Washington; Ira, Leeton, Missouri; and Belle, Pomeroy, Washington. The mother was also a native of Center county, Pennsylvania. The family moved to Illinois in 1854 and March 28, 1868, they moved from Illinois to Missouri, where they settled in Benton county on a farm of three hundred eighty acres of land. Mr. Neil engaged in farming and stock raising on this place and from 1868 until his death in 1881 never missed but one year raising splendid crops. He died in November, 1881, on the home place in Benton county. John Neil was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of high degree, and of the Odd Fellows. He was an honest, honorable, capable citizen, a man worthy of the greatest respect and esteem.

In 1876, M. R. Neil and Mary Miller, of Indiana, were united in marriage in this state. To them were born four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Ella McCullough, Hazel Hill, Missouri; and Nannie, a teacher who taught in Benton county one year, teaching fifteen years in all, and is now traveling. Blanche died at the age of eight years. The mother died in 1886. November 13, 1890, Mr. Neil and Ida Pound-

stone were married. Ida (Poundstone) Neil was born in 1861 in Clinton county, Indiana. She is the daughter of E. J. and Sarah (Bridges) Poundstone, the former, born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and the latter, in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Poundstone were married in 1848 and to them were born the following children: Laura, born in 1849 and died in 1888; C. M., born in 1852; F. C., born in 1854; M. K., born in 1856; O. B., born in 1859; Ida, the wife of M. R. Neil, the subject of this review; J. N., born in 1863; N. M., born in 1871. In 1866, the Poundstones came to Missouri from Indiana and they first located in Cooper county, where they remained five years and then settled in Pettis county. To M. R. and Ida Neil have been born the following children: Lawrence, born in 1891 on the farm near Hazel Hill and is now at home; Irene, born in 1895 and is now the wife of Herbert Baile, of Johnson county, Missouri; and Roy, born in 1897, and is now in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

After his marriage at Sedalia in 1890, Mr. Neil located on a farm one and a fourth miles west of Hazel Hill and on that place remained seven years and then moved to his present country home six miles southeast of Warrensburg. He is now the owner of nearly two hundred acres of valuable land, one of Johnson county's choicest stock farms. Twenty acres of the farm were in wheat last year, of 1917, ten acres in oats, fifty-five acres in corn, and the remainder in pasture land and grass. Mr. Neil devotes much time to raising cattle, annually having a large herd. The Neil residence is located on the summit of a hill from which one may obtain a fine bird's-eye view of the surrounding country. Both Mr. and Mrs. Neil are well-known and highly estimable people and they are held in the highest respect by all who know them. Mr. Neil is a member of the Odd Fellows and he and Mrs. Neil are earnest and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The Neil farm is on what is known as Bristle Ridge, which averages one-half mile wide and which rises first at Montserrat and runs into Henry county. According to government statistics, this is the most fertile ridge land in the state.

Mrs. Neil has in her possession a very precious relic of colonial days. This is a part of a Bible, which her great-great-grandfather, Richard Poundstone, carried in his knapsack, when a Hessian soldier. He came to Pennsylvania in 1784. This Bible was originally bound in heavy grade leather and was fastened with wide iron clasps.

John T. Dofflemyer was born March 5, 1853, among the Wyandotte and Shawnee Indians of Wyandotte, Kansas. He is a son of Daniel and Anna Elizabeth Dofflemyer. Daniel Dofflemyer was born in 1813, of German parentage. His father was a gifted minister of the German Lutheran church and the son, Daniel, in late maturity became a missionary of the Methodist church among the Indians of Kansas. In early manhood, he was engaged in work in the gold mines of California. Mrs. Daniel Dofflemyer was born in Virginia. To Daniel and Anna Elizabeth Dofflemyer were born the following children: John T., of this review; Thomas J., Los Angeles, California; Lewis, Ithaca, New York; Charles, who is engaged in the hotel business in California; Mrs. Alice Lynn, Liberty, Missouri; and Mrs. Virginia Lee Neill, Ithaca, New York.

Mr. Dofflemyer, the subject of this review, attended the Kansas City High School. Until he was twenty-one years of age, he resided in that city. He was later a student at Prichard College and needed but five months more of college work to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, when he left college and went to Colorado to work in the mines there. Mr. Dofflemyer was employed as a day laborer by a smelting company at first and he gradually worked his way upward until he became the superintendent and then, having learned assaying, was placed in charge of that part of the work. For six years, John T. Dofflemyer was employed by the same company and at the close of that period of time he entered the mining business for himself, being thoroughly qualified for the work after six years of labor in all the different positions of mine labor. In the autumn of 1887, he came to Warrensburg and the ensuing spring moved on the farm, which he now owns. This place comprises two hundred forty-four acres of choice land in Johnson county, well located near Warrensburg. Mr. Dofflemyer is devoting his attention exclusively to raising pure-bred stock. He raises Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and keeps registered males at the head of the herds. He is also engaged in general farming, having that portion of his farm, which is not in pasture land, in grain. He has been very successful as an agriculturist as well as a miner. It is Mr. Dofflemyer's opinion that there will be found an abundance of oil in Johnson county at some future date as it has been his experience in mine working that where bituminous coal is found there will be found oil also, and as there are numerous extensive coal fields in this county, producing quan-

tities of soft coal, the deduction drawn cannot surely be much amiss. Mr. Dofflemyer is a well-educated, intellectual man of keen judgment and insight and his opinions are well worth weighty consideration.

In 1880, John T. Dofflemyer and Leona Neil, of Indiana, were married. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dofflemyer took place in Colorado. To them has been born one child, a son, Charles Daniel, who is the efficient and popular cashier and auditor of the "Elms Hotel" at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Dofflemyer are highly valued in Johnson county among the respected and esteemed citizens of high social and financial standing.

John A. Adams, one of Johnson county's most honored pioneers and a member of one of the best and most respected of the early families of this state, was born October 16, 1841, at the Adams homestead in Johnson county. He is a son of Judge Daniel Adams, one of the leading, influential citizens of Johnson county in the early days, and Susan (McClary) Adams, daughter of Elijah McClary, an esteemed pioneer of Howard county, Missouri. Judge Daniel Adams was born December 18, 1813 in Wilkes county, North Carolina, on his father's plantation, which was located on the south side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He was a son of John Adams, Sr., a native of North Carolina, who was a member of the renowned Adams family of Virginia, his father being a native of that state. The great-great-grandfather of John A. Adams, of this review, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, serving with a regiment from Maryland. The soldiers were then paid in shillings instead of dollars as are the soldiers of today. John Adams, Sr., a prosperous planter of the South, was a soldier in 1812-13 in Captain Martin's Company, North Carolina Militia. He moved with his family to Missouri in 1834 and settled on a large tract of land on Bear creek. The remaining years of his life were spent on his farm in this state and his death occurred in June, 1870. To Judge Daniel and Susan Adams were born twelve children: John A., of this review; Anna E., Jane, William P., Christina C., Elijah M., Susan E., Thomas R., Clara E., Robert H., Mary F., and James L. Judge Adams was the owner of a farm in Johnson county, the place comprising two hundred eighty acres of valuable land, all well fenced and improved. In 1852, he was elected a justice of the peace of Johnson county, for his township, and he served many years in that office, being re-elected. He was elected judge of the county court in 1866 and served two terms in that

office, being re-elected. For several years, Judge Adams was township clerk and the school director for his district. Both he and his wife were earnest and consistent Christians and worthy church members. Judge and Mrs. Adams were splendid types of noble, brave pioneers, whose lives spent in honest, patient labor are well worth emulating.

John A. Adams obtained his education in a "subscription school," for there were no public schools in Missouri until after the Civil War. John Adams, Sr., Daniel Adams, Abraham Adams, and John Jones secured a donation of one hundred dollars from the different settlers of the community, with which a building was erected on the farm belonging to John Adams, Sr. In this rude structure, both school and church services were held until 1870, when the present school house replaced the primitive one, which is still standing. There was a large fireplace on one side of the room and there were puncheon benches, for the children, arranged around the other three sides of the room. The old Adams home, which was built in 1840, also still remains on the home place, where a brother and a sister of John A. Adams now reside.

When the Civil War broke out, John A. Adams enlisted with Company B, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, in July, 1861, under Colonel Ben Grover. He later, April 1, 1862, enlisted and served three years in Company G, Seventh Missouri Cavalry Regiment. Mr. Adams was in active service three years and seven months. He was mustered out and honorably discharged April 20, 1865. His regiment had been kept in Kansas and Arkansas practically all the time. Colonel John F. Phillips was commander. After the war had ended, Mr. Adams returned to the farm and has ever since been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He is now owner of eighty acres of land in Montserrat township. He owned at one time a much larger tract of land but has shared with his sons in order to keep them near him. Annually, John A. Adams has a large herd of fine grade cattle. He raises pure-bred Shorthorns and keeps a registered male at the head of the herd. He also raises pure-bred Hampshire hogs. Mr. Adams has long been interested in the subject of tiling. When just a lad, he read an article concerning the use of tile in Illinois and, being a bright and observing youth, he noticed the ill results of poor drainage on his father's farm and he often made the statement that when he became a man and owned a farm, his farm would be tiled. He has kept his word. At the time he owned his first small tract of land, Mr. Adams began to seriously study the differ-

ent methods of tiling and from his study, observation, and experience, he has developed the present excellent combination method of using sewer and drain tile now found in successful use on his farm. At first, he used old rails and rocks and that was about 1878, when few farmers were paying much attention to drainage. Several years later, he began on Christmas week and for three months laid tile on his place. He had learned that the soil must be kept from washing away or soon he would have no place left, so after laying the tile, he filled the ditch—an innovation in those days. Mr. Adams has now one of the best-drained farms in this county. Most of his place is rich bottom land. The scene from the Adams residence is beautiful, for from the doorway one can look out over the surrounding country as far as the vision will reach.

In 1866, John A. Adams and Miss Mack, daughter of Godfrey Mack, were united in marriage and to them were born the following children: Benjamin F., born February 19, 1868, now of Montserrat township; Margaret A., born December 31, 1869, the wife of F. Wagner, of Eldon, Missouri; Sophronia J., born December 12, 1871, the wife of Daniel Burfend; Archie G., born December 1, 1873, of Absarokee, Montana; Jessie E., born September 8, 1875, the wife of Mr. George, of Montana; Fred S., born October 5, 1877, of Montana; Frances E., born September 18, 1879, the wife of Mr. Thorp, of Haviland, Kansas; John A., Jr., born November 4, 1881, of Billings, Montana; Effie E., born December 18, 1883, now the wife of Mr. Fitzgerald, of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Elmer E., born April 2, 1888, who lives at home with his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are worthy members of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Adams has been an esteemed and valued trustee for many years.

Alexander Shimel, well-known farmer and stockman, Madison township, was born on a farm in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1852, a son of Phillip and Catharine (Bumbarger) Shimel, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania of German descent. The parents were reared in Pennsylvania and moved to Poweshiek county, Iowa, as early as 1863, being among the early pioneer settlers of that county. Philip and Catharine Shimel developed a good farm in Iowa and spent the remainder of their lives there. They were parents of twelve children, seven of whom are now living.

Alexander Shimel, subject of this review, was eleven years of age

when his parents made a permanent settlement in Iowa and he completed his schooling in that state. He was reared a farmer, and, having lost his father by death when he, the son, was fifteen years of age, he shouldered a considerable portion of the family's responsibilities when yet a youth. He began working for himself when twenty-one years of age and followed farming in Iowa until 1906, when he came to Johnson county, Missouri, and invested his capital in two hundred acres of fine land in Madison township. Of this tract, he has since disposed of forty acres and is now successfully tilling one hundred sixty acres in a capable and thorough manner so as to get the best crop yields possible from the soil. He has an excellent herd of registered Red Polled cattle on his place. He early learned in his native state that it pays to have good live stock on the farm. He was one of the pioneers in his neighborhood in raising high-grade stock. Mr. Shimel's farm is well improved and his standing as an agriculturist is such as to place him in the front rank with the most progressive farmers.

Mr. Shimel was married in 1878 to Orcelia A. Like and to this marriage have been born the following children: Amasa, living at State Center, Iowa; Ellis, of Kansas City, Missouri; Burton, of Holden, Missouri; and Helen, wife of Oscar Wilson, of Johnson county. The mother died December 31, 1891. Mr. Shimel later married Halla Pierce, of Tama county, Iowa, who has borne him six children: Elsie, wife of Thomas Turnbow, Johnson county; Grace, wife of Ed Baldwin, Johnson county; Fern, who married Willie Thomason, of Centerview, Missouri; Floyd, at home with his parents; Elvin and Mildred, at home.

Mr. Shimel is allied with the Democratic party but is inclined to independence in voting on county and local issues, preferring to decide for himself concerning the qualifications of candidates for office. He is religiously affiliated with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

John B. Murphy was born February 4, 1854, in New York City. He is a son of John Murphy, Sr., and Eliza (Shinn) Murphy, both of whom were natives of Cork county, Ireland. John Murphy emigrated from Ireland in 1848. He was born in 1823. Mr. Murphy came to the United States, where he settled after many years in Missouri, landing first in Boston and from that city going to New York about 1851, where he resided for nearly three years following his trade of stonemason, thence to Chicago, where he remained one year and from that metropolis to Jefferson City, Missouri. Mr. Murphy remained in Jefferson

City two years and then resided in Syracuse a brief time and in Knob Noster, whence he came to Warrensburg in the spring of 1860, where his home was located next door to the residence of Senator Francis M. Cockrell. Eliza (Shinn) Murphy and John Murphy, Sr., were reared in the same district in the old country and were friends in childhood. They were separated in youth and then met again in America. The Shinn family emigrated from Ireland in 1847 and located in New York, where the daughter was married in 1852 to Mr. Murphy. To John Murphy, Sr., and Eliza Murphy were born the following children: John B., of this review; Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Sheedy, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Hannah Mannias, Warrensburg, Missouri; Richard, Portland, Oregon; Dan, Kansas City, Missouri; and Kate, deceased. Until the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, John Murphy, Sr., was engaged in the work of stone masonry. He enlisted in the war, serving throughout the conflict with the First Missouri Infantry. He took a prominent part in a number of the chief engagements of the war and was mustered out and honorably discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. After the war, he returned to Missouri and lived in Warrensburg until 1868, when he moved on a farm of one hundred thirty acres of land, where he spent the rest of his life raising cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. He was justice of the peace at the time of his death in 1904, which office he had held for many years. John Murphy, Sr., was a genial, kindhearted, industrious citizen, a man of many sterling qualities, who possessed countless friends wherever he made his home.

In 1908, John B. Murphy and Katie B. Bare were united in marriage. Katie B. (Bare) Murphy was born in 1871 in Gentry county, Missouri, near Albany. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Catholic church and fine, upright, Christian people. They are enrolled among the county's good citizens and best families. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

The Murphy place comprises one hundred eighty acres of land ten miles southeast of Warrensburg in Montserrat township. Mr. Murphy is devoting most of his attention to stock raising, having at the time of this writing, in 1917, nearly forty head of fine grade Hereford cattle, part of the herd being pure-bred, and five head of splendid horses.

Thomas Graves, a capable and progressive farmer and stockman of Montserrat township, was born in 1863 in Cumberlandshire, England. He is a son of Joseph and Nellie (Woods) Graves, both of whom were

natives of England. Joseph Graves was born in 1833 in Cumberland-shire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Graves were united in marriage in 1860 at New Castle, England. Joseph Graves was a miner in the old country. When he emigrated from England with his two sons, Isaac, who now lives at Mulberry, Kansas, and Thomas, the mother having died in England, and came to America in 1864, he followed the vocation of mining in this country. Mr. Graves located first in Massachusetts and for a time was employed in work on a mammoth tunnel then in the process of construction in that state. From Massachusetts, he went to Superior, Michigan, where he was employed in the copper mines. After one year of labor in the copper mines, Joseph Graves moved to Orangeville, Pennsylvania, and worked in the coal mines, remaining at that place four years. From the coal mines of Pennsylvania, he went to the coal mines of Ohio, and for eight years resided in Nelsonville. When his son, Thomas, was sixteen years of age, Mr. Graves moved from Ohio to Missouri and settled on a prairie farm for which he had traded property in Nelsonville. This farm comprised one hundred acres of land, where Mr. Graves lived for some time engaged in raising stock and in general farming. After thirty years, he sold the place and moved to a better farm north of Knob Noster, where he spent the last years of his life. His death occurred in 1911 on his farm near Knob Noster and interment was made in a private cemetery there. Joseph Graves had been married to Mary M. Arner while residing in Pennsylvania and to them were born three children: James, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Allie Skidmore, Knob Noster, Missouri; and Mrs. Ella Moorehouse, Wichita, Kansas.

March 23, 1891, Thomas Graves and Mary C. Hurd, of Johnson county, were married. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graves have been born seven children: Joe C., born May 31, 1892; Nellie, born December 16, 1894; Hannah J., born January 31, 1897; W. Thomas, born December 25, 1898; Hattie M., born November 17, 1900; Edna D., born December 15, 1905; and Herbert E., born June 12, 1910. Mr. Graves moved to his present country home in 1897. The Graves farm comprises ninety-five acres of land and is one of the best of the small stock farms in Johnson county. Mr. Graves is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has been very successful. He and Mrs. Graves are held in the highest respect and esteem in their community, where they have scores of friends.

Truman E. Sproat was born November 27, 1867, in Lewis county, Missouri. He is one of ten children born to his parents, William and Mary Sproat, the former, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Allegheny county, where she was born in 1829. The father of Mary Sproat was a popular proprietor of one of the early-day hotels in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the keeper of an inn on one of the principal roads out of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Sproat were united in marriage in Allegheny county and to them were born ten children, as follow: Margaret, the wife of W. T. Sprague, Warrensburg, Missouri; Emma J., the wife of Mr. Williams, Warrensburg, Missouri; Anna, the wife of C. B. Smith, Lewis county, Missouri; Matilda, the wife of Mr. Kirkpatrick; Laura, deceased; Olive, the wife of W. R. VanBlarcum; John T., deceased; Charles, deceased; Truman E., of this review; and Jacob William, who is employed in the service of the United States Government in Honolulu, Hawaii. About fifty years ago, the Sproat family came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Lewis county. For ten years they resided on the place in Lewis county and then, about 1886, came to Johnson county, where they lived on a farm eighteen miles south of Warrensburg for six years and thence moved beyond Clearfork, at which place Mr. Sproat died at the age of eighty-four years.

In November, 1896, Truman E. Sproat and Mary Ella Adams were united in marriage in Johnson county. Mrs. Sproat has lived all her life at the old Adams homestead, entered by the great-grandfather, John Adams, in 1834. Upon their marriage, the death of Mrs. Sproat's great-grandmother, "Aunt Peggy" Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Sproat received the old historic Adams homestead of one hundred sixty acres, to which they have added land from time to time. To Mr. and Mrs. Sproat have been born six children: Verdin E., Katie L., James Eldon, Hillary H., Dale, and Loy. Both Truman E. and Mrs. Sproat are valued and highly respected members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Sproat is the owner of three hundred fifty acres of land, to which farm he moved at the time of his marriage. He is chiefly engaged in raising horned Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, all high grade stock though not registered. He has been very successful in his chosen vocation and much of his good fortune is due to hard work, perseverance, and keen business judgment.

James B. Wayman, for the past fourteen years one of the lead-

ing agriculturists of Johnson county, was born July 6, 1856, in Gentry county, Missouri, son of Jonathan and Julia A. (Williams) Wayman. Jonathan Wayman was born in Tennessee and when seventeen years of age came with his parents to Missouri. The Wayman family first located in Clay county, where they remained two years, and then moved to Gentry county, where the father entered land from the government, a tract of three hundred twenty acres, on which place he died. Jonathan Wayman remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. At that time he was married to Julia A. Williams, who was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, and came with her parents to Missouri, where they settled in Gentry county. After his marriage, Mr. Wayman entered one hundred acres of prairie land, which had not been homesteaded by the settlers, who had chosen tracts of timbered land along the streams, and on this place resided the remainder of his life, engaged in the pursuits of farming and stock raising. He kept as much stock as the average farmer of his time, for stock raising was not very profitable in those days of few markets. Jonathan Wayman was a Southern sympathizer and active in public affairs. He was at one time justice of the peace for many years. To Jonathan and Julia A. Wayman were born the following children: Thomas Jefferson, deceased; Margaret Ellen, deceased; James B., of this review; Laura Hester, the wife of George Parman, Getnry county, Missouri; George W., of Kansas; and Blanche, the wife of William Herrod, Gentry county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman were highly valued and respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Gentry county has never known more earnest, conscientious, devout Christian people. For more than twenty-five years, Jonathan Wayman was superintendent of the Sunday School held in their neighborhood.

September 6, 1877, James B. Wayman was united in marriage with Elizabeth S. Semple, who was born May 9, 1859, daughter of parents of Scottish birth. Mrs. Wayman's parents emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania and when she was ten years of age, they came to Missouri forty-eight years ago last February, of 1917, and settled in Gentry county. To James B. and Elizabeth S. Wayman have been born fourteen children: Effie A., born October 10, 1878, and was married to Dan W. Adair, of Gentry county, Missouri, February 22, 1903, and now residing in Johnson county; Thomas Marvin, born June 11, 1880, and was married to Miss Callie Brooks, of Daviess coun-

ty, Missouri, November 25, 1914, and now residing in Johnson county; Robert J., born October 8, 1881, and was married to Miss Jessie May Bagby, of this county, August 29, 1906, and now residing in Johnson county; Clyde Homer, born September 4, 1884, and was married to Alberta Cazzell, of this county, February 2, 1907, now residing in Johnson county; Lora V., born September 10, 1886, and was married to William Cazzell, October 17, 1907, died July 4, 1909; Mary Ollie, born July 25, 1892, and was married to Thomas A. Thompson, of Gentry county, Missouri, May 1, 1916, and is now residing at Manhattan, Kansas; Julia Edith, born October 13, 1894, and was married to Grover P. Sutton, of Johnson county, March 3, 1914, and they are now residing in this county; Ara W., born July 30, 1898, and is at home; Leo Garner, born March 26, 1900, and is at home; Hester Blanch, born March 26, 1902, and is at home; Ruby Leal, born October 2, 1904, and is at home; and three died in infancy. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wayman moved to a farm in Gentry county, located near Albany, the county seat. For twenty-five years, Mr. Wayman was engaged in farming and in addition working at his trade of carpentering. He continued to follow the two vocations until he moved to Johnson county.

In March, 1903, Mr. Wayman purchased a farm of one hundred forty-four acres of land located north and west of Warrensburg, upon which place he resided twelve months, when he sold to Mr. Kemper and purchased an equity in a place near Montserrat, where he lived for fourteen months and then traded his interest in the farm for a half interest in a breeding stable in Gentry county. This stable handled Short-horn cattle, stallions, and jacks. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman returned to Gentry county, taking with them only their younger children, as the older members of their family were so well pleased with Johnson county they did not wish to go back to Gentry county. Mr. Wayman was not satisfied with the work of the stable, for which he had traded his farm, and they returned to Johnson county. For four or five years, after their return, he rented land in Johnson county and engaged in farming. The last place, which he rented before coming to his present farm, was owned by Cliff A. Baile, who had bought a fine home in New York, leaving Mr. Wayman in charge of his farm of eight hundred acres, who was to be paid on the partnership basis. With the financial support given by Mr. Baile and the excellent business judg-

ment and marked executive ability of Mr. Wayman, the firm were enabled to clear a very neat sum of money and the latter to make a fine payment on his present beautiful country place seven miles southeast of Warrensburg, Missouri. This farm belonging to Mr. Wayman comprises one hundred forty-five acres of land and on it he is raising high-grade Oxford sheep, which he is endeavoring to make the best, also mules, horses, cattle and hogs.

For the past six years, James B. Wayman has been superintendent of the New Hope Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. Both he and Mrs. Wayman are members of this church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Modern Woodmen of America, and with the Yeomen. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman are highly esteemed among Johnson county's best and most substantial citizens.

C. M. Scruggs, son of one of the most intellectual of the pioneers of Johnson county, the capable merchant and efficient postmaster of Montserrat, Missouri, was born October 3, 1865, in Johnson county, Missouri, son of Rev. A. F. and Mrs. Scruggs, who came to Johnson county in 1859. Reverend Scruggs was reared on a plantation in Virginia, located within eighteen miles of Nashville, Tennessee. In early manhood, Reverend A. F. Scruggs entered the ministry and the remainder of his long life was spent in doing good, in following the Christian precepts himself and in leading hundreds of others to do likewise. When he began preaching, he was a missionary, working among the Cherokee Indians of Tennessee. At first, he taught the red men with the assistance of an interpreter but in a short time he learned their native language and spoke directly to them. He was a member of the church conference in Tennessee and by the conference was sent as missionary. For his services, he received one hundred dollars annually and barrels of clothing and provisions were frequently sent him by the church. It was barely a living wage but Reverend Scruggs was not engaged in church work for the purpose of obtaining wealth. He was endangered by the plagues of yellow fever and cholera, which swept the South, but through all passed in safety. In 1849, Reverend Scruggs was one of the committee of leading citizens of Mayville, Tennessee, who were appointed to meet General Zachary Taylor as he came by boat up the river from Louisiana on his way to Washington, D. C., where in a few days he was to be inaugurated President of the United States, a position he was destined to fill but one brief year and four months. Mrs. Scruggs was

born in Ohio. She was married to Reverend Scruggs in 1856 and to them were born three children: C. M., of this review; Doctor Scruggs, who died in Johnson county in 1898; and Mrs. J. H. Rothwell, Knob Noster, Missouri. After a long life of nearly one hundred years, Reverend Scruggs died September 7, 1902. He had labored long and patiently for Christ in Tennessee, Alabama, and Missouri, and he has for his services been rewarded by One who never measures the worth of a man in silver or gold. In 1907, he was joined in death by his noble and faithful wife.

On a farm in Grover township, C. M. Scruggs was reared to maturity. In 1884, he started in business for himself in the town of Montserrat, where he worked at several different occupations, working as clerk at one time and in some other position at another time, until 1903, when he left Missouri and went to Colorado. In Colorado, Mr. Scruggs was employed by a mining company as manager of their company store and coal business. He returned to Johnson county in 1905 and opened a general mercantile establishment in Montserrat, where he has ever since been located. Mr. Scruggs has a fine stock of goods valued at two thousand dollars. He enjoys an excellent patronage, for his name is a bond for honest, honorable, upright dealing. In April, 1913, C. M. Scruggs was appointed postmaster of Montserrat and on June 17, following, he assumed the duties of that office.

In June, 1901, C. M. Scruggs was united in marriage with Betty Chatten, of Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs have been born six children: Beryl, Bernice, Glen, Meda, Gordon, and Clarence. The Scruggs family have long been prominent and highly respected in Johnson county, the members of which are all excellent and industrious citizens, worthy of the name they bear.

Thomas D. Dudley, the popular and well-known young agriculturist of Post Oak township, was born June 7, 1881, at the C. C. Dudley homestead in Johnson county. He is the tenth child born to his parents, C. C. and Nancy M. (Gibbs) Dudley, the children being as follow: Gwinn, deceased; Lewis Gibbs, state of Washington; Benjamin Franklin, state of Washington; C. C., Jr., who died in March, 1916; James L., British Columbia; Emma, the wife of E. M. Greer; Letitia, the wife of H. Fetterling, of Colorado; Alice, the wife of W. S. Burford, Johnson county, Missouri; Ollie Belle, the wife of G. E. Smith, state of Washington; and Thomas D., of this review. C. C. Dudley was born March

28, 1835, in Franklin county, Virginia, and when five years of age, he came with his parents to Missouri and they settled in Johnson county about 1840. Nancy M. (Gibbs) Dudley was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1838. She was united in marriage with Mr. Dudley in 1858. He was by trade a blacksmith but resided on a farm in Johnson county. When the children were old enough, they took charge of the farm work, the father being employed in his shop. Three of Mr. Dudley's brothers served in the Civil War, but on account of his crippled condition C. C. Dudley was obliged to remain at home. He was a Southern sympathizer and was greatly troubled by the "bushwhackers." He spent most of his days in the brush. During the night time, he would come home for food and then slip quietly back into hiding. At the time of his death on July 10, 1914, C. C. Dudley was the owner of one hundred fifteen acres of land, in this county, on which he had lived ever since he came to Missouri. The mother's death occurred August 25, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley were greatly respected and esteemed in this county and their loss has been keenly and deeply felt.

February 17, 1909, Thomas D. Dudley and Ruby Florence Gunsaulis were united in marriage. Mrs. Dudley was born and reared in Johnson county. To Thomas D. and Ruby Florence Dudley have been born three children: Kenneth Eugene, born January 27, 1910; Viola Fern, born November 7, 1912; and Glenn Neil, born December 22, 1916. Thomas D. and Mrs. Dudley have scores of friends in Johnson county and the Dudley family is numbered among the best in Post Oak township.

At the present time, in 1917, Mr. Dudley owns one hundred ninety-five acres of land in Johnson county. He is chiefly engaged in stock raising, handling cattle, hogs, and sheep. In addition to stock raising, he also does general farming. Mr. Dudley is an energetic, enthusiastic, young man, one who is making a splendid success in life.

James H. Bradley, the well-known editor of the "Leeton Times," was born in 1862 on a farm located ten miles south of Windsor, Missouri. He was reared on the farm and his boyhood days were spent as most country lads spend their time, in work on the farm and attending the district school. When Mr. Bradley was twenty-one years of age, he entered the newspaper business at Brownington, Missouri. After one year in that city, he purchased a paper in Urich, which he edited and

managed for a brief time, when he moved to Lincoln and started a paper. From Lincoln, where he was in the newspaper business one year, Mr. Bradley moved to Calhoun and thence to Leeton. For fifteen years, James H. Bradley has been the owner and manager of the "Leeton Times." Prior to that, the paper was owned by S. J. Major & Company. The "Leeton Times" has been established twenty years. Mr. Bradley has been connected with newspaper work nearly thirty years.

February 14, 1876, James H. Bradley and May Thoman were united in marriage. Mrs. Bradley was formerly of Calhoun, Missouri. To James H. and May Bradley have been born five children: Harry L.; Paul P.; Mrs. Charles Murdock, Savannah, Missouri; Berniece; and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have many friends in Leeton, where they have resided almost a score of years, and they are widely known and highly respected in Johnson county.

In addition to managing and editing the "Leeton Times," Mr. Bradley does much job printing. He is thoroughly acquainted with all lines of the printing business and the work which leaves his office is always first class and perfectly satisfactory. As an editor, James H. Bradley has an established reputation in Johnson county for well-written, able, thoughtful editorials, which are widely read and commented upon not only in this county but in adjoining counties.

L. D. Stirling, a prosperous and industrious, young farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born April 23, 1874 at the Stirling homestead in Johnson county, a son of William T. and Margaret (Dennis) Stirling. William T. Stirling was born in December, 1838 on the farm belonging to his father, a place located a few miles south of Centerview. On this farm, William T. Stirling was reared to maturity. In his boyhood days, the prairie was practically unfenced and the forests were filled with deer and other wild game. In early manhood, he went to Lexington, Missouri, where he remained two years, and then returned to Warrensburg. His father was county surveyor at that time and the Stirling family resided in Warrensburg for five or six years, during which period of time the father and son operated the Stirling Mill in that city. The elder Stirling owned two hundred acres of land near Centerview, which place he traded for the mill, which was located at Lexington and moved by the Stirlings to Warrensburg. Mr. Stirling, Sr. thought the farm worthless, a place now worth at least one hundred

dollars an acre. Later, Mr. Stirling, Sr. and his son, William T., moved to the farm, now owned by L. D., the engine of the Sterling Mill and put in operation a sawmill, which they operated for many years. William T. Stirling purchased the farm which now belongs to his son and on this place was for several years engaged in farming and stock raising. He cleared and improved the farm and fifteen years ago retired from the active pursuits of agriculture and twelve years ago moved to his city property in Leeton. Margaret (Dennis) Stirling is a native of Indiana. She was united in marriage with Mr. Stirling in Johnson county in 1873 and to them were born five children: L. D., of this review; Mrs. Roy Bartholomew, Johnson county, Missouri; Ewell, deceased; Alice, deceased; and Eula, deceased. W. T. Stirling was first married to Elizabeth A. Dudley in 1867. To this union one child, a girl, was born, who is now deceased. William T. Stirling is a veteran of the Confederate army. He was a member of General Shelby's brigade. He joined with many other recruits at Warrensburg and they were on the way to join the main army when young Stirling was captured and sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was kept a prisoner until the close of the war. Mr. Stirling is active and influential in public affairs, in which he takes a keen interest. At the present time he is one of the road supervisors of Johnson county. For years, he has been a school director. Both he and Mrs. Stirling are valued members of the Leeton Baptist church and they are greatly esteemed and respected in this community.

In Johnson county in 1900, L. D. Stirling and Anna Hawthorne were united in marriage. Mrs. Stirling was born in Boone county, Missouri, but reared and educated in Johnson county. To L. D. and Anna (Hawthorne) Stirling have been born two children: Forest, who was born in December, 1901; and Ethel, who was born in February, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Stirling are worthy, consistent members of the Baptist church and they are numbered among the good, Christian people of Johnson county, excellent citizens of whom all are proud. Mr. Stirling has been a church member for nearly twenty-six years. For many years, he has been the school director of his district.

The L. D. Stirling farm comprises one hundred twenty acres of land and at the time of this writing, in 1917, all the place is under cultivation. Mr. Stirling is engaged in raising cattle and hogs, giving especial attention to the latter. To a certain extent, he is also in the

dairy business. Butter and cream have been taken to the market from the Stirling farm every week for the past six years. Mr. and Mrs. Stirling are hardworking, enterprising citizens, worthy of the highest success in life.

Levi McMurphy, proprietor of "Valley View Stock Farm," is one of the well-known and respected farmers and stockmen of Warrensburg and Post Oak townships. His splendid stock farm comprises three hundred sixty acres of land in Warrensburg township and one hundred twenty-five acres in Post Oak township. This tract of land was entered from the government. John H. Gardner entered the land and he owned three hundred sixty-five and three-fourths acres. He and his sister, Rebecca J., both of whom were unmarried, spent their lives on this place.

The history of the Gardner family is an interesting one. They were originally from Virginia, whence they moved to Kentucky and thence to Scott county, Missouri, where they were located for some time, coming to Johnson county prior to the Civil War. The Gardner family in this section of the country is now extinct and the graves that mark their last resting places are to be found in Greer cemetery. The land on which this burial ground is situated was entered from the government by George W. Greer, who was instrumental in the establishment of the cemetery which is named in his honor. There are stones marking graves in this cemetery showing that burials were made there as early as 1844. From the inscriptions on the Gardner tombstones, one learns the following concerning the family:

"James J. Gardner died December 1, 1855 aged seventy- three years.

"Susan Gardner, his wife, died March 11, 1874, aged eighty-six years.

"Mahaly Gardner born October 5, 1814 and died February 18, 1877.

"John H. Gardner died September 25, 1892 aged eighty-six years, two months, and eighteen days.

"Rebecca Gardner born July 29, 1810 and died January 3, 1894."

In 1894, Levi McMurphy erected the large monument which bears the following inscription:

"Erected to the memory of departed friends by Levi McMurphy."

All the names of the members of the Gardner family are on this memorial stone. Each one lived to a noble old age and the total sum of their combined ages is three hundred ninety-two years. The Gardners were good people, brave, enterprising, honored pioneers of Johnson county. Mr. Gardner and his sister, Miss Rebecca, were widely

known in this county and universally esteemed. There are many men and women still residents of the township, who often shared with them the kindly hospitality of their home, and remember them well for their many generous deeds of kindness.

"Valley View Stock Farm" is the home of the registered Herefords, the largest herd in Johnson county. Mr. McMurphy purchased his first registered male in 1894, "Ben Imadine," and three years later purchased his first registered cow. At the present time he owns one hundred forty head of high grade registered stock, a large number of which are breeding cows. When they are two years of age, Mr. McMurphy breeds them. The imprint of "Ben Imadine's" horns may be seen in the cement walk in front of the McMurphy residence. All the stock sold from the McMurphy place is sold at private sale and Mr. McMurphy will have disposed of all which he desires to sell this year of 1917 by the first of December.

In 1877, Levi McMurphy and Martha M. Hicks were united in marriage at Golconda, Illinois and to them have been born eight children, seven of whom are now living: Mary Alice, who died in infancy; Loy, a prominent farmer and stockman of Post Oak township; Mrs. Pearl McCormack, Warrensburg, Missouri; James, who resides on the home place; J. Henry, a successful farmer of Magnolia, Missouri; William M., Warrensburg, Missouri; Levi, Jr., at home; and Ernest, a highly regarded farmer and stockman of Post Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy are numbered among the most valued and substantial citizens of Johnson county.

W. Emery Scott, the well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, is the son of one of the brave, noble pioneers of Johnson county. He was born in November, 1863 at the Scott homestead in Johnson county. Mr. Scott is one of four children born to his parents, Daniel and Rebecca (Gwyn) Scott, the other three children being daughters. Daniel Scott was a native of Tennessee, who came to Missouri among the first settlers and purchased the farm on which his son, Emery, now resides. He enlisted in the Civil War and served with the Seventh Missouri Infantry. After the war had closed, Mr. Scott returned to his farm in Johnson county and resided there until his death. He was an industrious, capable, successful farmer and stockman, enrolled among the best citizens that ever came to Missouri.

In 1903, W. Emery Scott and Ida McDonald were united in mar-

riage. Mrs. Scott was born and reared in Johnson county. To W. Emery and Ida (McDonald) Scott have been born three children. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have long been held in the highest respect and esteem in this section of the county, where they have scores of friends. Mr. Scott is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he is one of Johnson county's best and most enterprising citizens.

The Scott farm comprises three hundred forty acres of land, practically all of which has been cleared of timber since the Scotts settled in this county. Mr. Scott well recalls the open condition of Johnson county, when he was a youth, when fences were rarely in use and cattle were given free range over the wide prairie. He is engaged in raising cattle and hogs, which though not registered stock are of good grade. He has been deservedly successful in his chosen vocation and is the owner of one of the valuable country places in this part of Missouri.

Ivan J. Kinney, the highly respected and widely-known minister of the Christian church residing on a farm near Warrensburg, was born February 5, 1883 in Guthrie county, Iowa, son of Henry J. and Martha E. (Simpson) Kinney. Henry J. Kinney was born April 11, 1859 in Cedar county, Iowa, a member of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. Mr. Kinney was reared and educated and married in Cedar county, Iowa. His marriage with Miss Martha E. Simpson occurred in 1881 and to them were born four children: Ivan J., of this review; Fred O., Big Sandy, Choteau county, Montana; Nellie L., Big Sandy, Montana; and Edith J., the wife of Mr. Campbell, of Big Sandy, Montana. In 1887, the Kinney family moved from Iowa to Missouri, where they settled in Washington territory. Henry J. Kinney engaged in farming and stock raising and in 1906, on the home place, his death occurred. Mr. Kinney was an honorable, upright, noble-minded citizen, a man of countless friends, who have missed him sadly.

Ivan J. Kinney is a graduate of Olympia High School. He was a student at the University of Washington and of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky. At the latter institution, he completed the Bible course and after preaching two years at Raleigh, Missouri and two years at East Lynne, Missouri, he took postgraduate work in Philip's Bible School, Canton, Ohio. Mr. Kinney spent seven years in obtaining a collegiate education. He is now an ordained pastor of the Christian church and at the present time is minister of the Gunn City, East Lynne, and Prairie View Christian churches. He is deeply interested in agri-

cultural pursuits and much prefers to reside in the country, where he believes he can do more good. His farm comprises one hundred twenty acres of land and on this place he is raising good grade cattle. His stock is not now pure-bred, but he is gradually improving his herd and will in time devote his entire attention in the stock business to raising registered cattle.

Reverend Ivan J. Kinney was united in marriage with Mrs. Alma (Hays) Bigley, of Cass county. Mrs. Kinney's parents are noble pioneers of Cass county, where they settled on land which the father entered from the government immediately after the Civil War. They came from Tennessee and are still living at the homestead, a place embracing five hundred forty acres of land known as "Walnut Valley Stock Farm." Mrs. Kinney's father is widely known throughout Missouri as a prosperous and successful breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. By a former marriage, Mrs. Kinney is the mother of one child, a son, Adrian Bigley. Reverend Kinney and his wife are popular, highly valued, young people, who are doing much good in the world.

Humphrey M. Burford, one of the leading citizens of Post Oak township, a progressive, capable agriculturist, is a member of one of the first families of Johnson county. He was born January 2, 1860 near Centerview, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Williams) Burford, who were united in marriage in 1859 and to whom were born nine children, one son and one daughter dying in infancy and seven are now living, five sons and two daughters. William H. Burford was born August 7, 1832 on his father's plantation near Richmond, Virginia. When a child six years of age he came to Missouri with his parents and they settled on a tract of land in St. Clair county, where William H. was reared and educated. At the age of twenty years, he left Missouri and went to California. This was the time of the excited rush to the gold fields there and Mr. Burford made the trip to California by land, returning by way of Panama. About 1858, he came to Johnson county and settled on a farm near Centerview. He was engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle. In 1859, as has been stated, he was married to Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Wilkenson Williams, a prominent citizen of Johnson county and sheriff of the county for two terms immediately after the Civil War. During the war, the Burford family made a trip to Illinois, but soon returned to Johnson county and located on the Miller place about two miles from Warrensburg.

From the Miller farm, they moved to the Eberts place in Warrensburg township. At one time, William H. Burford was owner of more than two thousand acres of land, practically all of which he lost in the panic of 1873. Just prior to the panic of 1873, W. H. Burford had bought thousands of western cattle, the depreciation in the value of which was partly the cause of his failure. In 1874, he purchased a tract of land in Post Oak township on credit. He was an indomitable character, who knew no failure, and he spent the remainder of his life buying and selling cattle, speculating in hundreds at a time, accumulating a competence, and at the time of his death he was the owner of four hundred ninety acres of valuable farm land in Johnson county and was considered a well-to-do man in this section of the state. In the election of 1896, he was elected to the office of judge of the county court, which position he filled satisfactorily two terms. He was then elected county surveyor of Johnson county and it was during his incumbency that the tragic accident occurred at the railroad crossing on Holden street in Warrensburg, which resulted in the death of William H. Burford and in the loss to the citizenship of Missouri of one of the noblest men of Johnson county.

Humphrey M. Burford was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School in 1881 and 1882. He then attended Spaulding's Business College in 1882 and 1883. March 3, 1887, Mr. Burford was united in marriage with Henrietta A. Rathfon, who was born in Indiana, October 24, 1860. To Humphrey M. and Mrs. Burford has been born one child, a daughter, Beulah L., who is now the wife of J. H. Swearingen and they have two daughters: Alice Nadine and Myrtle D.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Burford moved to a farm in Vernon county, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising. About 1896, they moved to Warrensburg and two years later to Colorado. In the fall of the year of 1899, they returned from Colorado, where they had resided one year, and settled on the farm, which is now widely known as the Rathfon place. One hundred twenty acres comprise this farm and on it Mr. Burford is raising good cattle and hogs, of best grade, and many chickens. Mr. Burford is a firm advocate of the poultry and dairy business as money-making propositions.

For many years, Humphrey M. Burford has been one of the leading citizens of Leeton. He is one of the directors of the company controlling the lumber yard, one of the stockholders in the Farmers Bank

of Leeton, and one of the stockholders in the elevator in Leeton. He is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Leeton. Mrs. Burford is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian church and in their community is an esteemed neighbor and friend.

J. Harvey Swearingen, an enterprising and successful, young farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, was born August 22, 1883 in Highland county, Ohio, son of W. O. Swearingen. The father was born in Ohio. Twenty years ago, he came to Johnson county, Missouri after living in Washington county, Kansas for five years, during a period of successive crop failures. W. O. Swearingen sold his place in Kansas and moved to Missouri, and he has since resided in Johnson county, first on a farm east of Leeton for one year, then on the Wyatt farm one year, and is now residing on the Greer farm.

For eleven years, J. Harvey Swearingen and his brother, J. L., were in partnership, but in 1914, the partnership was dissolved and J. L. Swearingen is now residing on the Don Carlos farm, a place comprising three hundred acres of land, and J. Harvey lives on a farm in Post Oak township which comprises one hundred eighty-five acres. With the exception of fifteen acres of timber land, J. Harvey Swearingen's farm is all under cultivation. His place is well adapted to all crops, one hundred acres of the place being as fine bottom land as can be found anywhere. Mr. Swearingen is engaged in general farming and stock raising. A part of the farm is in grass land and he has a nice herd of good grade cattle, a few of which are dairy cows, as he is in the dairy business to a small extent. Mr. Swearingen owns two splendid bulls, one Jersey and the other Shorthorn. Neither is registered, but one is eligible. At the present time, he has ten acres of his farm in alfalfa and twelve acres in alsike and red clover combined. These patches of crops which are new in this part of the country are on the bottom land and they averaged close to two tons an acre of the former and this season there were one and a half tons of clover harvested to the acre, the best clover crop that Mr. Swearingen has ever had. Alfalfa, as a forage crop, has increased in popularity very rapidly during the past ten years and all up-to-date agriculturists are at least giving it fair trial. It is a deep-feeding plant, makes a good hay crop, and may be used for pasture. From three to six cuttings of alfalfa can be made in one season after the plants have become firmly established, which usually takes three years. The Swearingens are interested in

the poultry business to a great extent. There are three hundred sixty-five hens on the farm and the past season they made an excellent record for themselves. From January 1, 1917 until June 20, 1917 they produced four hundred forty-two dollars and six hundred little chicks. Mr. Swearingen keeps pure-bred cockerels and all his chickens are thus of good strain. The Swearingen farm is well located and nicely improved, all the buildings and fences having been placed on it by Mr. Swearingen himself, since he came to this place. The barn, which was erected in 1911, is an exceptionally fine one. It is 40 x 60 feet in dimensions and constructed of oak, boxed with pine. The timber grew on this farm and the lumber from it was cut and sawed right on the farm.

In 1912, J. Harvey Swearingen was united in marriage with Beulah L. Burford, daughter of H. M. Burford, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To J. Harvey and Beulah L. (Burford) Swearingen have been born two children, both daughters: Nadine, who was born November 22, 1914; and Myrtle D., who was born September 16, 1916. Mr. Swearingen is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being affiliated with the Leeton lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen are excellent and estimable, young people, worthy of the greatest success in life.

Charles A. Baker, a prominent and highly respected stockman and one of the leading citizens of Post Oak township, is of German descent. He was born March 20, 1864 in Jersey county, Illinois, son of Joseph and Johannah Baker, both of whom were born in Germany. Joseph Baker emigrated from the fatherland nearly sixty-seven years ago and came to America, where he located in Illinois and was united in marriage with Johannah Algos, who came to the United States with her parents, when she was about sixteen years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker were born six children, four sons and two daughters. Both the father and mother are now deceased.

When a young man, Charles A. Baker came with his parents to Missouri forty-five years ago and they settled on a farm in Johnson county. In 1894 Mr. Baker and Ida May Helpfrey were united in marriage and to them were born the following children: Irene, Augusta, Porter W., Harry A., and Ida Charlene. At the time of their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Baker came to the farm, where they now reside and with the exception of nine years, when they lived in the city of Leeton, this place has been their home ever since. In the spring of 1916, the

Bakers moved back to the farm. During his residence in Leeton, Mr. Baker was engaged in buying and selling stock in which work he was very successful. He has handled hundreds of heads of cattle and hogs.

The Baker farm comprises three hundred eleven acres of land, well located and all in one tract. Mr. Baker is at the present time rebuilding the different farm buildings and he has in the last year remodeled the residence, making it an attractive, comfortable home. When his work is completed, he will have one of the beautiful country places in this section of the state. Formerly, Mr. Baker raised pure-bred stock exclusively, but at the present time he has not so limited his herds of cattle and hogs. He has, at the time of this writing, seven or eight hundred head of hogs. He devotes most of his attention to stock raising, in which vocation he has been remarkably successful.

Besides his country home, Charles A. Baker is owner of stock in both banks in Leeton. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Baker has always taken a keen and active interest in all movements, which have for their object the betterment of the community and he and Mrs. Baker are numbered among the county's best and most valued citizens.

Elbert S. James, a progressive and successful farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, was born March 8, 1873 in Webster county, Missouri. He is a son of Calvin L. and Sarah M. (Stone) James, who were united in marriage in 1870 and to whom were born four children, three now living: Elbert S., of this review; Nellie; and Bertie, who is now the wife of Silas Shannon. Calvin L. James was born July 6, 1833 on the James farm in Post Oak township, where he was reared to manhood. He then went to Webster county, which was his home for twenty years and there his death occurred in 1887. Sarah M. (Stone) James was born and reared in Post Oak township. She is a sister of the well-known Stone brothers. She is now living, her home being two and a half miles east of Chilhowee, Missouri.

Since 1890, Elbert S. James has been residing on the farm which is his present home. This place embraces two hundred twenty acres of land and on it Mr. James is raising large herds of high grade sheep, hogs, and cattle. At the present time, he has one hundred twenty head of Shropshire sheep, seventy-three lambs, and one hundred fifty head of Poland China hogs. Mr. James has been engaged in the sheep indus-

try for ten years and besides has annually put on the market from one hundred forty to one hundred fifty head of hogs and many cattle. He raises white face cattle almost exclusively. The James farm is one of the best improved places in Post Oak township. The residence is an imposing structure of two stories and the farm buildings, of which there are many, are all in splendid repair. Mr. James takes much pride in keeping his place in first-class condition and he should be highly commended upon the taste, care and attention which his beautiful country home bespeaks.

September 29, 1915, Elbert S. James and Maudie E. Fultz were united in marriage. Mrs. James is a daughter of W. H. Fultz, of Johnson county. Both Mr. and Mrs. James are widely known and esteemed in Johnson county, where they are enrolled among the county's most valued and substantial citizens.

James M. Mohler, a well-read, successful farmer of Post Oak township, was born in Covington, Ohio, March 19, 1870, but has been a resident of Johnson county, Missouri for the past thirty-six years, during which time he has been closely identified with the social and religious life of the community in which he resides. He is a son, one of seven children born to Martin S. and Elizabeth (Mikesell) Mohler, both of whom were natives of the old "Buckeye State." Martin Mohler was born in Covington, Ohio in 1845 and migrated to Johnson county, Missouri in 1881, where he purchased the farm known as the Jones Brothers' place and there reared to maturity a family of three children, four died before grown. Mrs. Elizabeth Mohler was also born in Ohio and she and Martin S. Mohler were united in marriage at Covington, Ohio.

James M. Mohler, subject of this review, was educated in McPherson College, a Dunkard or Brethren institution of learning which he attended for a period of three years. This school is widely attended by young men and women of Dunkard persuasion and draws students from more than eleven states of the Union. For the past three years, Mr. Mohler has filled the important post of trustee of the college.

Mr. Mohler was united in marriage with Ida May Wampler in 1895. Ida May (Wampler) Mohler was born and reared in Johnson county, Missouri on a farm near the town of Knob Noster. The following children have been born of this marriage, namely: Ruth, Elizabeth, and Salome. Mr. Mohler has always been a farmer and, immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mohler settled on the farm

of eighty acres which they own and cultivate successfully in Post Oak township.

Mr. Mohler is one of the leaders in the religious life of Johnson county and has taken a very active and important part in the work of the church in the belief of which he was reared. At the present time he is serving as elder of the Brethren or Dunkard church at Leeton, Missouri, and has been a member of the General Sunday School Board of this denomination for the past five years. This board is the governing body which has charge of all the Sunday Schools of the Dunkard faith in the United States and elsewhere. Before taking this position, Mr. Mohler was a member of the Advisory Board of the Brethren Sunday Schools for a period of six years.

Walter S. Harwood, widely-known horseman of Post Oak township and Confederate veteran, is a son of an old Missouri pioneer who settled in St. Louis when this now great city was a French hamlet of but a few hundred souls. Mr. Harwood was born in St. Louis, June 14, 1837, son of Walter B. and Martha (Kahelan) Harwood, both of whom were born in Virginia, the latter in the city of Richmond. Both parents came to Missouri before their marriage. Mrs. Harwood, the subject's mother, made her home with a family named Linden. She also became well acquainted with a family named McKnight and later one of her daughters married a son of this family. The McKnights were prominently identified with the early history of St. Louis, members of the family having been engaged in business there for many years, and were the founders of the famous old Planters' Hotel which for many years was the most noted hostelry of the entire Southwest. Walter B. Harwood located in St. Louis as early as 1818 at a time when the future great city was a little hamlet strung out along the banks of the mighty Mississippi. His son, Walter S. Harwood, subject of this review, can recall that the site of the Union Station was all meadow and during his boyhood days he cut hay on the spot and hauled many loads of hay from the very site of the depot. Walter B. Harwood died in the year 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harwood were parents of the following children: Robert B., who served as county clerk of Johnson county and is now deceased; Samuel S., who died when a young man; Walter S., subject of this review; Dr. N. S., who died at Monroe City, Missouri in 1917; O. B., former resident of Johnson county, now deceased; Elizabeth Page, who died at the age of nineteen years; Mrs.

Martha Lakelan, of St. Louis, Missouri; C. J., who lives on the old home place at Kirkwood, Missouri; and Eleanor A., who lives in St. Louis. The mother of these children died at St. Louis in 1896.

Walter S. Harwood enlisted in the Confederate service when twenty-three years of age, and served throughout the Civil War. Two other brothers, Robert and O. B., also served in the Confederate army. Mr. Harwood was a member of the famous Fourth Missouri Cavalry and was captured at one time and interned in the military prison at St. Louis and was held there until his exchange. His imprisonment was shortened to two weeks because of the ruse which he performed in trading names with a fellow prisoner who did not wish to be exchanged. During his term of service in the Confederate army, Mr. Harwood was elected an officer of his company but resigned the position, preferring to serve in the ranks. He took part in the battle of Knoxville, Tennessee, and fought with the armies of Generals Marmaduke and Price throughout Missouri and Arkansas. His command were continually making raids into the enemy's land and were constantly on the move. He was finally mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, after a strenuous period of active service in Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, during which he endured many hardships and many times was on the verge of starvation, it being necessary for the soldiers of his command to subsist by securing provisions in the country they raided. Prior to his enlistment in the service, Mr. Harwood spent a year in Texas when twenty years old.

After the close of the Civil War, he and his two brothers farmed on the old home place for two years and then divided the property and came to Johnson county. His two brothers came to Johnson county and located here. Mr. Harwood lived in the neighborhood of St. Louis until 1884 and he then came to Johnson county and bought the place where he now resides in Post Oak township. This is a well-improved farm of four hundred acres, all the improvements on the place having been placed there by Mr. Harwood since he became the owner of the land. During the many years in which he has been a resident of this county, Mr. Harwood has achieved a considerable reputation as a breeder of thoroughbred draft and trotting horses. He has always been a lover of good horseflesh.

Mr. Harwood was united in marriage with Josephine Michels of St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1870. To this union have been born

the following children: Mrs. Nettie Foster, Greeley, Colorado; Josephine; Mrs. Lillian Caldwell, of Johnson county; Ida, who died January 12, 1907; Walter, deceased; Robert, at home with his parents; Mrs. Anna M. Smith, of Oklahoma.

During the four score years which have passed since he first saw the light of day, this octogenarian has seen many great changes for the better in his native state. He has witnessed the growth of great cities; has seen the coming of the railroads; the transformation of an unpeopled wilderness to a land of beautiful towns, cities, and fertile farms. He has taken part in the creating of a great commonwealth. He has witnessed the building of highways where there were nothing but trails across the country. Once, he took up arms in defense of the land which gave him birth and fought for what he rightly deemed to be just. He has seen a great nation arise, has seen states welded together, and again plunged into war, a World War fought in behalf of the principles of liberty and justice for which this nation stands. Should his country again need him, Walter S. Harwood stands ready once more to shoulder a gun and to assist the Union in preserving the liberties of mankind.

August Wolf, capable and enterprising farmer of Madison township, was born on the farm where he is now residing, August 28, 1879, a son of Ernest and Anna (Lang) Wolf both of whom were born in Germany. Ernest Wolf was born in 1830, was reared to young manhood in Germany and served in the Prussian army as required by the exacting military laws of his native country. He learned the trade of millwright. Shortly after he had served his term in the army he left Germany and came to America to find the freedom which had been denied him in his native land. The enforced years of military training, the submission to the Prussian yoke of militarism, which even then was beginning to dominate Germany and render her people mere automatons, so ground into his soul that Ernest Wolf was imbued with a hatred of Prussianism and longed, while undergoing military service, to get away from it all to a land which was not infested with arbitrary, arrogantly brutal officers. This hatred of all things Prussian never left this independent, sturdy German-born American and he never ceased to avow his hatred of the system which had taken toll of his young life. He first settled in St. Louis, Missouri and was employed as a car repairer at a wage of ninety dollars per month. During the

Civil War, he entered the Union service as a member of the Home Guards and thus showed his loyalty and love for his adopted country. Ernest Wolf was thrifty and was ever looking forward to the time when he could own a piece of land which would be all his own. He saved his earnings as he was able and after the war was ended he came to Johnson county. After a residence in Holden of but a few years, he purchased a farm near the city and during the remaining years of his life developed his fine farm to the utmost. Mr. Wolf was very successful as a farmer and stockman and became fairly well-to-do. He was a man of good habits, very industrious, and was blessed with excellent health up to the time of his illness which culminated in his death April 12, 1915 at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wolf were parents of these children besides the subject of this review: Mrs. Johanna Zinn, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Fredericka Sheer, deceased; Fred, died in infancy; Ernest, Jr., Holden, Missouri; Louis, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; Mrs. Bertha Coy, Madison township; Henry, Kansas City; Edward, Gary, Nebraska; Mrs. Lizzie Donelson; Annie, at home; Laura; and Charley, who was killed in a wreck on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Ernest Wolf was born in Hanover, Germany, February 11, 1830. He died at his home April 12, 1915, at 2 P. M. He came to St. Louis in 1855, went to work for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and continued in its service until 1855. He moved to Holden in 1871 and bought the farm on which he lived since, one mile west of Holden. He is mourned by his wife, five sons, and five daughters. The remains were temporarily deposited in the Steele vault. Owing to the dangerous illness of his wife and daughter, it was thought best to defer any funeral services at this time. Mr. Wolf was in his eighty-sixth year and up to the last few weeks was able to be up and about the house. He bought a very impoverished piece of land in 1871 and developed it into one of the best dairy farms in the county. He stocked his farm with Holstein cattle and made a success. He was an energetic, good man, a good friend and neighbor. Like a shock of grain, fully ripe, he is garnered into the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

August Wolf was reared to maturity on the home place near Holden and is farming one hundred eighty-one acres of fine land and operating a dairy in connection. In addition to general farming and

dairying, he raises a considerable number of hogs each year. Mr. Wolf is following in his father's footsteps as a tiller of the soil and is making a decided success of his life work. He is a member and a deacon of the Baptist church and is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Daughters of Rebekah.

Dr. John T. Anderson, a leading medical practitioner of Johnson county, who has practiced continuously in Post Oak township for the past twenty-seven years, is a native son of Missouri and is descended from one of the oldest pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born in Henry county, Missouri, November 21, 1869, son of Andrew J. and Mary A. (Swift) Anderson, who were well-known and highly respected residents of Henry county for many years. Andrew J. Anderson, the father, was born in Johnson county on a farm north of Warrensburg in 1844 and was a son of John Anderson who was born in Virginia in 1795, son of John Anderson, "My Jo John," of whom the poet, Burns, sang. The grandfather of Dr. Anderson migrated to Johnson county, Missouri in the early twenties, about 1825, and entered government land, developing a farm which is now owned by Judge Wood. In the year 1850, he left his first homestead and moved to a farm south of Cornelia. He reared a family of eleven children, of whom Andrew J. Anderson was the youngest. During the Civil War, the elder Anderson was a captain in the Home Guards and commanded the company of which Andrew J. was a member. Andrew J. Anderson attended the early "subscription schools" in Johnson county and was taught by the noted "Bill" Stewart who was afterward killed by Judge Burford. He accompanied his parents to Henry county and in 1882 was united in marriage with Mary A. Swift, who was born and reared in Henry county, whither her parents had removed from Lonejack. Her father, Shelby Swift, was a miller and operated a mill, known as the Swift Mill, in Henry county. Mr. and Mrs. Swift died of typhoid fever when the mother of Dr. Anderson was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were married in 1868. Mrs. Sharp is Dr. Anderson's only living sister and their mother, Mrs. Anderson, resides with her. Andrew J. Anderson died in 1898, after an active and industrious life as a farmer and stockman.

Dr. Anderson received his early education in the public school at Hummingdale, Missouri and began the study of medicine when six-

teen years old in the office of Dr. E. C. Royston, of Henry county, with whom he studied for two years. He also studied for a short time with Dr. H. E. Pitcher, of Chilhowee. When but nineteen years of age, Dr. Anderson entered the old Missouri Medical College which is now incorporated as the Medical Department of Washington University. This was the first medical school established in the state of Missouri. Dr. Anderson graduated from this institution in 1889 and after one year's practice at Blairstown he entered the office of Dr. Ward in Post Oak township and practiced with Dr. Ward for nine years. Since that time he has practiced on his own account very successfully. He moved to his present place of residence in 1891 and has enjoyed a remunerative, continuous practice for twenty-seven years. During this time he has made a host of warm, steadfast friends and has established himself as one of the ranking physicians in this section of Missouri.

Dr. Anderson was married to Minnie D. Carr, of Shawnee Mound, Henry county, June 21, 1893. To this union have been born two very interesting children: Beulah W., who is a graduate of Forest Park University at St. Louis and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Missouri University in 1916, and during the past year has been head of the English Department of Forest Park University; and John Galen, the second child, is a graduate of the Missouri Military School located at Mexico, Missouri, studied one year at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and was enrolled as a dental student at Washington University when he enlisted as a member of Hospital Unit Number 21, for duty in France among the wounded soldiers of the allies. Mrs. Minnie D. (Carr) Anderson is a daughter of Thomas J. Carr, a miller of Henry county, and Martha R. (Howerton) Carr, and a granddaughter of Judge Richard Carr, who was one of the early pioneers of Lafayette county and served as judge of the county court for several terms.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson are well-educated, refined, likable people, who take a keen interest in the affairs of the world and are highly esteemed for their usefulness to humanity. Mrs. Minnie Anderson is a graduate of the Baptist Female College of Lexington, Missouri; studied at the Warrensburg Normal and at the Bayard Female College, Clinton, Missouri. She won a medal for excellence in art at the Baptist Female College of Lexington. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Christian church. Dr. Anderson is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Johnson County, the Missouri State,

and the American Medical Associations; and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of Washington, D. C.

Otto Hilke, substantial retired farmer of Holden, Missouri, had very little of this world's goods when he left Geramny fifty-eight years ago to seek a home and fortune in this land of opportunity. His worldly possessions were but a few cents and he owed his passage money, but he was endowed with a good mind, strong body, and a willingness to work hard in order that he might realize his ambitions. Opportunities were here in this new country in plenty and he would be unhampered with the governmental and cast restrictions which prevail in his native land to this day. Here, Otto Hilke found that one man is as good as another, that the only standard of measurement by which the worth of citizens is gauged includes ability to do things, honesty, integrity, and individual worth. He found a way to surmount the difficulties which beset a poor man's way and, during the thirty-six years which he has spent in Johnson county, he has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to keep him and his in comfort for the remainder of their days.

Otto Hilke was born in Germany September 29, 1844. He immigrated to America in 1859 and located in Iowa and, in 1864, in St. Louis where he was employed as laborer and resided on Broadway and Fifth Avenue. When he came to Johnson county in 1881, he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Columbus township, later added ninety-eight acres to his holdings, and engaged extensively in stock raising. Mr. Hilke's theory of successful farming on Johnson county land, followed by the most successful agriculturists of the county, calls for less plowing and more live-stock,—a method of farming which restores worn-out land to a better condition of fertility and conserves the soil to a greater degree than intensive cultivation. During Mr. Hilke's career in this county he has accumulated considerable property and is owner of the old Cockrell farm, whereon Senator Cockrell was born. For a number of years Mr. Hilke specialized in the raising of thoroughbred Hereford cattle and was very successful in this important branch of animal husbandry. For some time, he also bred Short-horn cattle. Mr. Hilke concluded to retire from the active labors of the farm in 1911 by reason of advancing age and he moved to a comfortable home in Holden.

Otto Hilke was married in 1891 to Wilhelmina Roth, of Franklin

county, Missouri, who was born near Versailles, Missouri. Mrs. Hilke resided in St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hilke have two children: Matthias, who resides on the home farm and is a successful farmer; and John, who resides on the old Cockrell farm, which was purchased by his father.

Mr. Hilke is a Democrat in his political belief. He always took an active and influential part in local civic affairs in Columbus township and has served as school director and road commissioner. He was the most influential factor in the building of the Blackwater or St. John the Baptist Catholic church, a mission of the Holden Catholic church, with which Mr. Hilke is now affiliated. Mr. Hilke is highly respected in his home community and is one of the useful and valued citizens of Johnson county.

Jacob Ayres, a well-known pioneer citizen of Johnson county, has long been classed with the most successful farmers and stockmen of Post Oak township. Mr. Ayres was born July 27, 1830 at Plainfield, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, a son of Oliver and Hettie (Corell) Ayres, both of whom were members of prominent and highly respected colonial families of New Jersey. There, on the old family estate, Jacob Ayres grew to manhood. Actuated by a desire to make his own way in the world and to own a home of his own, Mr. Ayres left New Jersey when he was thirty years of age and came West to try his fortune in the forests and on the prairies of Missouri. He arrived in Warrensburg in May, 1860. Mr. Ayres was at that time engaged in the lighting-rod business, but within a few years after his coming to Warrensburg he purchased a farm in Johnson county and began farming and stock raising, which pursuits he has followed continuously since.

September 24, 1860, the marriage of Jacob Ayres and Mary Jane Marr, daughter of Daniel Marr, a leading pioneer of Johnson county, was solemnized and to this union were born two children, both daughters, both of whom are now deceased: Delia, who married Jerome Sammons and after his death, which occurred about twenty years after marriage, she married James Quarrels Watchman, of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Julia M., the wife of George LaCoque, of Iowa. Mrs. LaCoque died in 1901. The mother of Delia and Julia died in 1870. March 11, 1872, Jacob Ayres and Mrs. Hettie (Medley) Freeman were united in marriage and to them have been born five children: Oliver, Jr., who is married and is now residing in Emmett, Idaho;

Lena, the wife of Charles Webster, residing in Bates county, Missouri; Rebecca, the wife of George Granger, residing on a farm nine miles from Warrensburg; Viola, the wife of E. T. Houts and they reside on a farm one and a half miles northwest of Warrensburg; and Jacob Randolph, Jr., who married Elsie Phillips and they reside on the home place with his parents.

During the Civil War, Jacob Ayres, the subject of this sketch, served for nine months in the Federal army under Capt. M. U. Foster. Mr. Ayres was in the thick of the two battles fought at Lexington and he took an active part in several other important engagements and skirmishes. Prior to the war, Mr. Ayres had purchased sixty acres of land in Johnson county and was engaged in farming and stock raising. He paid fifteen dollars an acre for this tract of land and in 1868 sold it for twenty dollars an acre. He then purchased a tract of sixty acres located in Chilhowee township for which he paid fifteen dollars an acre, and upon this farm resided eight years and then sold it to Silas Cully, about 1870, for twenty dollars an acre. In 1887, Mr. Ayres bought his present country place, a farm comprising ninety acres of valuable land located in Post Oak township for which he paid twelve dollars an acre. This farm has been constantly growing in value during the past thirty years and is now one of the fine country homes in Post Oak township.

Jacob Ayres has overcome a multitude of discouraging obstacles that have beset his path since coming to Missouri fifty-seven years ago. He has by well-directed energy and constant industry acquired a sufficiency of material wealth to place him in comfortable and comparatively independent circumstances. Jacob Ayres knows full well the meaning of the term "honest toil" and what is involved in the Scriptural injunction to earn one's bread "by the sweat of the brow." Too rapidly the ranks of the brave pioneers are thinning and it is only fitting and proper that those of "the old guard" whom we are glad to still have with us, should have their meed of praise and full share of honor ere they, too, join the noble band who have gone on before. Honored and respected by all, Jacob Ayres is enrolled among the county's most valued citizens. He has been a worthy member of the Providence Baptist church during the entire period of his residence in Johnson county, though he was clerk of the Cornelia Baptist church for ten years. Politically, Mr. Ayres is a stanch, life-long Republican.

Samuel Dudley Boosinger, a progressive, capable farmer and stockman of Simpson township, ranks with the best citizens and most substantial men of Johnson county. Mr. Boosinger was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, February 27, 1861, a son of H. F. and Ellen (Blake) Boosinger, who were the parents of five children: Oscar, Emma, Annie, Kate, and Samuel Dudley, three of whom are now residing in Johnson county, namely: Emma, the wife of Walter Willard, of Warrensburg; Kate, the wife of Jefferson Coffman, of Columbus; and Samuel Dudley, the subject of this review. H. F. Boosinger came to Missouri from Illinois in the autumn of 1868, bringing his wife and children to reside on a farm located four miles northeast of Warrensburg. For nearly forty years, H. F. Boosinger was a chore farmer in Johnson county and during that time was for ten or twelve years in charge of a place comprising nearly two hundred acres of land. He retired from active farm work in 1910 and is now making his home with his daughter, Kate, near Columbus, Missouri.

The schools in Johnson county were few and of indifferent quality, when Samuel D. Boosinger was a boy, and his early education was limited. He did not attend school after he was fifteen years of age and when he was eighteen years old, Mr. Boosinger began to be self-supporting and was married. He was in early manhood employed on the different farms in the neighborhood, as a renter. About 1882, he purchased seventy acres of land in Warrensburg township, a tract for which he paid thirty dollars an acre and after five or six years sold it for thirty-five dollars an acre. Mr. Boosinger then went to Oklahoma, where he remained twelve years, returning to Johnson county in 1904. At that time, he purchased his present country home in Simpson township, a farm comprising one hundred thirty-four acres originally, for which he paid fifty-two hundred dollars, and to which he has added since a forty-acre tract, located two miles north of his first purchase, which cost him twenty-six hundred dollars. The place on which he resides is a part of the old William G. Parman homestead, land entered by him from the government for twelve and a half cents an acre. The house, which is part log, that was built by William G. Parman is still standing and it is said to be the oldest house now in Simpson township. Mr. Boosinger has practically all the farm in grass and he is specializing in stock raising. At the time of this writing, in 1917, he has a

herd of fifty or more Shorthorn cattle, which have been pronounced by well-informed stockmen to be very fine stock.

December 21, 1879, the marriage of Samuel Dudley Boosinger and Alice Parman, daughter of William G. Parman, was solemnized and to this union have been born seven children, all of whom are now living: Arthur D., born November 15, 1880; Beulah Pearl, born November 15, 1887, married John Snow, and they reside at Lamonte, Missouri; Davis Earl, born January 2, 1889, married Effie Browning, and they reside on a farm in Montserrat township; William H., born February 20, 1899; Robert O., born January 6, 1901; Daisy Nell, born January 1, 1904; and Teddy Alfred, born June 4, 1906.

Politically, Mr. Boosinger is affiliated with the Republican party and, though he is intensely interested in public affairs, he has never aspired to official preferment, preferring the life of the quiet, peaceable tiller of the soil to that of office-seeker. Samuel D. Boosinger has always been a worker and the key notes to his success are persistent application, indomitable perseverance, and unquestioned integrity. He and Mrs. Boosinger not only possess the highest esteem of their neighbors, but they are widely known and respected throughout Johnson county.

S. F. Belt, an industrious enterprising farmer and stockman of Simpson township, is one of Johnson county's best and most public-spirited citizens, an agriculturist of more than local reputation. Mr. Belt was born in Clay county, Missouri, September 10, 1863, a member of a pioneer family, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1857. He remained with his parents thirty-eight years and then left the homestead and came to Johnson county.

In 1906, S. F. Belt moved from his old home to a farm in Johnson county, a place comprising originally one hundred acres, which he purchased from Mrs. Foster, to which he has since added, and it now is a tract of two hundred forty-four adjoining acres of land. Mr. Belt has rebuilt the residence, erected a barn, added a chicken-house, sheds, and all the other improvements now on the farm. He is engaged in both general farming and stock raising and is well pleased with the success he has had and the progress he has made since coming to Johnson county. He handles only a good grade of stock and at the time of this writing, in 1917, has forty head of cattle, fifty head of hogs, twelve head of horses and mules. In 1915, he bred, raised, and sold one hun-

dred sixty-five head of hogs. The Belt farm is unanimously conceded to be one of the finest farms in the township.

December 10, 1884 the marriage of S. F. Belt and Lottie Belt was solemnized in Carroll county, Missouri. To this union have been born four children, three of whom are now living: Joseph E., who is employed as bookkeeper at the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg; Homer L. and Eugene P., at home with their parents. Mrs. Belt is a valued member and earnest, consistent worker of the Hazel Hill Christian church. Mr. Belt is a staunch Democrat but he has never wished or sought political preferment.

S. F. Belt has been a resident of Johnson county but eleven years, yet even now his place among those of highest standing in the county is assured. From the first, Mr. Belt has taken a keen interest in promoting the material interests of his chosen township. His country place is a model of neatness and thrift, the improvements up-to-date and well kept, the drainage as nearly perfect as it can be made, and an air of prosperity seems to pervade the entire farm. Mr. Belt is a worker, and his name for honesty and integrity stands high in business circles. It has been said of him that, "S. F. Belt's word is as good as a government bond." He and Mrs. Belt are highly respected in their community and they have a host of friends in Johnson county.

E. A. Eldredge, a prominent, young agriculturist of Madison township, is a native of Cooper county, Missouri. Mr. Eldredge was born in 1878, a son of James, Sr. and Eliza (Hawkins) Eldredge. James Eldredge, Sr. was a native of Rhode Island. He located in Cooper county, Missouri several years prior to the Civil War. During that conflict, he enlisted and served with the Southern army for almost the whole of the war period of four years. Mr. Eldredge was a sailor previous to his coming West. After the war ended and he returned to Missouri to reside permanently, he became interested in farming and stock raising, which pursuits he followed in Cooper and Johnson counties the remainder of his life. To James and Eliza (Hawkins) Eldredge were born the following children: Mrs. Sarah Porter, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. May Boggs, who resides in the vicinity of Holden Missouri; Henry, who died in 1911; James, who resides on the home place near Holden, Missouri; and E. A., the subject of this review. The Eldredges moved to Johnson county from Cooper county in 1881 and for the past quarter century the name Eldredge has been inseparably

connected with the growth and development of Madison township. James Eldredge, Sr. was an industrious, enterprising citizen, who had the welfare of his community at heart, a man intensely interested in better things and in aiding his fellowmen improve their environment. His death in 1912 has been deeply felt and greatly lamented in Johnson county. Mrs. Eldredge is now making her home in Holden, Missouri.

When three years of age, E. A. Eldredge came to Johnson county with his parents and for the past thirty-six years this county has been his home. Mr. Eldredge has always resided near Holden, Missouri. He was reared and educated in Madison township and twenty years ago began life for himself, following the vocation of farming. In the spring of 1912, Mr. Eldredge moved to the farm which is now his home, a place he had purchased in 1910. The Eldredge farm comprises one hundred eighty acres of valuable land in Madison township.

E. A. Eldredge was married in January, 1912 to Myrtle Merritt, of Holden. They have one son, Lewis, aged two years. Mr. Eldredge is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and he is a worthy member of the Christian church. Politically, he is independent.

F. A. McWethy, president of the Johnson County Live-Stock Association, is one of the most progressive and best-known agriculturists of Johnson county. He is a native of Ohio and though Mr. McWethy is still a young man he has been a resident of six different states at different times during the past forty-five years. He was born January 10, 1872 at Kirtland in Lake county, Ohio and when he was yet a child, two years of age, his parents moved to Westfield, New York, where they resided until the son, F. A., was a lad seven years of age and then the family returned to Kirtland, Ohio. A few years later, the McWethys again left Ohio and this time came West. They located in Ness county, Kansas and remained there until the time of the opening of Oklahoma for settlement, in 1889, when they went to that part of the country and located on a tract of land in Kingfisher county. One year after the McWethys moved to Oklahoma, Mrs. McWethy, mother of F. A., the subject of this review, died, leaving the son, then a young man eighteen years of age, motherless. F. A. McWethy has one sister living: Mrs. George M. Hiles, of San Antonio, Texas. The father died August 28, 1913.

Mr. McWethy, whose name introduces this sketch, was a resident

of Oklahoma for seven years. In that state, F. A. McWethy and Ora Brower were united in marriage. The McWethys have two children: A. C. Brower, Independence, Missouri; and Floy May, who was born December 12, 1900 and is at home with her parents. Two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McWethy went to Boulder county, Colorado to make their future home and after a brief residence near Longmont, came to Missouri and located at Clarksdale, residing there for three years, coming thence to Johnson county and settling on the farm, which is now their present home, after one year spent on half the Allison place located south of Holden. Mr. McWethy purchased the Allison land for thirty-five dollars an acre and sold it twelve months later for fifty-five dollars an acre. He then bought his fine country place and since acquiring the ownership of this farm has been constantly at work improving it. The residence is a pleasant, attractive home, a well-built structure, modern throughout. The father of F. A. McWethy died here. He had made his home with his son the last three years of his life.

At the time of this writing, in 1917, F. A. McWethy is president of the Johnson County Live-Stock Association. He has a state-wide reputation is a successful stockman and breeder. Mr. McWethy is specializing in registered Shorthorns and he has at this time a large herd of exceptionally high grade cattle on the farm. He is a valued member of the Yeomen and a consistent and worthy Christian gentleman, a member of the Latter Day Saints church of Holden, Missouri and the superintendent of the Holden Stake Sunday School Association of this denomination. Mr. McWethy is a man of high ideals and possessor of a keen sense of honor and justice, a citizen whose word is as good as any Liberty bond. The McWethy family is highly regarded among the best families of this section of the state.

Simeon Thomas Lewis, the oldest resident of Holden, Missouri, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, and one of the brave veterans of the Confederacy, is a native of Kentucky. Mr. Lewis was born in 1836 in Munfordville, Hart county, Kentucky, a son of S. C. Lewis who was one of the first settlers in Pettis county, Missouri. The elder Lewis came to Missouri in 1850 with his family. The Lewis family were with a train of emigrants from Kentucky, a train composed of six different families that came West in emigrant wagons. The families separated after reaching Missouri and some settled in Pettis county, others in Jackson and Clay counties. S. C. Lewis was the father of the follow-

ing children: S. Thomas, the subject of this review; William H., Lees Summit, Missouri; Mary, who is married and resides at Rich Hill, Missouri; John, Schell City, Missouri; Jennie, now Mrs. Fulkerson, Garden City, Missouri; and Fannie, who is now Mrs. Pullon and is living on the old home place in Bates county near Altona, Missouri. Mr. Lewis remained in Pettis county several years and then moved to Bates county on the farm where his youngest daughter, Fannie, is now residing and there he spent the remainder of his life.

S. Thomas Lewis was reared and educated in Warren and Barren counties, Kentucky. He was a youth fourteen years of age, when his parents moved West with their family, and after coming to this state attended the olden time "subscription school" for a few months. S. T. Lewis enlisted in the Civil War, serving first under General Price, in the Windsor Guards in February, 1862. Mr. Lewis was transferred to the Second Missouri Infantry and for some time served under General Burbrage and then under Maj. Francis M. Cockrell. Twice in battle, Mr. Lewis was severely and dangerously wounded. He took a prominent part in the struggle at Baker's creek. While recuperating from his wounds, he did post duty and then served as hospital warden. He was at Vicksburg during the siege and at the time of its capture on July 4, 1863. At the close of the year 1862 Vicksburg and Port Hudson were the only Confederate fortresses on the Mississippi and after months of unsuccessful maneuvering, General Grant brilliantly executed a bold plan of separating Pemberton and Johnston, driving Pemberton into Vicksburg and compelling Johnston to retreat. Grant laid siege to the city on May 19 and in the days which followed provisions became so scarce that rats and mule-flesh were used for food. Flour sold for one thousand dollars a barrel, in Confederate money. For seven weeks the inhabitants endured untold suffering in the caves which were dug in the banks and then Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg and thirty-two thousand men. Months later, Mr. Lewis obtained a furlough at Shreveport, Louisiana and from there went to Texas, returning after a brief absence to Shreveport, where he was in active hospital service at the time the war closed in 1865.

August 2, 1865 S. Thomas Lewis and Miss Ballard, daughter of B. D. Ballard, of South Carolina, were united in marriage at Greenwood in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Lewis was Smith and she was a native of Alabama. Both parents

of Mrs. S. Thomas Lewis died in the South many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born eight children, six are now living: Robert, Chicago, Illinois; E. E., a prominent poultryman of Johnson county, proprietor of the "Holden Egg Farm," Holden, Missouri; Mary, who is married and is now residing in Chicago, Illinois; Louise, Los Angeles, California; Gertrude, now Mrs. Swartz, of Detroit, Michigan; and Albert, who lives in Kansas. Linnie and Frank both died after they were grown and married. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came to Missouri and for a few months were located in Pettis county, then in Bates county, and finally settled in Holden, Missouri. They have always resided in the house in which they now live since they came to this city to make their home. Mr. Lewis is a cabinet maker by trade and he has followed building and contracting all his mature life. The first two houses built where Sedalia is now located were erected by S. T. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis is independent in politics. He is intensely interested in public issues and takes an active part in political affairs, but he has invariably voted for the man and not the party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is the oldest member of this fraternal order in the state of Missouri. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1871. Mr. Lewis is one of the most valued members of the camp of Veterans of the Confederacy in Johnson county and he belongs to the Baptist church, of which he is an earnest and beloved worker.

E. E. Lewis, the widely-known owner and manager of the "Holden Egg Farm" located near Holden, Missouri, is one of the enterprising, successful citizens of this county. Mr. Lewis is a Johnson county boy, a member of an old, established pioneer family of Missouri. He was born September 11, 1867, in Holden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Thomas Lewis, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The father is now living in Holden and is perhaps the oldest citizen in this city.

In the public schools of Holden, Missouri, E. E. Lewis obtained his primary education. At the age of fifteen years, he had mastered the barber's trade and for six years was engaged in following his trade. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, to work as barber in that city and when he had been there but a short time he became interested in street car work and abandoned his trade and for ten years was employed by

the city traction company on the street cars in Chicago. For twelve years, Mr. Lewis was employed as yardmaster by the A. T. & S. F. Railway Company. He then resigned his position and moved from Chicago to Holden, Missouri, where he has since resided. Mr. Lewis entered the poultry business at Holden and at first engaged in it on a very small scale but gradually increased the business until he is now recognized as the leading poultryman of Johnson county.

During his residence in Chicago, E. E. Lewis and Isabel Adams, of Chicago, were united in marriage. Mrs. Lewis takes a deep interest in Mr. Lewis' work and she has been an enthusiastic assistant and constant source of inspiration. Mr. Lewis has made a scientific study of the poultry industry and of the Single Comb White Leghorns in particular. Several years ago, he conceived the idea of the "Holden Egg Farm," a poultry farm which in time should "stand for Leghorn supremacy" and where would be demonstrated that the raising and breeding of pure-bred fowl is a profitable occupation. How well E. E. Lewis has succeeded in putting his idea into actual and practical use and how bountifully his efforts have been recompensed is proven by the fact that he has pleased, well-satisfied customers in all parts of the United States and that the business of the "Holden Egg Farm" has been constantly increasing for the past twenty years.

Although people are awakening to the advantages of poultry keeping and the large profit in raising only pure-bred chickens, yet there are still many who do not realize the amount of money they are actually losing. Poultry raising differs from other farm occupations in that the work is light and can be made a pleasant and pleasurable activity. The young folks and the women in the home can easily manage the poultry on the place and there are thousands of them in this country making a good living in this way. The argument for poultry keeping so overwhelms all against it that it would seem that every property owner in the country would also be a poultry owner. Poultry furnishes the family an abundance of food which is easily prepared. Poultry raising can be done on small lots, can be started with small capital for even the best blooded fowl may be had for a small outlay for eggs of pure-bred birds, and insures a profitable income because poultry furnishes so great variety of products, as eggs for hatching and eating, broilers, adult fowl of various kinds, and feathers, all of which are easily marketed. The absolute certainty of a market is one of the attractive features of the

business and at Thanksgiving and Christmas times the poultryman can usually secure fancy prices. On a farm where the range is unlimited, a multitude of harmful insects are eaten by chickens and thus their feed costs practically nothing.

There are countless breeds of chickens. There are egg breeds, meat breeds, and general purpose breeds, and each has much to recommend it. But, of the egg breeds, the Leghorns are the most popular and generally conceded to be the best. They are small, nervous, lively, good foragers, not inclined to sit, like to run a good deal, and they lay white eggs and many of them. The particular strain, which the "Holden Egg Farm" keeps exclusively, is the Single Comb White Leghorn. Mr. Lewis states that this breed matures to two pounds more quickly than any other, will begin laying when four and five months old, and costs half as much as other breeds to keep. He has now on the farm approximately fifteen hundred chickens and is shipping eggs every day to all parts of the country. He plans to have hundreds of carefully culled birds on the place each year. Only the perfect and best hens are admitted to the breeding flocks and they are not kept after two years of age. The imperfect birds, so pronounced by skilled specialists in poultry husbandry, are shipped to the Chicago market when they are eight or nine weeks old, weighing at that time one and three-fourths pounds. Mr. Lewis figures on obtaining from eighty to ninety per cent. of his number of hens in eggs. "Holden Egg Farm" is splendidly equipped to care for the birds properly and for producing sturdy, vigorous individual Leghorns. In the words of the owner, "Careful, Purposeful, Selective Breeding for Vigor" is the keynote of Mr. Lewis' remarkable success. He is in love with his work and his entire attention is devoted to it. Mr. Lewis is exceptionally well qualified for his vocation and his years of experience and training have proven to be an invaluable business asset. All products of the "Holden Egg Farm" are sold under a written guarantee and it is a truthful statement that, "It is impossible for a reasonable minded person to deal with the 'Holden Egg Farm' and not be satisfied." E. E. Lewis has done more than any other one man to bring Johnson county to the front in the poultry industry.

James M. Moore, Jr., widely known as "The Bee Man" in Johnson county, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in 1849 in Waukesha county, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Moore, Sr. The father was

a native of New York. In the early days, he located on a large ranch in Wisconsin, a vast tract of land located on the main highway between Waukesha and Milwaukee, and there his son, James M., Jr., was born several years later. During the Civil War, both father and son enlisted in the Union army. James M. Moore, Sr., served three years and four months with the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He was in the thickest of the fray at Pittsburg Landing, a battle better known as Shiloh, which took place April 6, 1862, on the Tennessee river, about twenty-four miles from Corinth. The struggle began Sunday morning, when Johnston attacked Grant, who with thirty-three thousand men was awaiting the coming of Buell with his twenty-seven thousand men before attacking Johnston at Corinth. It was one of the terrible, bloody days of the four years' war. The Confederates were in the end driven from the field, but twenty thousand men were lost, either killed or mortally wounded. It was in this battle that General Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the greatest of the Southern commanders, was killed. Mr. Moore, Sr., afterward was a member of the hospital corps. A few years after the close of the war, James M. Moore, Sr., and his son, came to Johnson county, Missouri, with an emigrant train and for many years the former was a highly respected and prominent citizen of Holden. He was a staunch Republican and took an enthusiastic part in politics while a resident of this city. In the latter part of his life, Mr. Moore, Sr., went to the Dakotas to reside. After a few years there, he returned to Missouri and entered the Soldiers' Home, where he died.

The early education of James M. Moore, Jr., was received in the district school near his father's ranch in Wisconsin. He afterward attended the Waterloo High School in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and from 1868 until 1872 was a student in a private school in that state, in which institution he studied under Professors Lawrence and Galloday. As has been stated above, Mr. Moore, Jr., enlisted in the Civil War. He was only a lad, sixteen years of age, when he joined Company G, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, in the spring of 1865. He came to St. Louis, Missouri, with the company commanded by Rollo Phelps and did guard duty only. At St. Louis, he was mustered out and honorably discharged. Mr. Moore, Jr., returned to his home in Wisconsin and shortly afterward the Moore family moved to Dodge county and thence to Johnson county, Missouri. A party of emigrants from Dodge

county, Wisconsin, came to this state at that time, a band of five different families in nine wagons. The Moores located at Pleasant Hill. The elder Moore later purchased a farm located southeast of Holden, which he sold within a few years and moved to the city of Holden in 1871. The ensuing year, James M. Moore, Jr., left Holden and went to Colorado to engage in mining and engineering in that state for four years. He has had forty-eight months' actual, practical experience in the gold mines of Colorado. In 1878, he returned to Johnson county, Missouri, and this county has been his home ever since.

In 1876, James M. Moore, Jr., and Alice Bates, daughter of H. J. Bates, of Johnson county, were united in marriage in Denver, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Jr., remained in Colorado one year after their marriage and then came to Holden, Missouri. Mr. Moore, Jr., was associated with his father-in-law in the business of carpentering and contracting for a number of years and then the former purchased the interest of Mr. Bates and for several years conducted the work alone. Many years ago, James M. Moore, Jr., became interested in gardening and bee keeping and in recent years has given his entire attention to this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Jr., have been born three children: Mrs. Charles Baldwin; Mrs. D. T. Nawgel, wife of a prominent business man of Holden, Missouri; and Charles B., who resides on a farm near Montrose, Colorado, a tract of land on the Uncompahgre river, near the Gunnison river project.

James M. Moore, Jr., is known throughout this section of the state as "The Bee Man." He is breeding Italian bees. He buys the best queens he can find, at the time of this writing, in 1917, has eighty colonies. Last year, in 1916, he obtained three thousand pounds of honey from his hives. It is exceedingly interesting to converse with Mr. Moore, Jr., about his work with bees. One can learn much from an hour so spent. He has studied the business carefully and is conducting it along the most approved and scientific lines. Bees, he states, get all their food free of expense and though they require considerable care, it is generally not expended in feeding them. Each colony contains a queen, workers, and drones. The queen lays the eggs; the workers, imperfectly developed females, gather the honey, furnish wax and beebread, make the combs and fill them, and feed the young bees; and the drones, male bees, do nothing. The queen lays one egg in a cell and from it hatches the young bee, or larvae, which looks like a tiny

insect or worm and it gets only what is fed to it. In a few days, the cell is sealed, the larva spins a cocoon, and then in about three weeks comes out, the well-known insect with wings. The queen lays her eggs in three kinds of cells. From the smallest come the workers, from the next in size the drones, and from a few of the largest the queens. If bees are to be kept out of mischief, like men and children, they must be kept busy. A modern way is to keep the queen's wings clipped so she can not fly away. With careful and intelligent management, such as is given the Moore bees, the yield of honey will average at least fifty pounds a year from each hive and the bees should yield a profit of from five to ten dollars a swarm, but honey, like everything else in this world, does not always come up to our great expectations. James M. Moore, Jr., has won wide recognition as one of the best-informed, most successful apiarists in Missouri.

Mr. Moore had two brothers and one sister: George, who served in the Civil War one year and is now deceased; Sidney, who is residing in Nebraska and was formerly in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company; and Mrs. J. E. Davis, of Los Angeles, California.

John F. Baker, stock buyer and dealer, Holden, Missouri, was born on a farm in Rose Hill township, Johnson county, in 1872, son of William E. and Louisa (Scott) Baker, early settlers of Johnson county, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in 1914 and the mother in 1891. William E. Baker was a son of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Hambright) Baker, the former, a native of New York and the latter, a native of Kentucky. Henry F. Baker was a hat manufacturer. He came West and located in Independence, Missouri, in the early twenties. He bought fur and made hats and was also a contractor and builder. Henry F. Baker erected the first court house in Cass county, built of brick which he himself made and which are in existence to this day with his name as maker stamped upon them. Henry F. Baker served in the Mexican War and after the close of his war service settled in Rose Hill township, Johnson county. He became quite an extensive land owner. Henry F. Baker died in 1856. His wife was a member of the Hambright family which had its origin in Virginia, members of which family served in the Revolution of 1776. The great-grandfather of John F. Baker, James Hambright, settled at Fort Sibley. His father fought in the American Revolution. But two of Henry F. Baker's children are now living: O. T. Baker, of Holden; and Mrs. H. E. Dickerson, of Rose Hill.

John F. Baker was educated in Rose Hill High School and at the State Normal School at Warrensburg. He began his career as a farmer and stockman and remained on the farm until 1907, when he removed to Holden. Since his boyhood days, Mr. Baker has been interested in stock raising and dealing in live-stock and began this business while still living on the farm. Since coming to Holden, he has broadened his activities and has become an extensive dealer in cattle, horses, and mules.

Mr. Baker was married in 1894 to Ada H. Roberts, daughter of the late Thomas Jackson Roberts. To this marriage have been born two children, namely: Catherine and John Allen. Thomas Jackson Roberts, father of Mrs. Baker, was born in Tennessee in 1843 and died in 1915. He was a son of George K. and Mary Elizabeth (Rhodes) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and who settled in Missouri in about 1854 on a farm three miles north of Holden in Johnson county. When the Civil War began, he enlisted in Colonel Cockrell's regiment shortly after the battle of Lonejack was fought and served under General Price. He fought throughout the remainder of the conflict and was discharged at Baton Rouge, when the war ended. He returned to his farm and followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture until his death. In 1866, he was married to Catherine Hayes, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, daughter of Montgomery and Mary (Cockrell) Hayes, the latter, a sister of Senator Cockrell. Montgomery Hayes was a native of Kentucky and was reared in Saline county, Missouri. In 1849, he made the long overland trip to the California gold fields and died there. There were seven children born to Thomas J. Roberts, as follow: Anna, wife of George Brock, living near Strasburg, in Johnson county; Bettie, deceased; Ada, wife of the subject of this review; Minnie, wife of P. A. Harvey, Fargo, North Dakota; Margaret, wife of James C. Mayes, living at Montserrat; Birl, wife of Finis E. Mayes of Montserrat; Allen, living on the Roberts' home place in Madison township.

Mr. Baker is allied with the Democratic party and has served as a member of the County Central Committee of his party for the past fifteen years. He is at present a member of the city council of Holden. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Christian church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is active in all matters which have for their object the advancement of his

home city and his county, doing nobly his part as a good citizen and business man. He is also a member of the Elks of Warrensburg, with which lodge he has been affiliated for the past fifteen years.

John A. Lee, of Madison township, is descended from one of the oldest Virginia families. He is also a son of one of the earliest of Johnson county's pioneers. He was born in Centerview township in 1860, son of John C. Lee, who was born in Howard county, Missouri, a son of Richard Lee, of the Lees of Virginia, one of the earliest pioneers to make a settlement in Howard county, Missouri. John C. Lee, father of the subject of this review, made a settlement in Columbus township, Johnson county, in the early forties, and some years later he settled on a farm in Centerview township, selling his place in Centerview township just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and purchasing three hundred twenty acres in Madison township. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served under General Cockrell, taking part in many hard-fought engagements. After the war, he returned to his farm in Madison township and cultivated it for four years, after which he moved to Howard county where he became prominently identified with public affairs. He filled the office of justice of the peace and was elected district judge, following which he served two terms as presiding judge of the county. He was father of three children, as follow: William, Seymour, Texas; James H., Howard county; and John A., subject of this review.

John A. Lee has lived practically all his life in this county. Ten years were spent in Howard county. He has made agricultural pursuits his life work and has become a very successful farmer and stock raiser.

Mr. Lee was married in October, 1893, to Arminta Bedichek, a native of Texas, town of Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have five children: Wilfred C., a sergeant in the National army, Company G, Three Hundred Fifty-sixth Infantry; Ramona, Letha, John, and Robert E.

In politics, Mr. Lee has always espoused the cause of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church. The Lees are highly esteemed among the county's best families.

Bank of Holden, the oldest bank in Johnson county, was organized May 6, 1872. The first directors were: W. A. Campbell, T. J. Allison, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope and Charles Bluhm. Lewis Cheney was elected

president and I. M. Smith, cashier and secretary. Mr. Smith resigned the following October and J. G. Cope was elected cashier and M. Cop-pinger, secretary.

In 1873, the great panic occurred, strewing the country with financial wrecks. The Bank of Holden and the one at Warrensburg were the only ones left in the county. The country was comparatively new, the territory large, and an increasing demand for money called for a larger capital and on August 1, 1878, the bank's capitalization was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1893, another disastrous panic swept the land, and, although not so disastrous as that of 1873, great damage was wrought. Securities of all kinds depreciated greatly in value and a feeling of distrust so pervaded the entire country as to almost call in question the stability of government bonds. The Bank of Holden, like other strong institutions, was well prepared, but even better than gold in its value was the confidence of its patrons and the public, which enabled it to pass through the crisis unscathed and continue on the even tenor of its way.

The year 1895 found the territory very much reduced, money more plentiful, and greater competition. A surplus fund of fifty thousand dollars had accumulated which could not be profitably employed and on June 24, a dividend of fifty per cent, was declared. Five years later, these conditions still existing, it was deemed advisable to reduce the capital to fifty thousand dollars, which was done on June 21, 1900.

Lewis Cheney served as president from 1872 to 1879, inclusive; John G. Cope served from 1882 to 1886, inclusive; C. C. Tevis succeeded Mr. Cope and served until 1889; he was followed by S. W. Jurden, who served until 1901, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, H. R. McCutchen.

The management of the Bank of Holden is proud of its record and, with the utmost confidence in its future, solicits the patronage of the community. The officers of the Bank of Holden are: President, H. R. McCutchen; cashier, W. F. McCutchen; directors, O. R. Rogers, B. Plessner, H. R. McCutchen, M. R. Snyder, J. H. Zehr, W. F. McCutchen, W. B. Wallace, J. M. DeMasters and C. W. Seip. With a capital, surplus, and undivided profits of over one hundred thousand dollars and total resources of over five hundred thousand dollars, the Bank of Holden is in a position to take care of any business, large or small, intrusted to it.

Oscar Gilliland Boisseau is a native son of Johnson county and he comes from a family of Johnson county pioneers. He was born on the southeast quarter of section six, township forty-six, range twenty-seven, in Columbus township. He is the son of Daniel T. and Laura Belle (Gilliland) Boisseau. The mother died when Oscar G. was eight days old and he was reared by his grandparents, on the farm where he was born.

The Boisseaus were French Huguenots, who migrated to the colonies, where they would be free to follow their religious teachings unmolested. The subject of this sketch is a relative of Reverend James Boisseau, who came to Virginia from Marennes, France, about 1688. He located in what is now Dinwiddie county, on what was known as Hatchers run, about seven miles from Petersburg on the main road from Petersburg to Dinwiddie.

John Boisseau, the great-grandfather of O. G., was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in 1780. The family has been able to verify the record of his service. It is also believed that he was a soldier of the War of 1812, but so far his service, if any, has not been authenticated. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, he united in marriage with Nancy Carter and moved to Kentucky before it was admitted to the sisterhood of states. He located in what is now Simpson county, east of Franklin, the present county seat. Here he reared his family and spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1834. One son, Benjamin W., the grandfather of this subject, was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1801. In 1828, he was married to Sarah Fuqua. He moved to this county in 1834, first locating near Columbus, later entering a large body of land in what is now Jackson township, about one mile west of Blackwater church, where he lived till his death in 1863. His first wife died and he later married Sybil A. Duncan, an early-day school teacher and a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. She passed away in 1891.

Laura Gilliland Boisseau, the mother of Oscar G. Boisseau, was born in Johnson county. She was the daughter of Abel Gilliland and Catherine (Stewart) Gilliland. Abel Gilliland was a native of east Tennessee. He was born near the junction of the French Broad and Holstein rivers. His parents were Isaac Gilliland and Rachel (Horn) Gilliland. Isaac Gilliland died in Tennessee and his widow and her family

came to Johnson county in 1829. She located at what is known as the village of Rose Hill, where she resided till her death about 1850. Abel Gilliland settled in Columbus township, where he continued to reside till his death, January 29, 1880. In 1840, he was married to Catherine Stewart, a native of Wilson county, Tennessee. She was the daughter of Abner Stewart, an early settler of Post Oak township.

All of Mr. Boisseau's immediate ancestors lived in Johnson county and came here at a very early day. His four grandparents, Benjamin W. and Sybil A. Boisseau, Abel and Catherine Gilliland, and five of his great-grandparents, Henry and Susan Duncan, Abner and Nancy Stewart, and Rachel Gilliland, lived and died in this county.

Oscar G. Boisseau spent his early life on his grandparents' farm in Columbus township, attended the country school, one term in the public schools of Holden, then in September, 1890, entered the State University at Columbia, where he remained two years, did not complete the academic course but did secure a diploma from the commercial department, taking the work in that department given at that period.

In 1892, he went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he remained for the next two years. Later, he was engaged in newspaper work in Nebraska, Minnesota, and Michigan.

He returned to Johnson county in 1899. He spent the next year on the old farm in Columbus township. August 10, 1900, he opened a real estate office at Holden, Missouri, and continued in that vocation till 1915, when he retired from the realty business and now conducts a loan agency.

In 1904, Mr. Boisseau was elected mayor of the city and was twice re-elected, retiring from that office in April, 1910. During his administration the franchise of the Holden Water Company expired. After considerable negotiation, the city purchased the plant for eighteen thousand dollars.

The system was somewhat run down and bonds were issued for thirty thousand dollars to pay for the plant and make a number of extensions and improvements. In 1915, he was chosen a member of the city council, where he served till 1918, when he was again called upon to serve the city as mayor. He is now occupying that place.

Mr. Boisseau is a life-long Republican. He has served on the various campaign committees of his party. He was elected a member of the County Central Committee in 1900, serving till 1908, again chosen in

1912, and is still a member of that body. In 1914, he was its chairman. He was selected a member of the Congressional Committee in 1904, serving till 1908; secretary of the Congressional Committee from 1908 to 1912; and chairman of same from 1914 to the present time. Made a member of the State Committee in 1910, retiring in 1914. From 1915 to 1917, he was secretary of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri and president of that organization in 1917-18.

Mr. Boisseau devotes part of his spare time to the study of history. The study of Missouri and Johnson county presents an attractive and interesting field to him. He is a member of the State Centennial Committee, which has charge of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state. He is a member of the State Historical Society, the Missouri Historical Society, Missouri Valley Historical Society, and the following state societies: Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan and Vermont.

May 18, 1908, Mr. Boisseau was united in marriage with Miss Jennette M. Smith, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Wilson Smith. William C. Smith was one of the first attorneys to locate in Holden. He served the city as mayor for seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Boisseau have resided since their marriage at the corner of First and Market streets, Holden.

William G. Hartnell, farmer, sorghum manufacturer, and poultry fancier of Post Oak, was born in Cornwall, England, on October 11, 1863. He accompanied his parents to Canada in 1867 and when he was fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Michigan and resided in that state for twenty-six years. In 1904, he removed to British Columbia, Canada, and there engaged in the lumbering business with his two brothers. He remained in British Columbia until 1909, at which time he came to Johnson county, Missouri, and purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Post Oak township, upon which he has added several improvements. One year after buying this farm, he erected what was the first dome roof in this section of the country, his own idea, for which he obtained patents in Canada as well as in the United States. This barn was fifty-two feet in diameter and had a total height of fifty feet. It contained a silo that had a capacity of one hundred twenty tons of silage. The mow in the barn

would contain seventy tons of loose hay and the barn itself, sheltered and comfortably housed forty head of cattle. The roof of the barn was entirely round, or circular, and could be seen for many miles. It was one of the best-built barns in the state of Missouri. This valuable building was destroyed by fire on December 10, 1911, after which Mr. Hartnell held a sale and disposed of his dairy cattle, thus practically quitting the dairy business, although he has had several pure-bred Jersey cows on his farm, as well as a male that was from high-class prize-winning stock.

In the year 1913, this enterprising citizen began experimenting in the manufacture of cane sorghum, and it is in this industry that his inventive genius has held full sway and partial success, at least, has crowned his efforts. During 1913, he harvested thirteen acres of cane from which he made his first output of sorghum. In 1915, he manufactured twenty-four hundred gallons of splendid sorghum. The first year, he had but a small grinder and the entire plant was operated by a hired threshing machine. He had had no former experience in the business. At present, his plant is made up, as follows: A twenty-five horsepower boiler; the largest cane crusher in this section; and a steam engine to operate it that could easily maintain a grinding capacity of three hundred gallons daily.

Mr. Hartnell uses the steam system, having steam pipes in the various vats and so arranged that the scum can easily be removed with the minimum amount of labor. From the crusher, the juice is pumped up into the second floor of the plant, where it enters the settling tanks, where much of the refuse is removed. From here, it enters the simmering pans and these pans, or vats, heat the juice to almost a boil, and much of the scum is removed in these pans. From the simmering pans, the juice next enters the main boiling pans, which are kept constantly boiling to full capacity, and it is in these pans that the remaining refuse and foreign matter is removed, and the juice prepared for the evaporator. The evaporator, as well as the pans, is controlled by valves and can be heated to just the desired point by simply turning a valve. From the evaporator, the finished product enters the cooler and flows to the desired tank or directly into barrels, as may be desired.

This plan was evolved by Mr. Hartnell and all boiling and caring for the finished article is arranged for in his concrete plant, which is fireproof, having concrete floors and windows sufficient to admit an

abundance of light. While his plant was built in 1917, he is already laying plans for a new and much larger plant, one that will have a capacity sufficiently large to accommodate his neighbors who have grinding to be done, as well as a large acreage for himself.

Mr. Hartnell and his sons did the cement work in their cement factory, as well as the pipe fitting, boiler fitting, and, in fact, very little outside help was required in the building of the factory and what help that was hired was common labor in doing the cement work in the second story of the plant. His new factory will be built in Post Oak, midway between his two farms and more conveniently located for custom work, for shipping, as well as for receiving coal to operate his modern factory. Mr. Hartnell has lately purchased a farm in Henry county, of one hundred sixty acres, one-half mile south of his new factory.

William Hartnell & Sons' famous sorghum of quality has in the past season of 1917 been shipped to over a third of the states in the Union, one customer having placed five orders in less than five months, and this from far-away Oregon. Mr. Hartnell is also engaged in the poultry business extensively and raises White Leghorns, having more than seventeen hundred, at this writing. A modern brooder house has been erected in which all chicks are cared for until of sufficient age "to rustle" for themselves. Some two hundred laying hens are usually kept that are high quality birds, the kind that lay eggs that the best market demands.

Mr. Hartnell was married to Polly Baxter on July 21, 1887, and to this union have been born children as follow: Willard L., at home; Elmer L., of Flint, Michigan; Euda Campbell, of Fellows, California; Kate Harclerode, of Fellows, California; Grant, of Fellows, California; Jesse J., Pearl, John, and Orin, all at home. The mother of these children was born in Ohio in 1865 and departed this life on June 2, 1916. She was a good and worthy woman whose loss has been sadly felt by those who knew her.

Since he was nine years of age, Mr. Hartnell has been a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and has been a minister of this denomination since 1901. He is a prominent and active member of the Post Oak church.

J. J. Davis, a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, is a member of one of the first pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born in Johnson county in 1867, son of Rob-

ert I. and Mary A. (Helterbrand) Davis. Robert I. Davis was a son of a prosperous farmer of Tennessee. Long before the Civil War, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Davis came to Johnson county, Missouri and settled on the farm in Post Oak township, now owned by their son, J. J., the subject of this review. The old Davis home was a rude, log cabin, one of the primitive homes of pioneer settlers. In this log cabin, J. J. Davis was born. He recalls the large open fireplace, where all the cooking was done and beside which the family gathered in winter time, spending their evenings telling stories while the mother would spin, knit, or fashion clothing for the children. Mr. Davis' house is on the site of the old homestead.

Mr. Davis recalls hearing his aunt relate how, when she was a girl, she used to go to church carrying her shoes in her hands and when near the church sit down and put them on. When all the clothing was made by the mother and the father in the home, it was appreciated highly by the owners, who, knowing how difficult it was to obtain, tried their best to save it as long as possible.

During the Civil War, Robert I. Davis was obliged to go to St. Louis, Missouri, and there remain throughout the war. Mrs. Davis was left in charge of the farm and bravely and nobly she fought against adversity in the effort to keep their little home and the children well cared for, until the day when the father should return. Few pioneer women endured more hardships and privations, but Mrs. Davis was a wonderfully cheerful, little woman of great determination and never for a moment shirked responsibilities, which would have staggered a strong man. She and a neighbor, Nan Morris, would take the wagon and go for supplies to Sedalia, Missouri.

After the war had ended, the father returned to the farm and again assumed charge of affairs. He became very prosperous and in his day was a prominent and influential citizen of Johnson county. His death occurred in 1875. Of the six children born to Robert I. and Mary A. Davis, only two are now living: J. J., the subject of this review; and Mrs. Emma Stout, of Warrensburg, Missouri.

J. J. Davis attended the public schools of Johnson county. "Dave" Mohler and John Wennick were two of his early school teachers. Mr. Davis often heard two of the first pioneer preachers, "Uncle Billy" Caldwell and Reverend A. M. Cockrell. People enjoyed going to church in

those days and young and old always attended, many riding on horseback for miles across the open prairie.

J. J. Davis recalls going after the cattle for his mother. In those days, stock had unlimited range and they would often wander far across the open prairie. The Davis lad had a dog, "Cap," which was invaluable in aiding in bringing the cattle home. "Cap" never failed to find the stock. He would listen for the bell of the leader and when Mrs. Davis told him to go for the cows, "Cap" would be off and always bring them back.

In 1892, J. J. Davis and Gertrude Downing were united in marriage. Gertrude (Downing) Davis is a daughter of John and Eliza Downing, of Lafayette county, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born three children: Ernest, Chilhowee, Missouri; Edgar, at home; and Marian, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Davis resided on the home farm of the former after their marriage and it is still their home. Mr. Davis is the owner of one hundred eighty-nine acres of good farm land, forty acres of which are rich bottom land, never failing to produce a large crop. He has gathered as many as eighty bushels of corn to an acre. He has fifty acres of corn in 1917, which made fifty bushels to the acre. More than one hundred acres of the Davis farm are in grass land. Mr. Davis devotes most of his time to stock raising, producing on this place high grade hogs, crossed between a Poland China male and Duroc Jersey sows, and fine beef cattle of the Aberdeen Angus breed. He has planted bluegrass on that portion of his farm, which has been cultivated for eighty years, and it is his opinion that many farmers in Missouri would prosper more if they would sow all ridge land in grass and devote it to stock raising.

Mrs. Davis is an expert with poultry and at the time of this writing in 1917 has a large flock of fine Brown Leghorns. She prefers this breed because of their splendid laying quality and she has found them, by actual experience, to yield large profits.

Mr. Davis is a man of unusually high character. Both he and Mrs. Davis have been for twenty-four years members of the Providence Baptist church and they are numbered among Johnson county's best and most highly valued citizens.

Lee Barnett, one of Johnson county's fine, young citizens and most energetic agriculturists, was born in 1872 in Washington township, Lafayette county, son of James Monroe and Esculania (Evans) Barnett.

James Monroe Barnett was born in December, 1843 in Lafayette county, Missouri. the oldest of fourteen children born to Absalom Davis Barnett, who came to Missouri from Kentucky about 1839 or 1840. At the time of the excited rush to the gold field in California in 1849, Absalom D. Barnett made an overland trip to that state, going across the plains and mountains and returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama across which he walked, and New Orleans. He had a gold nugget of unusual size, which he displayed to a group of men in New Orleans and some person in the crowd kept it. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, thence to Lexington, and then back to the farm in Lafayette county, no richer materially then when he had left. His death occurred in 1880 and interment was made in the cemetery at Mount Hope. James M. Barnett spent his entire life, practically, in Lafayette county. He enlisted in the Civil War and served throughout the conflict with "Fighting Joe" Shelby and General Price. He was only seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment. After the war closed, he returned to the farm and the remainder of his life was spent in the pursuits of farming and stock raising. In the early seventies, he farmed in Vernon and Cass counties for several years. Esculania (Evans) Barnett was born in 1856 in Lafayette county, a daughter of Levi and Narcissus (Christian) Evans, who came to Missouri from Kentucky, where they had resided near Bowling Green. To James Monroe and Esculania Barnett were born five sons, all of whom are now living: Lee, the subject of this review; Robert P., who recently disposed of his interests in the home place in Lafayette county, selling to his brother, Samuel J., and the former now owns a farm near Chilhowee; William Francis, who resides on a farm near Mt. Tabor church; Samuel J., the present proprietor of the Barnett homestead in Lafayette county; and Dr. James J., a prominent dentist of Joplin, Missouri. The father died at the homestead in November, 1881. Burial was made at Mt. Tabor cemetery. The mother died in 1908.

Lee Barnett received a good common-school education in the public schools of Lafayette county, after which he attended the Warrensburg State Normal School for one year. Until he was twenty-six years of age, he remained on the home farm, engaged in the work of general farming and stock raising. In 1898, he purchased his present home, a farm of one hundred sixty acres of land located fifteen miles northwest of Warrensburg and eleven miles from Mayview, a place

entered from the government by Daniel Atkinson, who at one time owned several thousand acres of land in this section of Missouri. Mr. Barnett has his farm now nicely improved, having but recently built a splendidly equipped barn and improved the residence, a home of unusually neat appearance, and installed a windmill, which pumps water from a well two hundred fifty feet in depth. The Barnett farm is exceedingly well watered, having four wells and an excellent cistern. Mr. Barnett is justly proud of the woven wire fencing enclosing his place, having used more than six hundred forty rods of four-foot wire. Twenty-five acres of the farm are in wheat, twenty-five acres in oats, forty acres in corn, and the balance in pasture. Mr. Barnett usually keeps from twenty to twenty-five head of horses, several mules, from twelve to fifteen head of cattle, and from sixty to one hundred head of hogs. He has a registered Shorthorn male at the head of the herd of cattle.

In 1905, Lee Barnett and Gertrude West were united in marriage. Mrs. Barnett is a daughter of Henry C. and Julia A. (Poole) West, of Lafayette county, one of Missouri's most highly respected, prominent, and worthy families. The father of Henry C. West was one of the honored pioneers of that county and Ephraim Poole, father of Mrs. Henry C. West, was also one of Lafayette county's brave, early settlers. Charles Poole, a son of Ephraim Poole, was a Confederate veteran. Henry C. West was a dauntless Confederate soldier, serving under General Price throughout the war. To Mr. and Mrs. West were born ten children, five girls and five boys, six of whom are now living, all energetic, substantial, excellent citizens of their respective communities, men and women of highest standing socially and financially; James E., who is the proprietor of a valuable farm near Odessa in Lafayette county, Missouri; Thomas E., who now owns and resides on the West home place near Odessa in Lafayette county, Missouri; Herbert C., a successful and influential farmer in Cass county, Missouri; Mrs. David P. Hurr, of Rock Island, Texas, the owner of a large ranch in Texas; and Mrs. Robert M. Anderson, who owns and resides on a farm near Mayview, Missouri; and Mrs. Lee Barnett, the wife of the subject of this review. Henry C. West departed this life on June 6, 1907. Mrs. West had preceded her husband in death several years. She died December 28, 1902. Both mother and father were laid to rest in Elm

Grove cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. West were beloved citizens of Lafayette county and they have been keenly missed by the immediate family circle and by a host of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett are splendid and very popular young people who are enthusiastically working hard to improve their nice country place. No citizens in Johnson county are more deserving of success and are more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Lee Barnett.

E. K. Steele, capitalist, former president of the Farmers & Commercial Bank of Holden, Missouri, was born in Holden, May 24, 1874, a son of the late William Steele, merchant and banker. William Steele was born in Scotland, February 10, 1846. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada in 1855. He was reared to young manhood in the Dominion and in 1870 he immigrated to Missouri, locating in Holden, where he purchased a grocery store which he conducted for eight years. In 1878, he disposed of his store and entered the grain business, which he followed for two years. In 1881, he organized the Farmers & Commercial Bank of Holden and continued in the banking business until his retirement from active life. Mr. Steele was a very successful citizen who made a success of his various ventures and took an active and influential interest in the affairs of his home city, serving for a number of years as a member of the Holden School Board. His death occurred in December, 1915.

William Steele was married in 1873 to Miss Mary F. Kennedy, of Canada, and to this union were born three children: E. K. Steele, subject of this review; Mary M.; and James H.

E. K. Steele was reared and educated in Holden, receiving his education in the public schools of his native town. He began his career as clerk and general utility man of his father's bank in 1890. From this position he was promoted to the post of assistant cashier and became cashier of the bank in 1905. In 1916 he succeeded his father as president of the Farmers & Commercial Bank but resigned his position in June of 1916. Since this time, he has been looking after his extensive property interests in Holden and Kansas City. He is financially interested in the Mutual (Bell) Telephone Company and has banking interests which are considerable. He is connected with the Farmers & Commercial Bank as a director.

Mr. Steele is a Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the Holden School Board. He is fraternally affiliated with the Benev-

olent and Protective Order of Elks of Warrensburg. He has also served as city councilman and has always taken a keen and influential interest in promoting the affairs of his home city.

Mrs. Mary J. (Mints) Bunn, one of Warrensburg's most highly respected and esteemed women, was born in Pensacola, Florida, a daughter of Robert Washington and Sarah Elizabeth (Miller) Mints. Mrs. Bunn has long been a resident of Warrensburg, to which city she came with her husband, W. H. Bunn, in 1874. Since his death, in 1912, she has made her home with her son, Thomas Jefferson Bunn, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mary J. (Mints) Bunn was reared, educated, and married in Pensacola, Florida.

In 1868, W. H. Bunn and Mary J. Mints were united in marriage. W. H. Bunn was born in Ohio in 1835 at Xenia. He enlisted in the Civil War at Paris, Texas, in 1861, serving in the Tenth Texas Cavalry throughout the war. He took an active and prominent part in the battle of Little Blue, serving under General Price, and during this conflict two horses were shot from under him and he, himself, was shot in both legs. Prior to that, Mr. Bunn was dangerously wounded at the battle of Manassas Junction on July 21, 1861, and left on the battlefield in the belief that he was dead. At Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865, W. H. Bunn was paroled from service and in 1868 he was married, as stated in a preceding sentence.

In 1874, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bunn came to Warrensburg. Prior to that time, Mr. Bunn had been engaged in the queensware business at Pensacola, Florida. He had thus been engaged previous to the war, his place of business being located in Paris, Texas. After coming to Warrensburg, he entered the real estate business, his office being over the Peoples National Bank for more than thirty years. W. H. Bunn was very prominent in civic affairs and one of Warrensburg's leading and most widely-known citizens. For a number of years, he was a member of the city council and was city police judge. Under both administrations of President Cleveland, he was appointed United States revenue collector, his office being in Kansas City, Missouri. After his term in this office had expired, Mr. Bunn again assumed the duties of police judge. About two years prior to his death, on August 7, 1912, he retired from active business. He was a highly valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Interment was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

W. H. and Mary J. (Mints) Bunn were the parents of the following children: Mamie, who is the wife of W. W. Durham, of East St. Louis, Illinois, and they are the parents of three children: Bunn, Thelma, and Dixie; Katherine, who is the wife of Eugene Dupuis, who has made a name for himself on the vaudeville stage and is now with the Orpheum in New York City; Fannie B., who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and of Spalding's Commercial College, the wife of Mr. Whitsett, and the mother of one child, a daughter, Marjorie Janie, who is now the wife of F. W. Bigum, of Ramona, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Whitsett is at present in the employ of J. H. Freeman, a well-known broker, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Thomas Jefferson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and with whom the mother now makes her home.

Thomas J. Bunn, cashier at the freight depot of the Missouri Pacific railway, has perhaps seen more of the world than any other person in Johnson county and he is still a very young man. He was born in 1882 in Warrensburg, Missouri, the only son and youngest child of the children born to his parents, W. H. and Mary J. (Mints) Bunn. W. H. Bunn was a native of Ohio where he was born at Xenia in 1835. Mary J. (Mints) Bunn is a native of Florida where she was born at Pensacola a daughter of Robert Washington and Sarah Elizabeth (Miller) Mints. To W. H. and Mary J. Bunn were born four children: Mamie, the wife of W. W. Durham, of East St. Louis, Illinois; Katherine, the wife of Eugene Dupuis, of New York City; Fannie B., who is now Mrs. Whitsett, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Thomas Jefferson, the subject of this review. A more comprehensive sketch of the Bunn family is given in connection with the biography of Mrs. Mary J. (Mints) Bunn which appears elsewhere in this volume. August 7, 1912, the father died and Mrs. Bunn has resided with her son, Thomas J., since that time.

In the city schools of Warrensburg, Missouri, Thomas J. Bunn received his education. He was also a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School for several terms. At the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in the United States navy in 1898, at St. Louis. This was at the time of the Spanish-American War. For four years, Mr. Bunn was in service and during that time saw much of the world. He received training at Norfolk, Virginia and thence sailed to the West Indies on the sailing vessel, "Alliance." Thence the crew sailed to Philadelphia League Island Navy Yard and then to the South Atlantic Station, the South

African Station, and the European Station, circumnavigating the globe. Mr. Bunn was in active service on the first-class cruiser, "Minneapolis," the battleship, "Iowa," and the transport, "Perry." He had tried to enlist in the home company, but being too young he was not accepted. For the past six years, Thomas J. Bunn has been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Warrensburg, where he is the efficient clerk and cashier at the freight depot.

Thomas J. Bunn was united in marriage with Fannie Irene Alden, of Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Thomas J. Bunn is a daughter of W. L. and Adelia (Harrison) Alden, the former, now deceased. To Thomas J. and Fannie Irene (Alden) Bunn have been born three children: Katherine, William H., and Priscilla Alden. Mr. Bunn is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and Mrs. Bunn are very popular and held in the highest respect in Warrensburg, in which city they reside.

J. F. Samuel, a prominent and widely-known contractor of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born May 23, 1859, in Piatt county, Illinois, a son of D. A. Samuel, a native of North Carolina, and Ruth (Greene) Samuel, a native of Tennessee. D. A. Samuel was a son of Herndon Samuel, who was a veteran of the War of 1812. At one time, during the War of 1812, Herndon Samuel was ordered to carry an officer across a stream. As the man of authority was far more able to walk across the stream than was Mr. Samuel the latter purposely fell in the water and gave the big fellow a good "ducking." D. A. Samuel was born in North Carolina but reared to manhood in Kentucky. In early maturity he moved from Kentucky to Illinois. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, serving with Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry throughout the war. He received no wounds from shots but was seriously ruptured by his horse falling with him. The last year of service he was the company veterinary. From Illinois, D. A. Samuel came with his family to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1870 and located in Hazel Hill township. Ruth (Greene) Samuel was born in Tennessee and reared in Kentucky. To D. A. and Ruth Samuel were born two children: Zachariah, of southern Oklahoma; and J. F., the subject of this review. Mr. Samuel learned the cabinet maker's trade in Paris, Kentucky, and at eighteen years of age was a skilled artisan. He was away from home on a trip through Kansas and Oklahoma and was employed in work on a church building in Coffeyville, Kansas, when

his death occurred, caused by an accident, in 1887. Interment was made in Liberty cemetery. The Samuel family were residing in Warrensburg at the time the tragedy occurred and the widowed mother is now residing in this city on North Holden street.

In the schools of Hazel Hill township, J. F. Samuel obtained his education. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Samuel learned the carpenter's trade, being taught by his father. In 1886 J. F. Samuel came to Warrensburg and one year later built his present shop on North Holden street. He has followed the business of contracting since that time and has erected many school houses throughout the county and numerous fine residences. At the time of this writing, in 1917, Mr. Samuel has the contract for the Consolidated High School building to be erected in Hazel Hill township at a cost of seven thousand dollars. This building will be located eleven miles northwest of Warrensburg and one and a half miles west of Hazel Hill. In the spring of 1917, Mr. Samuel purchased three acres of land, nicely improved, just south of the city limits of Warrensburg, which place formerly belonged to the Peters heirs. This pleasant suburban home on the rock road on South McGuire street is the present residence of the Samuel family.

In 1883, J. F. Samuel and Emma Donaldson, of Hazel Hill, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Donaldson, were married. Mr. Donaldson is now deceased and Mrs. Donaldson resides in Warrensburg. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Sallie Cecil; Mrs. Louisa Burrington; Mrs. Stella Staley; Ed, Warrensburg; Charles, Warrensburg; William, Independence, Missouri; and Mrs. J. F. Samuel, the wife of the subject of this review. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel have been born nine children: Mrs. Kittie Shackelford, Hazel Hill; Harry, Kansas City, Missouri; Gilbert, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Mrs. Lillie Pollock, deceased; Ada, at home; Roy, Kansas City, Missouri; Clifford, Tracey, and Ruth, at home.

Charles A. Gray and **Charles A. Baker**, proprietors of the Pertle Springs Health and Pleasure Resort of Johnson county, are two of this county's most enterprising and capable citizens. They purchased this famous resort in 1917 and now are devoting much time and energy in the endeavor to make Pertle Springs the most sought-for spot in Missouri. They have met with well-deserved success, for this is an ideal retreat.

Reverend Sam Jones is the one responsible for the erection of the large auditorium at Pertle Springs. He was conducting a meeting at the time that he realized and foresaw the possibilities of such a building at the Springs and immediately started the movement which culminated in the erection of the structure, having a seating capacity of two thousand people on one floor and a stage that will accommodate two hundred people. The well-remembered "Dick" Bland Silver Convention was held here in 1896, when William Jennings Bryan made one of his famous "silver speeches." This renowned orator has appeared here several times since that date.

The land originally belonged to Mr. Pertle, for whom the Springs were named. The dusky Indian warriors often visited the place in the days long gone by and many were benefited by the mineral waters. The medicinal properties of the waters of Pertle Springs are widely known. Iron, sulphur, and magnesia, besides other minerals are contained in the water.

The grounds of the Pertle Springs Health and Pleasure Resort comprise eighty acres of which thirty-six are owned by Gray and Baker. There are nine lakes, one being kept exclusively for bathing purposes. The bathing facilities at Pertle Springs are the finest in the state, the water being continually changed. The water-line around the lake devoted to fishing covers thirty-two acres. The lake supplying water for the waterworks covers sixteen acres of land. The chain of smaller lakes covers from two to four acres of land each and all have been stocked with large quantities of fish. Gray and Baker own six cottages and Mr. Christopher owns two flats and a number of cottages at the Springs. The hotel, to which additions have been made since the original structure was erected, has sleeping accommodations for two hundred fifty people. This building is 175 x 69 feet in dimensions, with a continuous veranda from the southeast to the northwest corner of the hotel. There are two hundred twenty-five feet of porches. The hotel is equipped with all modern conveniences and supplies first-class and exceptionally fine service. A garage on the grounds has space for fifteen autos and guests of the resort are given car room free. Two storage houses for ice, having a capacity of two thousand pounds, are annually filled. Gray and Baker raise all the produce used in the hotel, having a two-acre tract in garden products. During the Epworth League Convention, thirteen hundred meals were served daily and not one penny's worth

of garden produce was purchased, their own garden furnishing all that was needed in the hotel. One especially attractive feature of Pertle Springs is the fine shade furnished by some of the most magnificent forest trees to be found anywhere. They are growing in the park just as nature planted them. The sandy soil and rolling hills in the park make a splendid natural drainage and even in the rainiest weather there is no mud to be found. Pertle Springs is a beautiful place, a quiet retreat with special accommodations for children. Swings for the little visitors have been provided and a pool was constructed last season especially for children's bathing.

Three conventions were held at the Springs the past year, of 1917, namely: The Epworth League Convention, the B. Y. P. U. Convention, and the Circuit Clerks' and Recorders' Association of Missouri. A "dummy" line from Warrensburg, two and a fourth miles in length, connects the city with Pertle Springs and in the busy seasons trains are run every thirty minutes. The company also have a "dummy" engine and a motor that runs on this track during the busiest times.

Charles A. Gray, one of the proprietors of the resort, was born December 18, 1862, in Jefferson county, Kansas, near Perry. Mr. Gray is a mechanical engineer. He learned engineering from practical experience with a skilled workman and for thirteen years was employed as engineer by the Jones Dry Goods Company of Kansas City. Mr. Gray was a licensed engineer of Kansas City for thirty years. Two years prior to purchasing an interest in this resort, Charles A. Gray was manager of the railroad and grounds here. He was united in marriage with Edna M. Littleton, of Kansas City, Kansas, the daughter of Edward and Emma Littleton, the former of whom is now deceased, and the widowed mother resides in Kansas City, Kansas. To Charles A. and Edna M. (Littleton) Gray has been born one child, a daughter, Nellie, who is now the wife of Mr. Gallagher, of Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Gray gives special attention to the care of the grounds at Pertle Springs and to attending to the comfort and enjoyment of the patrons of the resort.

Charles A. Baker, one of the proprietors of the Pertle Springs Health and Pleasure Resort, was a student in the public schools of Greenwood county, Kansas, and at the Methodist Episcopal College, Baldwin, Kansas. For twenty-seven years, Mr. Baker was employed as an accountant for different firms in Kansas City, Missouri, being eleven

years with Jones Dry Goods Company and at other times with Emery Bird Thayer, Swift & Company, and Kline Cloak & Suit Company. He now has charge of the Pertle Springs Hotel, all the cottages, and the two rows of flats on the grounds of this park. Charles A. Baker was united in marriage with Minnie Momma, the daughter of Nicholas and Frederika Momma, of Howard City, Elk county, Kansas. The father of Mrs. Baker is now deceased and her mother resides in Howard City. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baker are the parents of two sons: Karl M., Ft. Dodge, Iowa; and Earl M., of Kansas City.

Jasper F. Newton was born June 16, 1886, in Hazel Hill township. He is a son of Jasper E. and Florence A. (Parker) Newton, the former a native of Johnson county and the latter, of Lafayette county. Jasper E. Newton was born October 23, 1847. He was a son of John Newton, Esq., who settled in Hazel Hill township prior to the Civil War. He later moved to Warrensburg, when he retired from the active pursuits of farming, gardening, and stock raising. His son, Jasper E., was reared and educated in Hazel Hill township. He enlisted in the Civil War, serving in the Confederate army. He was married to Florence A. Parker on April 17, 1870, and they located on a farm in Cass county prior to coming to Johnson county. Nine children were born to Jasper E. and Florence A. Newton, two of whom were born in Cass county and seven in Johnson county on the home place in Hazel Hill township and all of whom are now living: J. Mack, of Montana; Mrs. Stella M. Griffin, of Oklahoma; Emmet P., of Montana; Mrs. Alice Miller, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Florence Woodruff, of Colorado; Mrs. Lena Bailey, of Montana; Jasper F., of this review; Mrs. Minnie Ferguson, of Hazel Hill township and Elba, on the home place in Hazel Hill township. The father died in May, 1913, and the widowed mother is still residing on the home farm in Hazel Hill township, three miles from Hazel Hill.

Mr. Newton, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Johnson county and later was a student at Missouri Valley College. About ten years ago, Jasper F. Newton began life for himself in Dakota, where he was employed as day laborer. From Dakota he went to Iowa, where he also worked by the day. In 1909, Mr. Newton returned to Johnson county. He purchased his present home from Waldo Bratton in December, 1915, and in September of the following year started the dairy business on this farm, with twenty head of fine grade cattle. The eighty-ton silo, which he has erected on his place, has been found to be

one of his best investments. The milk-house is constructed of concrete and well water is pumped into it to be used in cooling the milk. The barn for the cattle has concrete floors and is kept in a perfectly sanitary condition. It is large and well constructed. Since coming to this farm, Jasper F. Newton has built his present attractive and comfortable residence, a structure of six rooms, well arranged and neatly kept. This has all modern conveniences, with the exception of a furnace. Mr. Newton sells the milk from his dairy to the Missouri Dairy Company and the milk always grades A.

May 7, 1909, Jasper F. Newton and Nell Florence Buchanan were united in marriage. Mrs. Newton is the daughter of P. W. and Ida (Chinn) Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan was born in 1858 in Lafayette county, Missouri, son of Robert Buchanan, who emigrated from Scotland and came to the United States and settled in Lafayette county, Missouri, where his death occurred several years later. P. W. Buchanan is engaged in the dairy business and he and Mrs. Buchanan reside on a fine farm one mile east of Warrensburg. To Jasper F. and Nell Florence Newton have been born two children: William Jasper and Ida Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are held in the highest esteem in Johnson county, where the Newton family has long been widely and favorably known.

W. B. Parsons was born in 1873 in Illinois, a son of Arthur and Mary Jane (Skeen) Parsons. Arthur Parsons is a native of Ohio. He came with his wife to Missouri just after the Civil War and they remained in this state for several years and then returned to their home in Illinois. After a few years, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parsons moved back to Missouri and settled in Johnson county, where they are now residing on a farm near Greendoor. To Arthur and Mary Jane Parsons have been born the following children: John E., a well-known stockman of Columbus township; Wilbur T., a prosperous farmer residing near Greendoor; and W. B., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Parsons, of this review, received his education at Greendoor and at Waldron, Missouri. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself, engaged in farming. He purchased in 1902 his present farm home of two hundred sixty acres in Hazel Hill and Warrensburg townships, eighty acres of the place being in Hazel Hill township and the balance in Warrensburg township. John Taylor formerly owned this place. This is a splendid stock farm and well watered. The well

on the place has never been known to be dry and the windmill is kept pumping all the time. Mr. Parsons has added all the improvements connected with his dairy since coming to the farm, including a fine dairy barn, two silos, and a splendid milk-house. Previous to starting the dairy, Mr. Parsons kept a number of cows and for years was engaged in the production of butter and cream. January 2, 1917, the dairy was opened on his present farm. The milk-house is constructed of concrete and into it water is pumped, by a windmill, for the cooling vats. All vessels used in connection with the dairy are kept perfectly clean and sanitary, being thoroughly cleansed and placed in the sunshine every day. In the barn, Mr. Parsons has room for thirty-five cows. This place is also kept clean and is no haunt for flies. Twenty-four cows are at the present time being milked and the whole milk is sold to the Missouri Dairy Company. Mr. Parsons makes two deliveries in the summer time, taking the milk, after being cooled, to Warrensburg and from there shipping it to Kansas City, Missouri. The milk goes on ice to this city dairy and always grades A. In the winter time, the cattle are fed ensilage and Mr. Parsons has erected in 1913 and in 1915 silos, of one hundred and one hundred thirty-five tons capacity respectively. He employs one assistant all the time and his two sons are invaluable in the work of the dairy.

In 1898, W. B. Parsons and Jettie Taylor, daughter of John and Julia Taylor, of Hazel Hill township, were united in marriage. Mr. Taylor is deceased and the widowed mother makes her home with her children. Jettie (Taylor) Parsons has lived on the farm which is now and has been her home ever since she was three years of age. To W. B. and Jettie Parsons have been born two sons: Guy, who has just completed two years of the course in the Warrensburg High School and attended this institution during the term of 1917 and 1918; and Glenn, a student in the Warrensburg High School. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are progressive, hardworking, excellent young people and are richly deserving of all the success which has in the past and will in the future certainly attended all their enterprising efforts.

H. H. Shackelford, proprietor of the "Walnut Flat Stock Farm" in Hazel Hill township, was born February 11, 1860 in Hazel Hill township. He is a son of James M. and Caroline (Harrison) Shackelford, who were the parents of eight children: John Baxter, who died at the age of nearly twelve years; three children, who died in child-

hood during an epidemic of diphtheria; Mrs. Sylvanus Lockard, Warrensburg; Mrs. John Glass, Higginsville, Missouri; B. F., Fayetteville, Missouri; and H. H., of this review. James M. Shackleford was born in Kentucky in 1825. About 1833, he came to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Hazel Hill township. He was reared to maturity in this part of Johnson county and in 1849 was united in marriage with Caroline Harrison, who was born in Limestone county, Alabama, on February 16, 1829. Her grandfather, Joseph Harrison, was one of the first settlers in Hazel Hill township, where he entered a large tract of choice land from the government. He died on this farm and is buried in the family cemetery. A more comprehensive history of the Harrison family appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. James M. Shackleford died in 1863 and is buried in Liberty cemetery. Thirty years later, she was followed in death by her husband, his death occurring in 1893. The father also was laid to rest in the cemetery where the mother is buried.

In the Mount Moriah school of Hazel Hill township, Mr. H. H. Shackleford obtained a good common school education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-two years and practically all his life has been interested in farming and stock raising, in which pursuits he is now engaged. Mr. Shackleford purchased his present home in 1894, buying the land from several different people. This farm formerly belonged to William Matthews, an old pioneer of Hazel Hill township. "Walnut Flat Stock Farm" comprises eighty acres of valuable land located two miles southwest of Fayetteville and nine miles from Warrensburg. All the splendid improvements on this place Mr. Shackleford has himself placed there since his coming to this stock farm. In 1905, the barn, 40 x 54 feet, was built and in 1911, the residence was remodeled and made modern. Mr. Shackleford has given special attention to the raising of horses and jacks, handling registered Percherons and draft horses. He began about twelve years ago with draft horses and now has only one registered animal, "Clarence," purchased in 1915, weight twenty-two hundred pounds. "Dewey," who heads the jacks, was sired by "Choice Goods," the greatest show jack in the world, and was raised by Mr. Shackleford.

In 1882, H. H. Shackleford was united in marriage with Helen Roberts, daughter of John and Nancy (Tuttle) Roberts, of Hazel Hill township. The Roberts family came to Johnson county in the fifties

and located in Hazel Hill township. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts moved to Mercer county, Missouri, where Mr. Roberts died in 1870. Mrs. Roberts died in 1896 and interment was made in Liberty cemetery. To H. H. and Helen Shackelford have been born three children: E. L., who married Catherine Samuels and is the owner of the "Uncle Billy" Lemmon place, where they reside; Beatrice, the wife of E. E. Pollock, of Fayetteville, Missouri; and H. H., Jr., at home with his parents. The Shackelford family is one of the best, all members of which are honest, thrifty, industrious citizens.

Charles W. Dixon was born December 22, 1877 in Warrensburg, Missouri. He is a son of Joseph T. and Ella (Duffield) Dixon. Joseph T. Dixon was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to Warrensburg, Missouri about 1871 or 1872 and in 1876 was united in marriage with Ella Duffield, a native of Virginia, and to them were born four children: Charles W., Bessie, Minnie, and Josephine. The father died in 1901 and the widowed mother is now residing in Warrensburg. A more comprehensive history of the Dixon family appears in the biography of Mrs. Ella (Duffield) Dixon, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Dixon, the subject of this review, is a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and for two years, 1895 and 1896, was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. After completing his school work, Charles W. Dixon was appointed, under civil service, a city mail carrier. Prior to this time he had been employed in the postoffice. He assumed his duties as mail carrier in 1899. Before Warrensburg had free city delivery, Mr. Dixon had a private route delivering mail to his patrons for thirty cents a month remuneration and at the same time assisted in the postoffice, thus thoroughly fitting himself for the civil service examination, which came later. Charles W. Dixon has been in continual service in the mail business for twenty years and he is the senior in years of service at the present time in the Warrensburg postoffice.

September 25, 1907. Charles W. Dixon was united in marriage with a daughter of John T. and Mary (Palette) Renick, of Oak Grove, Jackson county, Missouri. John T. Renick bore the unique distinction of being the first white child born in the first hotel in Independence, Missouri. His father owned the hotel, he being one of the early pioneers of that place. John T. and Mary (Palette) Renick were the par-

ents of eight children: Charles, deceased; Dr. Leonard, Butte, Montana; Mrs. W. A. Jackson, Westport, Missouri; A. Ira, Butte, Montana; Mrs. Charles W. Dixon, the wife of the subject of this review; Benton, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Carl Jefferson, Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas R., Joplin, Missouri. Mr. Renick died in 1907 and Mrs. Renick is now residing in Kansas City, Missouri. Mary (Pallette) Renick is a member of a distinguished colonial family. One of her ancestors, James Pallette, emigrated from France with his two sons and came to America, where they settled in that portion of the country now known as Tennessee, but which was then a part of the colony of Virginia, in the early part of the seventeenth century. To Charles W. and Mrs. Dixon have been born two sons, Charles Stewart and John Renick. The Dixon home is located in Warrensburg at 105 South Miller street and is one of the pleasant, attractive homes of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are most delightful, entertaining people and they are numbered among Johnson county's best families.

Mrs. Ella (Duffield) Dixon, the highly esteemed and respected widow of the late Joseph Dixon, an efficient carpenter of Warrensburg, was born in Virginia, the daughter of Alfred and Sally (Thompson) Duffield, a prominent colonial family of Virginia. Duffield Station was named in honor of the Duffield family. Alfred Duffield was born September 25, 1821 in Virginia and he was reared and educated in that state. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. In 1852, he came to Missouri with his wife and family and located on a farm, which he purchased, in Centerview township, the place being four miles west of Warrensburg. Alfred Duffield and Sally Thompson were united in marriage in 1841 in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Duffield were born the following children: Mrs. Anna Houts, deceased; Martha, who died at the age of sixteen years while attending college at St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Graham, deceased; Mrs. Flora Patterson, Odessa, Missouri; Richard, a prosperous contractor of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Dixon, of this review; Meriweather Thompson, of Texas; Mrs. Emma Grimwood, deceased; Mrs. Bettie Abel Mueller, who has been a missionary in Tokio, Japan for the past thirty years; Benjamin S., postmaster at Raymondville, Texas; Mrs. Lillian B. Duffield, Warrensburg, Missouri, and Charles Oscar, a skilled cabinet maker of Kansas City, Missouri. The Duffield family resided on the farm in Centerview

township until after the Civil War. They were not molested during the war for they were always kind and hospitable to all who came to their door. Mr. Duffield ever kept a light burning in the window to guide the stranger to their home, where all who came were made welcome. About 1866, the Duffields moved near Pertle Springs. Mr. Duffield was a progressive, alert, up-to-date real estate man. He issued a paper called "Duffield's Land Bulletin," a copy of which, dated November, 1867, his daughter, Mrs. Ella Dixon, still has in her possession. This paper gives the prices of land in various parts of the country in Missouri and was published for the benefit, as stated in the editor's own words, "of the homeless and emigrants going west." Mr. Duffield died May 8, 1869 and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Mrs. Duffield joined her husband in death in 1889.

In 1876, Joseph T. Dixon and Ella Duffield were united in marriage, in Warrensburg, Missouri. Mr. Dixon was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and in early manhood came to Missouri, where he located in Warrensburg about 1871 or 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon after their marriage first resided in a home located on the site of the present post-office building. Mr. Dixon was engaged in working for different merchants in this city and later followed his trade as carpenter. He was an industrious, capable workman, a citizen of Johnson county held in the highest esteem. His death occurred in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dixon were the parents of four children: Charles, who for the past twenty years has been the efficient clerk in the Warrensburg postoffice, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School a student for two years at the Warrensburg State Normal School, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Bessie, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and the State Normal School, now engaged in teaching in the primary department of the city schools of Warrensburg; Minnie, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and the State Normal School, now engaged in teaching in the primary department of the Mt. Washington School, Kansas City, Missouri; and Josephine, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School and the State Normal School, now engaged in supervising the music in the Training School of the State Normal. Mrs. Dixon resides in Warrensburg in a handsome modern residence, located at 107 South Miller street, the home having been rebuilt in 1916.

J. E. Redford, a capable farmer and popular merchant of Robbins,

was born in Hazel Hill township on the Henry Lynch farm in 1852, son of Andrew Jackson and Margaret Elizabeth (Harrison) Redford, the former, a native of North Carolina and the latter, of Alabama. Andrew Jackson Redford was born in 1827 and when three years of age, came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Redford, to Missouri, where they located first in Moniteau county, coming thence to Johnson county. The remaining years of their lives were spent in this county and the remains of both Noah Redford and his wife were interred in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The son, Andrew Jackson, enlisted in the Mexican War in 1846 and served throughout the conflict. Margaret Elizabeth (Harrison) Redford was the daughter of Joseph Harrison, who moved with his family to Missouri in the early thirties. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Redford were born eleven children, six of whom are now living. In 1868, Mr. Redford purchased one hundred twenty acres of land in Johnson county, and later several hundred acres more land, including the townsite of the present town of Robbins, and on this place engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years. Near the close of his life, Mr. Redford retired from the active pursuits of agriculture and moved to the city of Warrensburg, where both he and his wife died. Burial for both father and mother was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Mr. and Mrs. Redford were brave, loyal pioneers, dominant factors in the upbuilding of this state and county, who are well worthy of praise and commendation in a work of this character.

At McGee College in Macon county, J. E. Redford received his education. After leaving college, he was employed by the mercantile establishment, Roberts, Redford & Blake, for nearly two years, when he purchased an interest in the John W. Wright & Company, Boots & Shoes Store at Holden. Mr. Redford shortly afterward sold his interest in this store and went to Colorado where he was engaged in mining for some time. Upon his return to Johnson county, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which pursuits he has ever since been interested. The Redford farm comprises two hundred forty-eight acres of upland in Hazel Hill township, a well-located place two miles southwest of Robbins, which was entered from the government by Alex. Cockrell. There are two tenant houses on the farm, in addition to the handsome, modern residence of ten rooms. The farm is nicely improved and splendidly equipped for handling stock. Besides his extensive farming

interests, Mr. Redford is the owner and manager of a general store in Robbins which is one of the well-kept, busy, up-to-date business establishments of Johnson county. He keeps the store stocked with a complete line of staple groceries and merchandise and he has built up an excellent reputation for prompt, conservative, sound business methods and honest, honorable dealings.

J. E. Redford was united in marriage with Anna West, daughter of Bark West, of Hazel Hill township. By a former marriage, Mr. Redford is the father of three children: Floyd W., the well-known young merchant, who is associated in business with his father in the store at Robbins; Normal N., who is in the employ of a packing company in Fresno California as cashier; and Mrs. Salome Wagner, Clovis, California. The Redford family is highly respected in Johnson county, where J. E. Redford is widely known as a genial, courteous gentleman, a man of excellent business judgment. He has many friends, both among his business associates and his social acquaintances.

W. L. Robbins, one of the most widely-known and efficient farmers and stockmen of Johnson county, is a member of a prominent and public-spirited pioneer family of Hazel Hill township. He was born March 26, 1871, on his father's farm in Hazel Hill township. W. L. Robbins is a son of Henry Clay and Fannie E. (Roch) Robbins, who were united in marriage in 1867. Henry Clay Robbins was born in Russell county, Virginia. In the early fifties, he came to Missouri and purchased one hundred thirteen acres of land, which were then owned by Mr. Nelson, and later one hundred acres additional, owning at one time two hundred thirteen acres of choice farm land in Johnson county. On this tract, he engaged in farming and stock raising practically the remainder of his life. During the Civil War, Mr. Robbins enlisted at his home and fought under "Fighting Joe Shelby," serving throughout the conflict. He was honorably discharged at Shreveport, Louisiana at the close of the war. The town of Robbins, which was laid out twenty-five years ago, was named in honor of Henry Clay Robbins. Prior to the establishment of rural routes in the Johnson county mail service, Robbins had a postoffice, which was first located in Sam George's General Store and later in the Barnett Store. Sam George was the first merchant of Robbins. At the present time, in 1917, this flourishing, little business center boasts two general stores, one owned by E. E. Williams and the other by J. E. Redford & Son, a blacksmith shop owned by

Samuel Brown, a grist mill operated by Mr. Brown, and scores of enterprising citizens. For a few years, prior to his death, Mr. Robbins was employed as a mail carrier on a route out of Fayetteville. His death occurred January 3, 1916 and interment was made in Oak Grove cemetery. Fannie E. (Roch) Robbins was born in this state, daughter of James A. Roch, a native of North Carolina, and Elizabeth (Brown) Roch, a member of a prominent pioneer family of Missouri. Mrs. Robbins had preceded her husband in death many years, her death occurring in 1889 and she, too, was laid to rest in Oak Grove cemetery.

W. L. Robbins obtained his early education in the Salem district school and later was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. At the age of twenty-three years, he began to make his own way in life and at first was engaged in farming rented land for one year, when he purchased his present home place, which was formerly owned by a Confederate captain, Captain Steen, and comprised at that time seventy-two acres of land, to which Mr. Robbins has constantly added until the farm now embraces two hundred seventy-six acres, located near Robbins. On this place, Mr. Robbins is engaged in general farming and stock raising. His sons, Ralph and Clay, are very much interested in the large type of Poland China hogs, which they are raising. All the splendid improvements on this farm were placed there by W. L. Robbins. The residence, a house of eight rooms, is soon to be remodeled and made modern. The farm is supplied with all the latest devices for the proper handling of stock and the neatly kept surroundings of the Robbins home bespeak the thrift and care of a progressive and highly intelligent agriculturist.

September 20, 1894, W. L. Robbins and Addie M. Smith, of Fayetteville, were united in marriage. Mrs. Robbins was born in Indiana and when one year old came with her parents to Missouri, where they settled in Hazel Hill township and on the Smith farm in this township, the daughter, Addie M., was reared. She is the daughter of Manning J. and Sarah C. (Powers) Smith. The father resided on his farm in Hazel Hill township until he became too feeble to work. His death came in September, 1914 and the widowed mother is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Robbins. To W. L. and Addie Robbins have been born four children: Ralph S., who completed the short course in agriculture at the State University at Columbia, Missouri; Manning C., who was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School one

year and is now a student in the home High School; Callie F., who is a senior in the home High School; and William Elbert, at home. Mr. Robbins is a straightforward honest, conscientious gentleman, a man of pleasing and forceful personality, who has always given his most earnest support to every worthy enterprise having for its object the betterment of the community. His latest successful "boosting" was for the new consolidated High School building, at the time of this writing in the process of erection. Mr. Robbins has long taken a deep personal interest in all educational enterprises.

Arthur Parsons, one of Johnson county's highly valued citizens, was born in Lake county, Ohio in 1847, son of John Parsons, a native of England, who emigrated from Great Britain at the time of his marriage and with his wife settled on a farm in Ohio. Three brothers of Arthur Parsons enlisted in the Civil War, namely: William, Thomas, and Stephen. William Parsons served with the Union forces in South Carolina, enlisting in Johnson county, Missouri. Thomas and Stephen Parsons enlisted in Ohio. They never came West.

Mr. Parsons, whose name introduces this sketch, obtained his education in the Ohio schools. In 1866, he came to Missouri but remained only a short time, when he returned to the Middle West and located in Illinois, where he resided a brief time and then moved to Kansas. Mr. Parsons spent two years attempting to raise a crop in Kingman county, Kansas and when sufficiently discouraged left that state and moved to Johnson county, Missouri and for several years farmed rented land in Hazel Hill township. In 1890, he purchased his present country place, to which he moved the ensuing year. This farm was formerly owned by Gid Martin, of Indiana, who sold it to Arthur Parsons for twenty dollars an acre. The place embraces one hundred forty acres of good farm land, well located ten miles northwest of Warrensburg. The two barns on the farm were recently built by Mr. Parsons and the residence has been remodeled since he moved to it. For several years, Mr. Parsons has rented the land to his sons and has retired from the active work of farming.

In 1868, Arthur Parsons and Mary Skeen were united in marriage. Mrs. Parsons is the daughter of Buckley and Susan (Partee) Skeen, of McLean county, Missouri, both of whom are now deceased. To Arthur and Mary Parsons have been born three children: John Ellsworth, who married Ella Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, and

now resides in Columbus township, where he is extensively engaged in the stock business, buying cattle, hogs, and sheep; Wilbur, who married Bertie Heizer, daughter of William Heizer, and they reside on a farm in Columbus township; and William B., who married Jettie Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, and they own one of the finest dairies in Johnson county, located in Hazel Hill township, at the present time having thirty-five head of excellent milch cows. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parsons also reared an orphan child, Mary Williams, who is now married, the wife of Ivan Adams, of Hazel Hill township. Arthur and Mrs. Parsons are planning to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on October 27, 1918. They are an estimable and highly respected couple, well known and esteemed in Johnson county. They are quietly enjoying the old homestead in Hazel Hill township, where they have made their home for the past twenty-six years.

John Rittman, a prosperous and influential farmer and stockman of Hazel Hill township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Johnson county. He is a native of Simpson township, where he was born in 1879, a son of Frank and Matilda E. (Markham) Rittman. The father was a native of Illinois and the mother of Kentucky. Frank Rittman was a Union veteran. He enlisted in Company F, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry and was in active service almost four years. In 1867, he came to Johnson county, Missouri and for many years was located in Simpson township. In 1880, he moved with his family to a farm in Hazel Hill township, a place located near the present country home of the son, John, the subject of this review. Mr. Rittman lived but ten years to enjoy the new home, his death occurring in 1890. Interment was made at Mount Moriah cemetery. Frank Rittman was an industrious and enterprising citizen, but his old war wound, a shot wound received in battle, in many ways handicapped him throughout the later years of his life, but in spite of which he became very useful and well-to-do. Mrs. Rittman died in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rittman were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Edward, Columbus township; Mrs. Anna Schaffer, of Oklahoma; Jesse, Columbus township; John, the subject of this review; and Katie, deceased.

In the Mount Moriah district school, John Rittman obtained his education. Until he was twenty-one years of age, he remained at home with his parents and then began farming in Hazel Hill township. Mr

Rittman purchased a small tract of land, comprising twenty acres, adjoining the home place and when he later sold this land he bought his present farm in 1904, a place originally embracing one hundred acres to which he has twice added tracts of sixty acres each and now two hundred twenty acres comprise the Rittman place. This farm was a part of the Simpson Brown farm. The land slopes to Honey creek, which drains this section of the county, and one hundred ninety acres are under cultivation and are very productive. The soil is the rich red soil, in great demand in Missouri for the purposes of general farming. Mr. Rittman is engaged in farming and stock raising and he is at present handling high grade cattle, hogs, and sheep. He sold one hundred ewes the first of June this year. Since coming to this place, Mr. Rittman has built the residence, which is a pleasant, comfortable country home.

In 1900, John Rittman and Ada Morris, daughter of Isom and Sallie Morris, who now reside in Simpson township, were united in marriage and to this union have been born five children, three of whom are now living: Florence; Lucile, deceased; Frank; Thelma, deceased; and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Rittman are excellent citizens of Johnson county and they are highly valued and respected in their community, where they have a host of friends.

C. G. Greenwell, proprietor of "Walnut Grove Stock Farm," is one of Columbus township's best citizens and most capable and progressive farmers and stockmen. He was born in the home which is now his own on the farm in Columbus township in 1858, a son of Ralph and Nancy (Williams) Greenwell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, in which state they were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwell came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1854, making the first part of the journey by boat, landing at Lexington, Missouri and driving through from that city to the farm in Columbus township, Johnson county. This place was purchased by Ralph Greenwell within a short time afterward from Mr. Gott. The Greenwell homestead is located one-half mile north of Columbus. To Ralph and Nancy Greenwell were born the following children: Mrs. Sallie Rennick, of Lafayette county, Missouri; R. W., a well-known farmer of Columbus township; and C. G., the subject of this review. The father died in 1905 at the age of eighty-four years. Interment was made in the cemetery at Columbus. The widowed mother is still living on the farm in Columbus township. Mr.

and Mrs. Greenwell spent the best years of their lives laboring for the upbuilding of Johnson county. Brave, noble, and true, they cheerfully did their part to bring about the splendid improvement in conditions that has placed this section of the state in the front rank with the most desirable and productive counties.

In a log schoolhouse, in a private residence, and in two different churches, school was held when C. G. Greenwell was a schoolboy and he recalls how the puncheon benches were arranged about the walls of the old log school house, and how the "master" would call "Books!" when the recess time had ended. At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Greenwell began farming for himself on the home place in Columbus township. He now owns the homestead, a farm comprising two hundred five acres of land known widely as the "Walnut Grove Stock Farm." It was so named because of the beautiful walnut trees which shade the well-kept lawn surrounding the residence. This home was built before Ralph Greenwell purchased the place, but it has been rebuilt and remodeled recently. "Walnut Grove Stock Farm" is a pretty country home and the neatly kept surroundings bespeak the thoughtful care of an intelligent, efficient agriculturist. The soil is very productive, but Mr. Greenwell has most of the place now in grass and is now devoting practically all his attention to raising cattle, hogs, and sheep, keeping high grade stock. The farm is abundantly watered, one spring flowing all the year round.

In 1885, C. G. Greenwell and Eva Berry, of Lafayette county, were united in marriage. Mrs. Greenwell died the year after their marriage. In 1886, Mr. Greenwell again married, his second wife being Mollie Greenwell, daughter of Jack Greenwell, of Columbus township. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Greenwell adopted a boy, John Simmons, when he was five years of age and reared him to maturity. He still makes his home with his foster parents. The Greenwells are well known and highly respected in Johnson county.

Mr. Greenwell contributes a bit of hearsay evidence to aid in deciding the much muted question as to which land was the first broken in Johnson county. He states that he was told by "Aunt Betsy" Fulkerson that the first land broken in this county was the farm land now known as the Fred Specker place, formerly the Houx farm, where the first court in Johnson county was held. Others claim this honor for the old Baker homestead, now owned by Roy Wilson. The conflict-

ing claims in themselves are interesting and conclusive proof that there were several brave, enterprising, and industrious farmers in Johnson county in the very earliest days.

Mrs. Nancy (Williams) Greenwell, the highly regarded and respected widow of the late Ralph Greenwell, is one of Johnson county's best known and noblest pioneer women. She is still with us and now at the advanced age of eighty-two years resides on the farm in Columbus township, in which township she has lived for more than sixty years. Mrs. Greenwell is a native of Kentucky. In that state, she was born, reared, and married.

In 1854, Ralph Greenwell, an enterprising, young Kentuckian, and Nancy Williams were united in marriage, in Shelby county, Kentucky and immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwell left Kentucky to make the new home in what was then the western wilderness of Missouri. They came by steamboat to St. Louis and from that city to Lexington, Missouri on the "Lucas," when it made its first trip. The Greenwells settled on the farm in Columbus township, now owned by their son, C. G., the place being known as "Walnut Grove Stock Farm." To Ralph and Nancy Greenwell were born three children, who are now living: Mrs. Sallie Rennick, Lafayette county, Missouri; R. W. and C. G., both of whom are engaged in farming and stock raising in Columbus township. Mr. Greenwell died in 1905 at the age of eighty-four years. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Columbus. His death came while he and Mrs. Greenwell resided on the farm just across the road from the present home of the widow. Ralph Greenwell was an honest, industrious, upright citizen, a man of high ideals and fine, moral principles. His death has been deeply deplored and the loss to the good citizenship of Columbus township keenly felt.

When the Greenwells settled in Johnson county, those who were then living here were, as follow: "Old man Gott;" Frank Ramsey, now of Warrensburg; Pleasant Rice, the first settler of the county; Groves and Conwell, pioneer merchants of Columbus; Mr. Norris; Berry Smith and "Josh" Rogers, merchants; Reverend Robert Morrow, a minister of the Cumberland church; the Perdees, a well-known pioneer family; Drs. Dobbins, Shriner, Fulkerson, and Coleman, the last named physician being drowned in the same year, 1854, that the Greenwells came to Johnson county; and Reverend Allen Wright, a minister of the Christian church. Mrs. Greenwell well recalls when

Senator Francis M. Cockrell came to Columbus about 1855, employed as attorney in a lawsuit which resulted from a scalding given a Conwell slave by "Hi" Henderson's negro. Senator Cockrell won the case and Mrs. Greenwell remembers that she thought at the time the victor was a very boyish-looking lawyer. The one hotel in Columbus was conducted by Mrs. Fine for many years after the Greenwells came here. Columbus then boasted one hotel, a blacksmith's shop, a tailor's shop, one harness and wagon maker, and several general stores. The mercantile establishments were exceptionally good for those early days and all carried a very fair line of goods, including silk, which, however, was not in great demand. All handled whiskey, just as they all now carry vinegar, as a stock in trade, and in spite of the fact that liquor was very easily obtained there were very few "drunks."

Sixty-three years ago, Mrs. Greenwell, then a young bride of nineteen years of age, came with her husband to the new home in the thinly settled West. During the past half century there have been countless changes in Johnson county, and all have been witnessed by Mrs. Greenwell. Death has removed many families from our midst; institutions have arisen and have grown; roads, drainage, churches, schools, and homes have appeared almost as if by magic where once were log cabins and productive farms have supplanted wide, unfenced prairie fields. And for all our choicest blessings, too great praise can not be given men and women like Nancy Greenwell, whose labor and constancy in the days of long ago made all things possible. It is with much pleasure that we pause to honor one, upon whom the pure, white snow of years has fallen, a brave, true, pioneer woman. We are indeed fortunate to have Mrs. Greenwell still with us to aid in snatching from oblivion the names of those who have lived and labored here more than sixty years ago.

Robert W. Greenwell, proprietor of "Greenwell's Westlawn Stock Farm," formerly the "Hazelwood Stock Farm," in Columbus township, is one of the county's successful and enterprising farmers and stockmen and a member of a well-known and prominent pioneer family. He was born in Columbus, Missouri in 1861, a son of Ralph and Nancy (Williams) Greenwell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father is now deceased and the widowed mother is still living on the farm in Columbus township. Mrs. Greenwell is now eighty-two years of age. She is still very active for one of her years and her memory

of names and dates is remarkable. A more comprehensive sketch of the Greenwells appears elsewhere in this volume in connection with the biography of Mrs. Nancy (Williams) Greenwell.

After receiving a good common school education in the public schools of Columbus, Robert W. Greenwell engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he began life for himself. Mr. Greenwell purchased the William Herndon farm near Columbus, which place he sold four years later and purchased his present country home in 1889, to which he moved three years later. This place was formerly known as the "Hazelwood Stock Farm," but the name has since been changed to "Greenwell's Westlawn Stock Farm." It comprises two hundred acres of land, the original "Hazelwood Farm," and sixty acres, recently purchased, located two and a half miles north of Columbus and fifteen and a half miles northwest of Warrensburg. The place is well watered, equipped, and kept, an ideal stock farm. For the past eight years, Mr. Greenwell has devoted much attention to raising registered jacks and jennets, of the Mammoth Kentucky breed. At the present time, in 1917, he has four jacks and four jennets, an imported Percheron horse, "Impoli," weighing one thousand nine hundred forty pounds at the time imported, a large number of spotted Poland China hogs, and Oxford sheep. One hundred acres of the place are in grass and the remainder in small grain. Mr. Greenwell is a highly intelligent agriculturist and has been exceptionally successful both as a farmer and stockman.

November 28, 1889, Robert W. Greenwell was united in marriage with Mattie M. Dyer, daughter of James D. and Mary Dyer, of Hazel Hill township. James D. Dyer was born in Johnson county, a son of Noah Dyer, an honored pioneer of Lafayette county. Mr. Dyer died in 1909 and his remains lie interred in Oak Grove cemetery. The widowed mother resides in Warrensburg, now at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. To Robert W. and Mattie M. Greenwell have been born four children: Mary Myrtle, the wife of Otto R. Jacoby, of Warrensburg, Missouri; James Ralph, who died in 1909 at the age of fifteen years; Sallie Alice, the wife of Dr. William A. Maddox, of Gainesville, Texas; and Rice Alexander, at home with his parents. The Greenwells have long been considered one of the best and most substantial families in this section of the state.

Ralph Greenwell, father of Robert W. Greenwell, and "Uncle Billy" Fickas purchased the land which they dedicated for the use of Columbus as a cemetery and this burial ground is known as Columbus Christian cemetery. The deed to the land was made out to Mr. Greenwell and Mr. Fickas, but it was never recorded. In the pillars of the pulpit of the Columbus Christian church are papers containing the history of the church and cemetery. One of the newspapers, nailed up in a strong box placed in the church pillars, was the Warrensburg "Journal-Democrat."

Thomas E. Cheatham, vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Warrensburg, is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, a native of Johnson county. He was born in Warrensburg in 1870, a son of John T. and Gussie M. (Chadwick) Cheatham, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Missouri. John T. Cheatham came to Johnson county, Missouri from Ray county in 1870 and located in Warrensburg on Gay street. Mr. Cheatham was engaged in the stock business and in supervising the management of his farms in Ray and Johnson counties. At the time of his death, he was the owner of more than three thousand acres of land in these two counties. In 1888, he and Marcus Youngs and Oscar Wadell organized the Citizens Bank of Warrensburg, of which financial institution John T. Cheatham was president the remainder of his life. To John T. and Gussie M. (Chadwick) Cheatham were born four children, who are now living: Thomas E., the subject of this review; William H., Warrensburg, Missouri; Frank C., Three Lakes, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Erma Crossley, Warrensburg, Missouri. The father died in 1901. Interment was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. The widowed mother still makes her home in Warrensburg. John T. Cheatham was one of this city's best and most substantial citizens and his loss to the good citizenship of Johnson county has been deeply deplored. Mr. Cheatham was keenly interested in all movements which had for their object the betterment and uplift of the community and he was always an earnest supporter and liberal contributor to every worthy enterprise. The Cheatham name is indelibly connected with the financial interests of Warrensburg and the commercial growth of Johnson county.

In 1897, Thomas E. Cheatham was united in marriage with Anna Jackson, daughter of R. L. Jackson, a prominent pioneer of Holden, Missouri. To this union have been born two children: Vivian, who

is now a student in the Warrensburg State Normal School; and John T., Jr., who is in the Training school of the Warrensburg State Normal School. The Cheatham residence is in Warrensburg at 414 South Holden street.

Mr. Cheatham is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Warrensburg. Besides his banking interests, he supervises his various farms in the county. The Cheathams have all been prosperous and extensive landowners and Thomas E. Cheatham is admirably maintaining the good name and reputation, established by his father many years ago in this section of Missouri.

Tompkins Rice, grandson of Pleasant Rice, the first settler of Johnson county, was born September 3, 1868 on a farm his grandfather had entered from the government, a place located in Columbus township. He is a son of Charles Cobb and Drucilla (Bradley) Rice. Charles Cobb Rice was born September 15, 1839 in Columbus and he is now living on a farm two miles south of Columbus, probably the oldest person living who was born in this county. Drucilla (Bradley) Rice was born in Pittsville, Jackson township. To Charles Cobb and Drucilla Rice have been born five children, and three are now living: Joseph B., deceased; Mrs. Mary J. Seigfreid, Lees Summit, Missouri; Bettie, deceased; Tompkins and Pleasant, Jr., twins, the former, the subject of this review and the latter, the owner of the Rice homestead and a resident of Warrensburg.

The first school attended by Tompkins Rice was held in an old log barn, owned by James Dobbins. This was a "subscription school" and taught by Miss Anna Dobbins. The puncheon benches were arranged around the room close to the walls. Desks, blackboards, chalk, erasers, and even a bell were unknown. When school was dismissed in the evenings, the children's books were piled in one corner of the room. Mr. Rice, later, was a pupil at Waldon school house. Until he was twenty-seven years of age, he remained at home with his parents. In 1901, he purchased his present home, a farm comprising one hundred six acres of land, forty of which are in Columbus township and sixty-six in Hazel Hill township. All the soil is tillable, forty acres being rich bottom land. The land lies nicely and the Tompkins Rice farm is considered one of the best in the township. Mr. Rice has added all the improvements since his coming to the place. The pleasant and comfortable residence was built in 1906. It is a large

structure of eight spacious and conveniently arranged rooms. One barn, 24 x 42 feet, is well equipped for handling stock. Mr. Rice has handled sheep for the past ten years and he has found sheep raising very profitable. At the present time, in 1917, there are twenty head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs on the farm.

February 27, 1896, Tompkins Rice was united in marriage with Olah B. Anderson, daughter of Presley and Sallie Anderson, of Columbus township. Mrs. Rice is a native of Hazel Hill township. To Tompkins and Olah B. (Anderson) Rice have been born three children: Leonard, a graduate of the Odessa High School; Myrtle Oneita and Gladys Irene, both of whom are now students at the Warrensburg State Normal School. All three children reside at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are well known and prominent in their community and highly valued citizens of Johnson county.

Pleasant Rice, Jr., twin brother of Tompkins Rice, obtained his education in the public schools of Johnson county and in the Warrensburg State Normal School. After leaving school, Mr. Rice engaged in farming in Johnson county until 1913, when he went to Florida and for three years was employed in managing an orange plantation which he owned in that state. He disposed of his grove in 1914 and the following year returned to Johnson county in June and since that time has resided in Warrensburg. Pleasant Rice Jr. is now engaged in the grocery business in Warrensburg and in addition to his work in the store supervises the management of his three hundred acres of land in Columbus township. This tract of land was formerly owned by the senior Pleasant Rice, the old homestead, in Johnson county.

May 12, 1897, Pleasant Rice and Lillie M. Brownlee, daughter of M. C. and Etha L. Brownlee, were united in marriage. Mrs. Rice was born May 27, 1873 in Franklin county, Kansas. At the time of her marriage, the Brownlees were residing in Columbus township. Mrs. Brownlee died in June, 1914 and interment was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg. Mr. Brownlee is still living. To Pleasant and Lillie Rice have been born two children: Melvin, a graduate of the Warrensburg High School in the class of 1917; and Mary A., who is in the junior class of the Warrensburg High School. Both children reside at home with Mr. and Mrs. Rice at 214 Grover street in Warrensburg. The Rice family has been numbered among the best families of the county since the beginning of its history. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant Rice

are highly respected in Warrensburg, where they have a wide circle of friends.

Pleasant Rice, the most honored pioneer of Johnson county and the first settler in this section of Missouri, was a native of Tennessee. He was born March 7, 1803 near Nashville, a son of a veteran of the Revolutionary War, one of the twenty courageous men who defended Buchanan's Station so nobly and well that the event assumed much historical significance and became widely known throughout the country.

In 1818, Pleasant Rice first visited this part of the United States and adjoining territories and the following autumn he with five others, Dangerfield Rice, Hugh Brown, Sr., Hugh Brown, Jr., Cicero Brown, and John Wallace, made a second visit to Johnson county, Missouri. These men explored the wilderness of the county and took back home with them two hundred sixty gallons of wild honey. Mr. Rice often stated that he found twelve bee trees in one day and from them obtained from four to sixteen gallons of honey each. In the spring of 1828, Pleasant Rice came to Johnson county with his family to make the new home on Honey creek, on land now section 10, township 47.

August 26, 1826, Pleasant Rice and Virilinda G. Ray, daughter of Senator Ray, of English descent, were united in marriage, in Tennessee. Virilinda G. (Ray) Rice was born May 13, 1809, a member of one of the best and most prominent families of Tennessee. Pleasant Rice was of Dutch and English lineage. As soon as the family came here, Pleasant Rice built a log cabin, 14 x 14 feet in dimensions, covered with clapboards and the space between the logs filled with mud and blocks of wood. The one door swung on wooden hinges and was fastened by a wooden latch. The logs were of white oak. The United States patents for land, which were issued to Pleasant Rice on March 6, 1829 show that in the spring of 1828 he entered eighty acres of land in Johnson county for which he paid the government one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. In the small, rude, log cabin home on this farm entered by Pleasant Rice, was born April 7, 1829 the first white child in the county, Margaret Ann Rice, who died October 6, 1870.

"Pleasant Rice was the first
To build on Johnson soil
In poverty, hunger, and thirst
A home by patient toil."

—Johnson County History of 1882.

At the age of ninety years, at Columbus, Missouri, Johnson county's first pioneer departed this life, in 1893. The oldest house still standing in this section of the state is on the Kelly farm and was built by Mr. Rice, although the original log cabin has been since weather-boarded and changed much from the structure he erected. But were there no material reminders of this brave, early settler, the name Pleasant Rice and its historical significance will never be forgotten in Johnson county.

George A. Middleton, a successful and enterprising farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in February 1858 in McLean county, a son of James and Jane A. (Parsons) Middleton, the former, a native of England and the latter, of Ohio. In early manhood, James Middleton emigrated from England and came to America. He located first in Ohio, where he met Miss Jane Parsons and they were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. James Middleton moved to Illinois from Ohio and in that state resided for nearly five years and then moved to Johnson county, Missouri in the autumn of 1859, locating temporarily in a log cabin on the Waldon farm in Columbus township, where they resided for probably a little more than a year, when they moved to a larger farm in Warrensburg township. The Middletons were residents of Warrensburg township for two seasons or more and then returned to Columbus township to reside on the McMahan farm until Mr. Middleton purchased eighty acres of land from Richard Sanders, a place he afterward sold in order to buy the farm now owned by Isaiah Jacoby. To James and Jane Middleton were born six children: William A., Warrensburg, Missouri; George A., the subject of this review; Mrs. Ada E. Jacoby, Hazel Hill township; Charles J., who died recently in the state of Washington; Alfred G., Centerview, Missouri; and Walter Eugene, who died in infancy. The father died in 1877 and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Jacoby chapel. Mrs. Middleton departed this life several years after the death of her husband.

George A. Middleton was reared on the farm and his early life was spent much as the average country lad spends his days, assisting with the work of the home place and attending the district school. Mr. Middleton obtained his education in schools held at Granger, east of Warrensburg, Waldon, and Greendoor school house. Until he was twenty-five years of age, he remained at home caring for his widowed

mother. Later, he purchased sixty acres of the Isaiah Jacoby farm, a tract of land entered from the government by William Adams, the land patent being signed by President Franklin Pierce, and to this Mr. Middleton later added two tracts of forty acres each and twenty acres of the second tract he afterward sold. The Middleton place now comprises one hundred twenty acres of land, located in Columbus township, ten miles northwest of Warrensburg. The entire farm is under a high state of cultivation and this place is one of the excellent farms of Johnson county, nicely improved, neatly kept, and well equipped for stock raising. Mr. Middleton is engaged in general farming and in raising hogs, sheep, and cattle. A large stock and hay barn was added to the place in 1913, a building 40 x 52 feet in dimensions. The residence has been rebuilt since Mr. Middleton acquired the ownership of this farm.

In 1885, George A. Middleton was united in marriage with Clara E. Chambers, of Warrensburg, daughter of William and Susan Chambers, who now reside in Kansas City, Missouri. To this union have been born two sons: Kenneth, who married Beulah Simmerman and they reside on a farm in Columbus township; and Otha, who married Mary Wilson and they reside on a farm in Columbus township. Both the Middleton boys are progressive, successful farmers and stockmen. The Middletons have long been highly regarded and valued citizens of Johnson county.

William Edward Rittman, proprietor of "Honey Creek Stock Farm" in Columbus township, is one of the well-known and competent farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. He is a native of this county and a member of one of the prominent early families. Mr. Rittman was born in 1871 in Hazel Hill township, a son of Frank and Matilda E. (Markham) Rittman. Frank Rittman was a native of Bavaria on the river Rhine. He emigrated from the old country and came to America when he was a young man, making the ocean voyage on a sailing boat, taking forty-eight days to make the journey. Mr. Rittman landed first at New Orleans and from that city went on up the Mississippi river to Illinois, in which state he remained for some time and then returned to New Orleans. He was drafted into the Confederate army, which he deserted nine months later, and, returning to Illinois, enlisted with Company F, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry. Mr. Rittman escaped from the Confederates April 18, 1862. He and five other men were detailed to go up the banks of the Mississippi river to watch for Yankee gunboats.

The men walked about two miles following the river banks, when the sergeant gave orders to return. Two Irishmen, who were with the little company, made a dash for liberty and the sergeant and Mr. Rittman pursued them. The deserters had been retaken by the sergeant, when Frank Rittman appeared on the scene, disarmed the officer, and started him back to his followers, while he and the Irishmen made good their escape. For the remainder of the war, Mr. Rittman served with the Union army. He took an active part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Gettysburg, and those of Sherman's Georgia campaign, besides numerous engagements of lesser significance. In the first named battle, Mr. Rittman was seriously wounded. After the war had ended, he came to Missouri, locating first in Kansas City and thence coming to Warrensburg about 1865. For several years, he was employed as teamster, working between Warrensburg and Clinton. He later located on a farm in Hazel Hill township, which he rented for six years, and then purchased the place now owned by his son, J. F. Rittman. To Frank and Matilda E. Rittman were born five children: William Edward, the subject of this review; Mrs. Anna Schaffer, Bliss, Oklahoma; J. F., Columbus township; John, Hazel Hill township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; and Mrs. Katie B. Claunch, deceased. The father died about 1889 and burial was made at Mount Moriah cemetery. Mrs. Matilda Rittman died in 1911 and her remains were laid to rest beside her husband in the cemetery at Mount Moriah.

In the public schools of Simpson and Hazel Hill townships, William Edward Rittman obtained his education. Since he was sixteen years of age, Mr. Rittman has made his own way in life. His first farm comprised one hundred acres of land, this tract being a part of the Simpson Brown place. Mr. Rittman sold this farm and purchased one hundred sixty acres of land, from Henry Russell, which he later sold and bought his present country home in Columbus township, an excellent stock farm embracing three hundred sixty acres of land known as "Honey Creek Stock Farm." This is an ideal stock farm, abundantly watered and nicely improved. Since his coming to this farm, Mr. Rittman has built two large barns and drilled a three-hundred-thirteen-foot well. The residence and barns are situated on the highest part of the farm, thus affording a splendid view of the surrounding country. The Rittman country place is one of the beautiful and attractive homes of Johnson county.

January 12, 1898, William Edward Rittman and Bertha A. Manis,

daughter of I. W. and Sallie (Parman) Manis, of Simpson township, were united in marriage. Mr. Manis is a native of Kentucky and his wife of Simpson township. I. W. Manis came to Missouri from Kentucky in the early sixties and he and Mrs. Manis still reside at the old homestead located five and a half miles north and east of Warrensburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Rittman have been born two children: Alfred, who was born November 27, 1899; and Helen. Alfred is now a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School and Helen is at home with her parents, on the beautiful country place in Columbus township. The Rittman family is enrolled among the best families of this county and all the Rittmans have for many years been considered good, substantial citizens of Missouri.

S. F. McNair, the well-known practical farmer of the Warrensburg State Normal School, is a native of Moniteau county. He was born in that county, but was reared on a Pettis county farm. Mr. McNair is a son of Daniel and Maggie (Houx) McNair, the father, a native of Pennsylvania and the mother, of Moniteau county, a member of a prominent pioneer family. Daniel McNair came to Missouri in early manhood and located in Moniteau county. Mr. McNair was a distant relative of Alexander McNair, the first governor of Missouri. Since the father's death, in 1905, the widowed mother has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. T. P. Woods, in Arkansas.

For twelve years, S. F. McNair was employed as telegraph operator and then he returned to the farm. He came to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1896 and is now the owner of a farm of one hundred sixty acres in Warrensburg township, a place located four miles south of Warrensburg. Mr. McNair has been superintendent of the State Normal farm for the past four years. He is a close observer and keen, practical thinker and by reading widely on the various subjects pertaining to agriculture became very proficient in his agricultural knowledge and pursuits, so that when the time came that the Normal School desired a good, practical farmer to assist in farm work and experimentation, Mr. McNair was well qualified for the position.

In 1888, S. F. McNair and Dollie Inman, of Kansas City, Missouri, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Davis) Inman, natives of Indiana, were united in marriage. To this union have been born four children: Margaret, deceased; Mary, Martha, and Samuel, Jr.

S. F. McNair was the first man in the southern part of Warrensburg township to erect a silo. He built one of one hundred tons capacity in 1906 and after two years' trial found it an excellent paying proposition, for in that time it had paid for itself, and he erected a second one. The first silo was constructed of yellow pine. Mr. McNair is now a strong advocate of the silo as a "money-maker." He is also a firm believer in the utility of the dairy cow on Johnson county farms and for soil builders enthusiastically recommends soy beans and sweet clover.

The Farm Laboratory of the Warrensburg State Normal School was purchased in 1910 for the use of the Department of Agriculture and it is managed by S. F. McNair under the supervision of Professor H. A. Phillips, the head of the Department of Agriculture. The farm is equipped with such conveniences as are found on the average country place. There is one large barn for the horses and dairy cattle, all fed under one roof. This barn is supplied with stanchions and litter carriers. The milk from the dairy is A grade and is sold in Kansas City. A silo of seventy tons capacity is on this farm. One of the attractive features of the Farm Laboratory is the modern poultry house, in which are kept several different varieties of pure-bred poultry, among them, namely: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, and Golden Wyandottes.

A herd of ten Jerseys, five registered, are kept on the place. At present, the O. I. C. hogs are being raised. In 1917, garden produce for the use of the domestic science students of the Normal School came from the Farm Laboratory, including tomatoes, green beans, and sweet corn, which the department used to demonstrate proper methods of canning. Last year, of 1916, experimental work was conducted with fifteen different varieties of wheat, eight varieties of oats, three varieties of barley, eight varieties of soy beans, four varieties of cowpeas, and six varieties of corn and at the same time experiments were made in the different times and methods of seeding. Practical work in growing alfalfa and clovers and in rotating crops was also done. A four-year rotation is used: oats, wheat, corn, and clover or soy beans. Mr. McNair is a worker and deeply interested in the Farm Laboratory. The Normal School is indeed fortunate to have as competent, industrious, and progressive man as he as superintendent.

Edwin Jennings, a prosperous and prominent farmer and stockman

of Columbus township, is a native of Virginia. He is a member of one of the best and most respected pioneer families that ever came to Missouri. Mr. Jennings was born July 19, 1866 near Hampshire, Virginia, a son of Reverend James H. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Jennings. Reverend Jennings, a well-known minister of the Presbyterian church, came to Missouri in 1868 and for many years was engaged in ministerial work in Lafayette county.

January 4, 1849, James H. Jennings and Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, were married. The father of Elizabeth (Robinson) Jennings died February 9, 1859, at the age of seventy-one years. Her mother, Mary Robinson, preceded her husband in death twenty years, her death occurring January 13, 1839. To James H. and Elizabeth Jennings were born thirteen children, all of whom were reared to maturity and, with the exception of James R., who died unmarried, each reared a family: Mrs. Bettie Ann Siler, born November 26, 1849; James R., born September 7, 1851, and died March 30, 1912; Mrs. Mary J. Secrest, born April 5, 1853, and died January 23, 1882; Thomas, born January 18, 1855; Mrs. Martha Smith, born November 2, 1856, and died December 31, 1879; Sophrona, born January 24, 1859, now of Higginsville, Missouri; William H., born February 24, 1861, now of Mayview, Missouri; Ella, born February 28, 1863, and now resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Emma, born September 23, 1864, and is now deceased; Edwin B., the subject of this review; Sallie, now in Kansas, born April 27, 1869; Laura, born January 25, 1871, now of Odessa, Missouri; and Minnie, born December 30, 1872, now residing in Mayview, Missouri. Reverend Jennings died October 6, 1885, at the age of seventy-two years, seven months, and six days. September 14, 1905, Mrs. Jennings joined her husband in death. She was seventy-five years and twenty-nine days of age at the time of her death.

Edwin Jennings was educated in the schools of Lafayette county, Missouri. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age and then he traded for a farm, which he owned in addition to his share in the home place until 1901, when he sold his land interests in Lafayette county and moved to Johnson county, purchasing the Gillespie place, better known as the Payne farm upon which Payne school house is located. When Mr. Jennings bought the land, an old log cabin was standing on it, a relic of pioneer days. Since he acquired the ownership of the farm, Mr. Jennings has added prac-

tically all the improvements. He has a well, thirty feet in depth, which has never failed to supply both the residence and stock with an abundance of good water. A barn, 50 x 54 feet, was built in 1912 for stock, grain, and hay. The Jennings home was also built in 1912 a house of seven rooms, modern throughout and supplied with all the conveniences of the most up-to-date city residence. An acetylene plant has been installed for lighting purposes. The farm comprises one hundred sixty-nine acres of land located on the Odessa-Columbus road and it is an ideal stock farm. Mr. Jennings is devoting much time to raising cattle, hogs, and sheep and he has been very successful with his stock.

February 13, 1889, Edwin Jennings and Hattie Hedden, daughter of William and Nancy (Gordon) Hedden, of Madison county, Illinois, were united in marriage. Mrs. Jennings was born in Madison county. Both her parents are now deceased. To Edwin and Hattie Jennings have been born six children: Mrs. Leah Campbell, now at home with her parents; Mrs. Jessie Ramsey, Lafayette county, Missouri; Mrs. Alma Kohler, Deweese, Nebraska; Edwin, Jr., Ralph, and Forgood, all at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are excellent, public-spirited citizens, one of the substantial families of Columbus township. During their residence in this county, which has covered but the brief span of sixteen years, they have made scores of friends and established a reputation which their children may well take pride in maintaining, a name their sons may strive to be worthy to bear.

Rev. Thomas Ryan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Catholic, Holden, Missouri, was born at Bird Hill, County Tipperary, Ireland, Newport Parish, July 8, 1882. He received his primary education in the local National School of his native parish and obtained his classical education at a private school located in Killaloe, Ireland. After spending two and one-half years in this preparatory school, he entered the Irish Foreign Missionary College where he was educated for the priesthood and was ordained for his high religious calling by Bishop Grimes of Dublin in 1908. He left his native heath enroute for America soon thereafter and arrived in this country on September 25, 1908. For a period of one and a half years, Father Ryan was located at Conway, Missouri, and in June of 1910 went to Westport, Missouri, as assistant to Father Walsh. In November of this same year, he came to Holden and for the past seven years has been in charge of St. Patrick's church. In addition to the Holden charge, Father Ryan has charge of the Church

of St. John the Baptist on Blackwater, located eleven miles north of Holden.

A complete history of St. Patrick's church appears in the historical section of this work. In connection with this brief biography it is well to mention a predecessor of Father Ryan, who was widely known in this section as an excellent judge of race horses. It is a matter of history that W. R. S. Rankin donated the Blackwater property for the purpose of establishing a mission church to serve as a place of worship for the Catholic residents in the neighborhood. Mr. Rankin made the donation in 1889 and in October of the following year the church was erected and services were conducted by Father Scarey, an Italian by birth. Father Scarey was a lover of horseflesh and kept a stable of racing animals, one of which carried him to his Blackwater charge almost as fast as the present-day automobile. He was frequently called upon to act as judge at racing meets and was very popular throughout the countryside in the days when horseracing was an annual and important event. Father Scarey died in 1910. Father James Ryan, a relative of the present pastor of St. Patrick's, was a relative of Father Scarey and died in Springfield in 1910.

Father Ryan is faithfully and conscientiously serving his people in the Holden and Blackwater parishes and is popular with all classes of people. He is leaving a marked impression upon both parishes as a builder and religious leader.

Col. S. M. Christian, real estate dealer, well and favorably known auctioneer, Holden, Missouri, is one of the native-born pioneer settlers of Johnson county. Colonel Christian was born on a farm in Madison township, August 30, 1860. He has, consequently, been a witness to and an active participant in the great and wonderful development which this region has undergone during the fifty-seven years of his residence in this vicinity. Since his boyhood days, he has been an auctioneer of considerable repute and has "cried" hundreds of public sales in this section of Missouri during a long period of over forty years of auctioneering. He has long been a familiar figure in Johnson county and this part of the country, having "cried sales" in this and neighboring counties in a manner which has rarely been excelled by his competitors. Colonel Christian is a son of J. H. and Nancy Christian, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, a native of Kentucky.

J. H. Christian migrated from Kentucky to Johnson county, Mis-

souri, in the early thirties and entered government land at a cost of thirty cents an acre. He was one of the very first pioneer settlers in the western part of Johnson county at a time when settlers were few and far between and it was a hazardous proposition to brave the terrors of an unbroken wilderness and found a home in this part of the country. His ancestors had been pioneers in Kentucky and the spirit of adventure and the desire to push westward the frontiers of civilization were inherent instincts, and, endowed with a dauntless spirit, he succeeded and became one of the real founders of this county. For many years he was a successful farmer and stockman, progressive in his views, enterprising to a high degree, he did his part well and nobly in building up the country. He was a life-long Democrat, a good, honest citizen. He was a Baptist in his religious persuasion and was a leading factor in the establishment of the Holden Baptist church. The death of this pioneer occurred in the early eighties. His widow survived him for many years, dying in 1909. They were parents of seven children who grew to maturity, namely: Judith, deceased wife of William Phillips of Columbus township; Annie, who married Milton Davidson and is now deceased; Mrs. Lizzie Kendall; Nannie, wife of Samuel Grover, of Kansas; Mrs. Louise Hall, residing in Oklahoma; Alice, deceased wife of Herbert Meadows; and William resides in Arkansas.

S. M. Christian spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Madison township, where he remained until he had attained the age of sixteen years. At this early age, he began carving a career for himself by becoming an auctioneer. While his education was limited to such as was afforded by the district schools of his day, he was apt, endowed with considerable native ability and a gift of speech, which admirably fitted him for the business of "crying sales" as a life work. He has successfully followed this exacting and difficult profession during many years. In addition to his profession he has also been engaged in the real estate business and has handled many deals in Holden and the contiguous territory.

Colonel Christian was married to Mary B. Lawrence of Warrensburg and to this union have been born six children as follow: Anna, wife of F. A. Hancock, farmer, Chilhowee township; Bessie, wife of C. E. Atchison, of Chilhowee; Martha, wife of P. E. Rogers, of Chilhowee; Lawrence, at home with his parents; Robert, Linwood, Kansas; and Jessie, at home.

Colonel Christian has been a life-long Democrat and a firm believer

in Democratic principles. He takes a keen interest in his party's welfare although he has never been a seeker after public preferment. He is religiously affiliated with the Baptist church. His geniality, conversational powers, together with a vigorous and warm personality, have made him many warm friends during his long and active career.

L. H. Carter, a progressive and successful farmer and stockman of Madison township, is one of Johnson county's most substantial citizens. Mr. Carter is a native of this state. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, a son of William and Agnes (Farney) Carter, of Scotch and Irish descent. When L. H. Carter was a child two years of age, his parents moved from Lincoln county to Warren county, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Wright City, where the son, L. H., was reared to manhood. Mr. and Mrs. William Carter were both natives of Virginia and among the first families to leave that state in the early pioneer days and make their permanent home in the thinly populated West. They spent their lives bravely toiling for the upbuilding and betterment of their chosen county and state, Warren county and Missouri. On the farm in Warren county, both the father and mother died many years ago.

On a Missouri farm, L. H. Carter was born and reared. His boyhood days and early youth were spent in assisting his father with the farm work and in attending the country school near his home. Mr. Carter has been interested in farming since childhood and after attaining maturity he began life for himself engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Until he was thirty-five years of age, he devoted his attention almost exclusively to tobacco growing in Warren county. About 1880, Mr. Carter moved from Warren to Jackson county and engaged in general farming for a few years, when he located on a farm in Polk township, Cass county, and there remained ten years, coming thence to Johnson county to reside on the Dick Jackson country place for two years. From the Jackson farm, he moved two years after locating there to the Corney place and two years later, in September, 1916, purchased his present country home in the northern part of Madison township, a farm comprising five hundred fifty-eight acres of valuable land. Mr. Carter raises both stock and grain and at the present time, in 1917, has forty acres of his farm in oats and is feeding a large number of fine cattle and hogs. The Carter place is conveniently located four miles north of Holden.

In 1880, L. H. Carter and Virginia Dyer, a niece of Judge Dyer, the United States district judge for Missouri, were united in marriage. Mrs. Carter's parents were native Virginians. To this union have been born six children: Mrs. Agnes Wright, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Harry, of Oklahoma; Parks, who is associated with his father in farming the home place; Minnie, the wife of Roy Davis, the assistant cashier of the Bank of Strasburg, Missouri; George, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place, associated in business with his father and elder brother; and Bessie, the wife of Homer Carter, of Johnson county, Missouri.

Politically, Mr. Carter has always been an active Democrat. He is a member of a family that have ever been intensely alive to matters of public interest and enthusiastic participants in important struggles for the right as each saw the right. Three cousins of L. H. Carter served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Mr. Carter is one of the leading citizens of this county and he is widely known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist. The seventy-two years of experience in the world have given him a broad perspective and it is a pleasure and privilege to converse with L. H. Carter. He and Mrs. Carter are highly respected in their community.

W. H. Zion, an efficient carpenter residing at Holden, Missouri, is one of the best known and most capable workmen in Johnson county. Mr. Zion is a native Virginian but practically all of his long life of seventy-three years has been spent in this part of the country so that he seems more to be one of Missouri's own sons. He is a member of one of the leading pioneer families of Cass county, Missouri. Mr. Zion was born September 11, 1844, in Lee county, Virginia, and in 1851 came with his parents and brothers and sisters to Missouri. The Zions settled in the western part of Cass county, where most of the earliest pioneers located. The children born to the parents of W. H. Zion were as follow: W. H., the eldest, the subject of this review; George; Mrs. Martha Stark, who is residing on a farm located in Cass county, two miles south of Freeman, Missouri; Harvey, who is interested in the oil business in Oklahoma; and Mrs. Mollie Parker, who died in July, 1917. The family and an uncle came through from Virginia to Missouri in emigrant wagons and after seven weeks on the way came to the land upon which they built their permanent home. The elder Zion, father of W.

H., owned a tract of land in Cass county, comprising two hundred eighty acres, a part of which he purchased and a part entered from the government. For the prairie soil, he paid seven dollars and for the timbered land five dollars an acre and now this same tract is worth at the lowest figure ninety dollars an acre. The father died in 1859, just a short time before the outbreak of the Civil War, which was destined to play an important and disastrous part in the lives of his loved ones. When "Order Number II" was issued, the mother moved with her children to Boone county, Missouri, and there they remained nearly three years. After the war had ended, they returned to the old homestead in Cass county to find their home burned to the ground, everything on the place destroyed, and all the stock stolen. One who has passed through such an experience knows the meaning full well of truly "hard times."

In the autumn of 1873, W. H. Zion and Carolina Virginia Reeves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, of North Carolina, were united in marriage and to this union have been born five children: John A., a prominent merchant of Holden, Missouri; Lulu, who is now married and resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Gray, Kansas City, Missouri; George, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Ione, who died in infancy.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Zion came to Johnson county and located on a farm, which is located a short distance due north of Kingsville, a place that Mr. Zion owned for five years. When he sold this tract of land, he purchased a place southeast of Kingsville and resided on it for three years and then disposed of the farm and moved to Kingsville, where he worked at his trade as carpenter and for several years was employed in construction work at that place. After about ten years of residence in Kingsville, Mr. Zion came to Holden, where he now lives, and continued to follow his vocation of carpentering. He succeeded well in farming and stock raising, but enjoys more the work of his trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Zion are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Zion is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Eastern Star. He has always been keenly interested in politics and he has never missed once casting his vote. In spite of his age of seventy-three years, W. H. Zion is still an excellent workman, as active and skilled at car-

pentering as he ever was and no one enjoys his work more than he. He has ever taken much pride in his trade, a vocation that was dignified above all others more than nineteen hundred years ago.

Ezekiel Blevins, one of Johnson county's progressive citizens, is a native of Johnson county and a son of one of its earliest settlers. Mr. Blevins was born April 7, 1847, in Simpson township, a son of Stephen and Mahala (Young) Blevins, the former, a native of Virginia and the latter, of Indiana. Stephen Blevins, Jr., was a son of Stephen Blevins, Sr., who came to Missouri from Kentucky in a very early day, probably as early as 1820. The Blevins family drove through from the South with yokes of oxen. The land to which they came was still the hunting grounds of the Indians and it has been the family tradition that many were the visits of the friendly red men of the forest to the little cabin home built by Stephen Blevins, Jr., who entered from the government the land now owned by Mrs. Bessie S. Foster. The site of the Blevins' homestead is at this time occupied by Edward Houts. The spring of living water discovered on this tract of land was the attractive feature of the place which induced the family to settle there. The story is told that when the immigrants came upon the spring, Stephen Blevins, Jr., exclaimed, "Here is where we stop!" Lexington was the nearest trading point, for Warrensburg had then only one or two small stores. Frequently, the cattle and hogs raised on the Blevins' farm were driven on foot to the St. Louis market. At one time, Stephen Blevins, Jr., was the owner of twelve hundred acres of land, practically in one tract. To Stephen and Mahala (Young) Blevins were born twelve children, two of whom died in infancy: Lucinda, the wife of Frank Carlton; Christina, the wife of O. Carlton; William Riley, who married Caroline Ayler; Pollie, the wife of Taylor Sivils; Ezekiel, the subject of this review; Robert L., who married Georgia Shaw; Andrew J., of Eldorado Springs, Missouri, who married Nancy Houton; Rebecca, who married G. M. Duncan and died July 4, 1888; Macdonald, of Belt, Montana, who married Mollie Blevins; and Lydia, the second wife of G. M. Duncan, who was formerly the husband of her sister, Rebecca. Stephen Blevins, Jr., was a true pioneer, a man of no little enterprise and fortitude as well as countless sterling qualities of mind and heart. He hesitated at no obstacle, he was appalled by no misfortunes, and discouragement was a thing unknown to him. He lived and prospered many years in Johnson county and became one of the leading men of his community.

In 1867, the marriage of Ezekiel Blevins and Missouri Josephine Blevins was solemnized and to this union were born five children, three of whom died in youth and two are now living: Franklin S., born October 30, 1869, married Mrs. Dora Cooper, who died March 6, 1902, and he was united in marriage with Lettie Brown in August, 1912, and they are now residing in Simpson township; and William R., born August 5, 1871, and married Minnie V. Cruse in December, 1894. Mrs. Blevins, the mother of the above named children, has been deceased many years. In 1887, Mr. Blevins and Mrs. Susie (Corder) Miller were united in marriage and they are now residing on the farm which has been the home of the former for more than fifty years. Mr. Blevins has lived in the same neighborhood all his life.

The Blevins farm comprises one hundred twenty acres of valuable land in Jackson township. In addition to this place, Mr. Blevins owns a tract of eighty acres of land located one mile southeast of his home, land he purchased about 1890 for ten dollars an acre.

The religious views of Mr. Blevins are in accord with the belief of the Mount Zion Baptist church. Politically, he has been a life-long Democrat. In many respects, Ezekiel Blevins has been much more than the ordinary citizen. He began life with little material wealth, but by industry, good judgment, and close attention to the details of his chosen vocation, he has succeeded in digging from the soil a small fortune. His methods in business have always been honorable, his dealings just, and his integrity has never once been questioned. He has seen the open prairie and the forests supplanted by a domain of civilization and to the best of his ability he has assisted in bringing about present-day conditions. Mr. Blevins is one of the link characters of Johnson county connecting the past with the present, a man who has figured prominently in both periods.

Mrs. Bettie (Logan) Shaneyfelt, wife of Nathan Shaneyfelt, a prominent citizen of Johnson county residing one-half mile north of Warrensburg is one of the most beloved and respected women of this county, a descendant of an old colonial family, and a worthy representative of one of the first families of Missouri. Mrs. Shaneyfelt was born February 29, 1848, at the Logan homestead in Warren county, Missouri, on her father's farm located fifty miles west of St. Louis in the "Daniel Boone neighborhood." The Logans are an ancient and honorable family. More than once have entries been made in the historical annals of our

country relative to the different distinguished members of the American branch of the Logan family. The name itself suggests Scottish origin and there is all probability and small doubt that the ancestors of Mrs. Shaneyfelt were the same as those of John Logan, a noted Scottish poet, son of George Logan, who was a prosperous farmer in East Lothian in the seventeenth century. To the American Logans belonged James A. Logan, who with Benjamin Franklin headed the group of scientists for whom Philadelphia was distinguished in the earliest colonial days, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, the Republican candidate for Vice-president, with James G. Blaine for President, in the election of 1884. The Logans were distantly related to Daniel Boone, the famous hunter of North Carolina, whose efforts opened Kentucky to the world. The father of Mrs. Shaneyfelt was a wealthy and influential landowner in Warren county, Missouri.

Nathan Shaneyfelt was born February 14, 1842, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was a young man at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War and, in 1862, he enlisted with the Federal army and served throughout the remainder of the war, receiving no wounds or serious disablements. Mr. Shaneyfelt was in the thick of the Battles of the Wilderness, engagements which took place in a desolate region south and east of the Rapidan, in the Wilderness itself, at Spottsylvania Court House, and at Cold Harbor, in the spring and summer of 1864. In the battle at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864, it was said that ten thousand of the "boys in blue" fell in twenty minutes. Mr. Shaneyfelt was in the army of Union soldiers at Petersburg, when General Burnside ordered the soldiers into the "crater," which became a gigantic grave for hundreds of brave fellows, and he was in at the close, when brave General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. That meant the end of strife and, after receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Shaneyfelt came to Missouri in 1867 and located in the "Daniel Boone neighborhood."

September 18, 1868, Nathan Shaneyfelt and Bettie Logan were united in marriage in Warren county, Missouri. The marriage ceremony was pronounced by Reverend James E. Welch, who was afterward a leading citizen and prominent Baptist minister of Warrensburg. To this union have been born seven children; Emma, born June 22, 1869; Abram, born July 8, 1870, and died at the age of six months; Lena

H., born February 3, 1873, is now married and resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Alice, born November 27, 1874, and died June 30, 1907; Robert E., of Warrensburg, Missouri, born July 18, 1876; Alberta, born December 30, 1879, wife of Edward Ridge, and they are residents of Warrensburg, Missouri; and Harriet Luella, born August 27, 1886, wife of Frank Anderson, a leading groceryman of Warrensburg, Missouri.

The Shaneyfelts remained in Warren county eight years after their marriage and then they moved to Cooper county, in 1876. Thence they came to Johnson county, Missouri, in 1881 and settled on a farm of forty acres located near Warrensburg, where they have resided continuously since. Thirty-six years ago, they paid nine hundred seventy dollars for their farm, but the land has trebled in value since that time. When they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Shaneyfelt purchased one hundred acres of land in Warren county and to do so went in debt for almost the entire amount and they paid ten per cent. interest on the borrowed money. They endured a multitude of privations and hardships, but Mr. Shaneyfelt was a soldier and Mrs. Shaneyfelt, a pioneer's daughter, and, by constant industry and the practice of rigid economy, the countless vicissitudes of those early years have been overcome and they are now in comfortable circumstances.

The world claims a knowledge of its men and women as its just due. The laws of nature and of nature's God have forbidden isolation. "No man liveth unto himself." Every individual on this broad earth influences and is influenced by some other individual. Then it is peculiarly fitting and proper that the lives of noble men and women, such as Mr. and Mrs. Shaneyfelt, should be commemorated in a work of this character, that their example, so worthy of emulation, may teach the way to honorable success.

S. P. Sammons, a well-known and successful farmer of Warrensburg township and prominent horseman of Johnson county, is a son of an honored and respected pioneer. Mr. Sammons was born June 8, 1861 in Johnson county, a son of John Wilson and Calthe (Markham) Sammons, who came from Kentucky to Missouri as early as 1840. John Wilson Sammons was born and reared in the South and in Kentucky was united in marriage with Octavia Marsh, probably in the latter part of the year 1839, and immediately after their marriage Mr. and

Mrs. Sammons came West to make their home. To John Wilson and Octavia (Marsh) Sammons were born seven children, and of the entire family only one son is now living: John, who resides in Texas. The mother died in 1855. About 1856, the marriage of John Wilson Sammons and Caltha Markham was solemnized in Johnson county, Missouri and to this union were born four children, all of whom are now living: Ella J., the widow of George T. Wilson, who is making her home with her brother, S. P., the subject of this review, and of whom further mention will be made in this sketch; S. P., the subject of this biographical sketch; Beauregard, who married Mary Ray, and they reside eight miles southwest of Warrensburg, Missouri; and C. M., who married Ola Williams, and they reside ten miles northeast of Warrensburg, Missouri. For many years, John Wilson Sammons rented farm land and was engaged in general farming and stock raising in Johnson county. He first located near Columbus and then about 1870 rented the John Ramsey place, a farm of one hundred acres of land, located five miles northeast of Columbus, where the Sammons family lived for nearly twelve years and in 1882 moved to a farm located seven miles north of Holden. Three years later, the family were residing on a farm seven miles north of Windsor and on that place remained two years, whence they moved to the country place just north of Warrensburg, residing there six years and then moving to the farm located two miles west of Mount Moriah church, where they were located for six years, and then moved back to their former place. The last two farms had in the meantime been purchased by the sons of John Wilson Sammons. During the Civil War, Mr. Sammons was living on a farm north of Columbus. Several times he was captured by the Union soldiers, but he managed to obtain release each time. He died December 12, 1910. Mrs. Sammons, the mother of S. P., had preceded her husband in death a few years. She died November 28, 1902. Both John Wilson and Mrs. Sammons held membership in the Christian church and they were both earnest and tireless church workers. Mr. Sammons cleared and improved many different farms in Johnson county. He was a good farmer and met with a fair degree of success as a breeder and raiser of fine stock. Personally, he and Mrs. Sammons were kind, hospitable, companionable people and throughout life they maintained a high social standing in this county. John Wilson Sammons was a representative chore farmer of Johnson county and with his death there passed away

one of the most useful citizens who ever lived in this section of Missouri.

In 1902, S. P. Sammons and Mrs. Ella J. (Sammons) Wilson purchased in partnership the Staley place, a farm of forty acres of land which lies one and a half miles north of Warrensburg, and there they are now residing. Mr. Sammons is unmarried and the husband of Mrs. Wilson has long been deceased. She manages the household for her brother and Mr. Sammons is engaged in general farming and breeding and raising thoroughbred Denmark saddle horses. In addition to his own farm, Mr. Sammons rents other land and for the past twelve or fifteen years he has made a specialty of Denmark registered saddle horses. Recently, he sold three horses which were bred at the R. A. Long farm. He has, at the time of this writing in 1917, two other horses which were sired by "Forest King" of Sweetsprings, Missouri. S. P. Sammons is distinctively one of the leading horsemen of Johnson county and a citizen of much more than local repute.

Every member of the Sammons family is a worthy and valued member of the Christian church. For seventy-seven years, the Sammons name has stood for all that constitutes rectitude and honor and the Sammons family have been potent factors in the upbuilding of the material prosperity of Johnson county. Their many sterling traits of character and their genuine worth have won for S. P. Sammons and his sister, Mrs. Wilson, the highest regard and esteem of their wide circle of acquaintances.

Levi Noland, an aged resident of Post Oak township, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, August 9, 1838, a son of Jackson Noland, also a native of Madison county, Kentucky, whose father, William Noland, was born in Virginia and was a pioneer settler of Kentucky at a time when the Indians were still contesting with the incoming white settlers for supremacy, and wild game and buffalo abounded in the state. His mother, Lucy (Jones) Noland, was also born in Madison county, Kentucky. Seven children were born to Jackson and Lucy Noland of whom Levi is the oldest. Three of the children are still living in Kentucky. During the days of Levi Noland's boyhood, his father's home was among the canebrakes bordering the Mississippi river in Madison county, Kentucky. The year's produce of the farm would be loaded on flatboats and floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans from which point his father and others would walk back to their Kentucky home.

Levi Noland was reared a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. After his marriage in 1857, he engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to Henry county, Missouri and located in the town of Ladue where he followed his trade as carpenter for eleven years. From there he removed to St. Joseph and worked for one year at his trade. He then moved to the town of Kinsmore ten miles southwest of St. Joseph, where he followed his trade and became postmaster. He conducted a general store and filled the office of postmaster for five years and then lived on a farm for several years on account of his wife's failing health. One of his children had settled in Johnson county and he and his wife came here to be near them. They first lived on a farm near Knob Noster and in 1911 moved to their present location in Post Oak township. During the spring of 1917, Mr. Noland spent some time in Colorado, visiting his son.

Mr. Noland was married to Miss Julia Williams of Kentucky on December 25, 1857. To this marriage were born the following children: Lucy, the deceased wife of John Cox; Sarah Frances, who was reared to maturity, married, and died in 1912, leaving eight children; Josephine, who is married and now resides in St. Joseph, mother of eight children; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Jackson, died at the age of two years; Mrs. Nancy Jane Smith, who lives on a farm five miles northwest of Knob Noster; John William, on the home place in Johnson county; Lee, lives at Akron, Colorado; Nellie and Julia Ann, twins, who died in infancy; and Frances and Margaret, who died in infancy. The mother of these children was born April 6, 1840, in Kentucky and was a daughter of one of the old Kentucky pioneers who lived to the age of ninety-six years. She died in April, 1910. Mr. Noland has fifty-two grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. He and Mrs. Noland lived together happily fifty-two years and during all this time there was never a cross or angry word passed between them. In the eventide of his long, busy, now lonely life, this is a matter of great satisfaction and consolation to him. Mr. Noland is a member of the Baptist church and all during his life he has striven earnestly to live according to the precepts of the Great Teacher.

William Henry Drinkwater, a successful and prominent farmer and stockman of Montserrat township, was born July 29, 1863 in Cooper county, Missouri, a member of one of the best-known and most respected pioneer families of Missouri. He is a son of John and Marian

(Bales) Drinkwater, the former, a native of Kentucky and the latter, the daughter of Oliver Bales, of Cooper county. To Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater have been born the following children: Sarah C., wife of Mr. Harter, of Pullman, Washington; Harvey B., Oiltown, Oklahoma; Margaret P., wife of Mr. Butler, Johnson county, Missouri; William Henry, of this review; Oliver, Johnson county; Fannie Frances, wife of Mr. Jackson, Kansas City, Missouri; and Rosie Lee, who is married and resides in Kansas City, Missouri. By a former marriage with Nancy Hall, of Cooper county, John Drinkwater was the father of two sons: James Robert, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Freddie, who was killed in childhood by a horse. Nancy (Hall) Drinkwater died in the sixth year of her marriage. John Drinkwater came with his parents to Missouri, when he was but a small boy. They settled on a tract of land in Cooper county, which farm the father entered from the government. Until the time of his marriage with Nancy Hall, John Drinkwater remained at home with his parents and assisted in the work on the home place but at the age of twenty-five years, he began life for himself. He was by trade a blacksmith, and he followed his trade in the years prior to and during the Civil War. At the time of the war, Mr. Drinkwater lived in Pleasant Green, Cooper county and for several years was mayor of the city. For fifteen years, the Drinkwater family resided in Pleasant Green. After his second marriage, Mr. Drinkwater went to Iowa, where the family lived for two years. When they returned to Missouri, Mr. Drinkwater purchased the farm on which his son, Oliver, now resides. This place comprises seventy-five acres, on which he was engaged in raising horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, keeping stock in proportion with the size of the farm. He also conducted a small blacksmith-shop in connection with his farm. Mr. Drinkwater died in December, 1895. He was an honest, hardworking, capable citizen, a man of countless estimable qualities and he had many friends. The widowed mother is still living, making her home now with her youngest child, who resides in Kansas City.

March 27, 1887, William Henry Drinkwater was united in marriage with Anna Lee Cruise, daughter of T. A. Cruise, of Cooper county, a native of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater have been born six children: William Leonard, Leo, Harry Jennings, Lena May, Grover, and Gladys M. The father of Mrs. Drinkwater served throughout the Civil War with the Confederate army, serving under Major-

general Francis M. Cockrell. Her uncle, the brother of her father, served in the Union army. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and they are widely known, influential citizens of Johnson county, enrolled among the county's best families.

The Drinkwater farm comprises one hundred sixty acres of land located due north of the town of Montserrat. Thirteen years ago last March, of 1918, the Drinkwaters moved to this place. They have been residents of Montserrat township since that time. With the exception of nine months, when they lived at Rich Hill, Missouri, and eighteen months, when they lived at Chilhowee, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater have resided in Montserrat township ever since their marriage thirty years ago. He is engaged in raising cattle and sheep and hogs. Mr. Drinkwater prefers the Shropshire breed of sheep, as they are heavier and yield more wool than the Southdowns, the two breeds which lead in the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Drinkwater is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an honest, honorable, strictly moral citizen, a son well worthy the name Drinkwater, a name which is the synonym for countless sterling qualities.

George Adams, one of the best, most industrious, and enterprising of Montserrat township's agriculturists, was born July 26, 1866 on the farm which is now his home. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah Ann Adams, honored pioneers of Johnson county, who were the parents of the following children: Mrs. George Roberts, Knob Noster, Missouri; Martha, deceased; Mrs. Tom Clare, Jefferson township; Mrs. Timothy George, of Montana; Mrs. J. W. Dawson; John, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; James, Warrensburg; Mrs. James Ivy, Columbus, Kansas; George, of this review; Sallie, wife of John Dillingham; Julia, wife of Walter Hay, Washington, Missouri; and Thomas B., Miami, Oklahoma. Thomas Adams was a Union veteran, having served throughout the Civil War. He became a well-to-do and successful farmer and stockman after the war, owning four hundred acres of land at the time of his death, January 4, 1888. In August, 1910, Mrs. Adams was united in death with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were highly respected and esteemed in Johnson county, where they were numbered among the county's best families.

At the time of this writing George Adams is the owner of more than five hundred acres of land in Johnson county. He began with a very small tract of land, which he inherited from his father's estate, and by hard labor and cautious saving has acquired his present splendid country home. Mr. Adams has none to thank but himself for his fine stock farm, for the money which purchased it was made buying and selling sheep and mules. He had at the beginning of his business career much ill fortune and a very gloomy outlook, but in time the tide turned and he began to prosper. Mr. Adams first had success in handling mules. He now is devoting much time to sheep raising, and for the past ten years has been keeping annually one hundred head of Oxfords and for fifteen years has never had any but a pure-bred male at the head of the herd. He sells the lambs and keeps the best to increase the herd and for wool growing. Mr. Adams is partial to the Oxford breed. Scientists in agriculture have pronounced the Oxford the largest of the medium-wooled sheep, the best adapted to feed on wet pastures, and especially useful to produce mutton lambs to be marketed in early summer, at four and five months of age. He believes the Oxford produces the most as well as the best wool. Mr. Adams also keeps Chester White hogs, which, too, are purebred. Mr. Adams has usually four brood sows and one male and from them obtains two litters of pigs each year, which means that he has ready for market forty to fifty hogs annually. He does not attempt to keep a certain number of mules at any one time, but is constantly buying and selling them. Fifteen years past he began raising purebred Shorthorn cattle and at the present time has forty cows and heifers, seventeen yearlings, and twenty-seven head of young calves. At the head of the herd is a purebred male. With the exception of about fifteen acres, all the Adams farm is now under cultivation or in meadow. The residence was built by his father, but additions have since been made to the original log structure. The view from the Adams home is a fine one, taking in the entire farm. Very few farmers in Missouri have as fine barn as is found on the George Adams farm. This barn was built many years ago of black walnut. Thomas Adams constructed it from lumber obtained from a mammoth black walnut tree, which grew upon the place and had been blown down. This tree was six feet in diameter and sixty feet to the nearest limb and from it sixteen-foot lumber was sawed and used in

the building of the barn, which is now standing and is in excellent repair.

On New Year's day, 1889, George Adams and Anne Haller were united in marriage. The parents of Mrs. Adams were natives of Germany, from which country they had emigrated and several years prior to the marriage of their daughter had settled in Johnson county. To George and Anne (Haller) Adams were born six children: Edith, wife of Mr. Skidmore, residing on a farm near the home of her parents; Nellie, wife of Mr. Cronhardt, residing near Knob Noster, Missouri; Lydia, Sarah Anne, Henry H., and George Gaylord, at home. Mr. Adams has always been interested in good roads and the people of his community owe him much for his strenuous efforts in securing the fine highways in their neighborhood. Oak Hill road, which runs for a mile and a half along the Adams farm, was largely built by George Adams. Assistance was not available from the other citizens of the township and, undauntedly, Mr. Adams worked practically alone in its construction. Much praise and credit are due an enterprising citizen, such as he, who can find time from the countless duties devolving upon him in the management of his own private affairs to build without help a highway, which will benefit not only himself but also his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are earnest supporters of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Adams has been a worthy elder for many years.

S. P. Piper, the capable engineer of the Light & Water Plant of Holden, Missouri, is one of the well-known citizens of Johnson county, a member of a good, old, pioneer family. Mr. Piper was born in 1867 in Johnson county, Missouri, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Kim Piper, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

In 1882, S. P. Piper left Missouri and went to Texas to reside. He remained on a ranch in that state five years and then returned to Johnson county, Missouri and he has lived in this county continuously since that time. Mr. Piper went to Texas just six years after the adoption of the state's present constitution and when the country was largely undeveloped. He saw the state when it was really "woolly" and his experiences there he will never forget. Until about eighteen years ago, S. P. Piper was engaged in the pursuits of farming and stock raising. He then abandoned the farm and began the work of engineer and since 1900 he has been employed in this capacity at the city's Light & Water Plant in Holden.

S. P. Piper and Mary Gibson, of Indiana, were united in marriage

in 1896. To this union have been born three children, all of whom are at home with their parents: Helena, Maude, and William. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are highly respected in Holden and they number their friends by the score in Johnson county. Mr. Piper is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democrats.

More than a half century ago, the Pipers settled in Johnson county. The family of children, of whom S. P. was one, literally "grew up with the country" and each member has well maintained the good name and excellent reputation established by the father, a name that has come to be symbolic of honesty, honor, and industry.

Kim Piper, a well-remembered and beloved pioneer of Johnson county, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Missouri from his native state in the early fifties and located first in Pettis county, coming thence to Johnson county in 1859. Mr. Piper brought his wife and two children with him from the South to establish the new home in what was at that time the "western wilderness." His friends had said that it was a rash thing to do and prophesied that the family would be killed by the red men of the forest. All the household goods they could possibly do without were sold and the rest, with provisions, were put into the large emigrant wagon. Beds and bedding, with their scant clothing, were placed on the backs of the horses. The feather beds were so carried on the horses as to make a good platform, upon which the children sometimes rode. They found this great sport until going downhill or over a rocky road, at which time they were glad to climb back into the wagon beside the patient, uncliding mother. The family were ferried over the rivers, the horses swam across, and the wagon would be taken to pieces and carried across in a skiff, one part at a time. As they proceeded on their journey, the men of the emigrant train, for there were several members of the party westward bound, would be obliged to cut away the trees so that the wagon could get through. Two brothers of Kim Piper were with the train: John and Mason. Mason Piper returned to Kentucky during the Civil War and never came West again. The Piper family located on a tract of land in Johnson county, after a brief sojourn in Pettis county, a farm located about five miles south of Holden, Missouri. On this place, the father engaged in farming and stock raising and in the course of time became very well to do and influential. Several years later, Kim Piper sold

this farm and went to Texas, where he remained for a few years and then returned to Johnson county, Missouri to spend the remainder of his life contentedly engaged in the pursuits of agriculture.

When the Civil War broke out, Kim Piper was one of the first to enlist to fight for the Southern cause. He served under General Sterling Price and saw active service in the Southern and Gulf states. When the war had ended he came back to his home in Johnson county, again to pursue the peaceful vocation of farming and to do his part in restoring and rebuilding that which had been destroyed by the havoc of war.

Kim Piper was the father of the following children: Nancy, deceased; S. P., the subject of this review; William, of Cooke county, Texas; and two other children now deceased. The mother died many years ago and the father's death occurred in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Piper were noble types of the brave, true, hardy pioneer. They cheerfully and uncomplainingly endured the hardships, privations, sacrifices and tirelessly toiled and hoped for better, happier days. Such lives as these were not lived in vain and what they did for the succeeding generations can never be forgotten. A new sense of appreciation should be awakened in the hearts of the young people of today and upon them impressed by such a life history the fact that the choicest blessings we now have could not exist were it not for the constancy and labor of men and women like Mr. and Mrs. Kim Piper.

T. E. Rice, a worthy representative of an honored and respected pioneer family, is one of the successful and enterprising farmers and stockmen of Jackson township, a member of a family that has been closely and prominently connected with the history of Johnson county. Mr. Rice is a son of Samuel and Susan (Easley) Rice, the father, a native of Kentucky and the mother, of Lonejack, Missouri. He was born in 1876 near Pittsville, Missouri on his father's farm in Jackson township, one of the following children born to Samuel and Susan Rice: William, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Palmer, wife of P. S. Palmer; J. M., Pittsville, Missouri; Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Pittsville, Missouri; T. E., the subject of this review; Miller W., a well-known dentist of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. J. J. Culp, Warrensburg, Missouri; and R. S., a mail carrier, who resides on the home place near Pittsville. Samuel Rice came overland from his home near Richmond, Kentucky to Johnson county, Missouri. He settled on a tract of choice land near Pittsville and on his farm in this county spent the rest of

his life. During the Civil War, Samuel Rice enlisted with the Confederates and served under General Francis M. Cockrell. When the conflict ended, Mr. Rice returned to Johnson county to pursue again the work of farming and stock raising. He began life in the West a comparatively poor man, but by constant industry, economy, and careful management, he acquired a comfortable competence, which is now in the possession of his descendants. He died in 1890 and, twenty-one years after his death, Mrs. Rice departed this life, in 1911. The history of Johnson county would be incomplete were no mention made of Samuel and Susan Rice. For many years their lives were inseparably interwoven with the industrial and financial interests of Jackson township and much of its present prosperity is attributed to their efforts. Plain and unassuming in manner, yet ever frank and genial, they won and retained the love and respect of all who knew them.

T. E. Rice obtained a good common school education in the public schools of Johnson county and he later was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. He cared for his widowed mother and was self-supporting at an age when most boys are still dependent and carefree. Early in life, he became interested in raising only purebred stock and he is now engaged in handling purebred Shorthorn cattle, though he also devotes some attention to general farming. Mr. Rice is a member and director of the Johnson County Live Stock Association.

In 1910, T. E. Rice and Elizabeth Davis, daughter of M. H. Davis, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, were united in marriage and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, Mary Roberta. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are valued members of the Baptist church. Mr. Rice is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He believes in the principles embodied in the platform of the Democratic party and is unswerving in his fealty to that political organization. The influence of the Rices has always been exerted in behalf of whatever conduces to charity, kindness, and right living.

John W. Miller, ex-sheriff and the present deputy sheriff of Johnson county, Missouri, was born in 1868 in Ohio. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Miller, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. Both parents emigrated from their native land in early youth. John Miller had learned the shoemaker's trade in the old country and when he came to America followed his trade here for many years. In

these days, the shoemaker made shoes by hand as well as repaired them. To John and Elizabeth Miller were born six children, five boys and one girl: John, Jr., the subject of this review; James B., Webb City, Missouri; David, St. Louis, Missouri; Charles, Carthage, Missouri; George, St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. Margarette Dodd, who is deceased. Mr. Miller spent the last fifteen years of his life in Fredonia, Missouri, where he died in 1908. Eight years later, he was followed in death by his wife. Mrs. Miller's death occurred in 1916.

In 1890, John W. Miller came to Johnson county and located in Warrensburg, where he accepted the position of foreman of the Blue Stone Quarries, which position he held until 1912, when he was elected sheriff of Johnson county on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Miller served as sheriff four years and is deputy sheriff at the present time. In addition to the duties of that office, John Miller is a member of the Knob Noster Brick & Tile Company. This company owns property valued at fifty thousand dollars and employs thirty men. Their kiln has a capacity of from fifty to seventy-five thousand brick a day. The company uses seven grades of clay, each representing a different priced brick. They have, at the time of this writing, on hand an unlimited supply of clay. In spite of the advanced prices, the demand for the products of the factory is far greater than the supply. Orders are frequently sent outside the state of Missouri. The Knob Noster Brick & Tile Company furnished five or six millions of brick for the construction of the Missouri State Capitol building. Mr. Miller resides in Warrensburg, where he owns a beautiful residence, a modern home of twelve rooms. Each day he drives to Knob Noster to look after his interests there.

In 1888, John W. Miller was united in marriage with Mary Chapman, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Warrensburg Presbyterian church. Mr. Miller is at the present time a member of the Warrensburg School Board. He is one of Johnson county's leading and most influential citizens.

David E. Shy, M. D., the efficient and successful, young physician and surgeon of Knob Noster, Missouri, was born December 13, 1879 in Pettis county, Missouri, son of David J. and Sarah (Godbey) Shy. David J. Shy, Jr. was born in Pettis county, Missouri, son of David Shy, Sr., who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1838 and located in Pettis county in 1840 and there engaged in farming. David Shy, Jr.,

the father of the subject of this review, still resides on the farm which his father entered from the government more than seventy-five years ago. Sarah (Godbey) Shy is a daughter of Josiah Godbey, a Methodist minister of Kentucky, who came from Kentucky to Missouri sixty-five years ago. To David J. and Sarah Shy have been born the following children: Dr. Milton P., who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Lena Anderson, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Mamie Decker, deceased; Mrs. Ada Kendrick, Knob Noster, Missouri; Mrs. Edith Warren, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Ethel Monsees, Smithton, Missouri; and Dr. David E., the subject of this review.

David E. Shy attended the public schools of Pettis county, Missouri, the Smithton High School one year, the Morrisville High School two years, and Central College one year. He completed his education in the State University of Kansas, graduating from the medical department in the class of 1907. After completing college, Dr. Shy began the practice of medicine at Knob Noster, opening an office in 1907. He has from the beginning enjoyed an extensive practice, which now encompasses a circuit of seventeen miles south of Knob Noster. Dr. Shy is the local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

In 1910, Dr. David E. Shy and Esther Rothwell were united in marriage. Esther (Rothwell) Shy is a daughter of C. W. and Sarah Rothwell, of Warrensburg, Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Shy has been born one child, a son, David Emory, Jr. Both Dr. and Mrs. Shy are members of the Baptist church and Dr. Shy is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, of which lodge he is chancellor commander.

P. H. McKeehan, a well-known and beloved pioneer of Johnson county, who is now deceased, was born in 1826 in Granger county, Tennessee, son of James and Nancy McKeehan, both of whom were of Irish descent.

Mr. McKeehan enlisted in the Civil War and served four years in the Confederate army. When the war closed, he moved with his family to Missouri and they settled on a farm in Johnson county, located south of the present city of Knob Noster, which place comprised twenty acres, which Mr. McKeehan purchased on credit. The Civil War had left them in almost destitute circumstances and Mr. McKeehan had a very difficult time getting a new start. He was a carpenter by trade and by practicing the most rigid economy and with good business management, he was enabled to purchase with his savings one hundred

twenty-three acres more land. He constantly increased his holdings and at the time of his death in 1915 was the owner of one hundred forty-three acres of splendid farm land in Johnson county. P. H. McKeehan was a man of genial disposition, kindly manners, and pleasing address. He began life in Missouri under the most adverse conditions, but he succeeded and established a reputation which the most favored might well strive to emulate. He has bequeathed to his descendants a name, which is the synonym for strict integrity, fine morality, and honorable dealings, a name which his sons should be proud to bear.

In 1862, P. H. McKeehan was united in marriage with Susan Kendrick, the daughter of Jackson and Jane Kendrick, who were pioneers of Missouri, coming to this state in 1851. Mrs. Kendrick died on the plains, while enroute to California. To P. H. and Susan (Kendrick) McKeehan were born six sons and one daughter. Their only daughter, Mrs. McDonald, is now deceased and her child, a son, Lyndall, who is now eleven years of age, lives with his grandmother, Mrs. McKeehan, and attends school, now a pupil in the seventh grade. The six sons, all of whom are now living, are: Joe, A. O., and E. E., all of Windsor, Missouri; W. W., Kansas City, Missouri; J. M., Camas, Washington; and E. K., Springfield, Missouri. Mrs. McKeehan is a highly valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also Mr. McKeehan. She recalls having many times ridden on horseback to church, when they first came to Johnson county. She devotes much time to the raising of chickens and takes great pleasure in her work.

The late Mr. McKeehan and his widow were always brave and noble hearted, unflinchingly bearing all the misfortunes, privations, and poverty, incidental to war and pioneer life. Johnson county has been particularly fortunate in having men and women like these, who were willing to endure much and work hard that the country might be better because they had lived in it. The countless advantages, which we now enjoy and deem so absolutely necessary, could have no existence were it not for the brave men and women, who "blazed the way." We can not give too much honor and praise to them.

E. E. Sutherland, a widely and favorably known farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, Johnson county, is a member of one of the highly honored and most prominent pioneer families of Missouri, a representative native son of Johnson county. Mr. Sutherland was born

September 25, 1888 at the Sutherland homestead where he still resides, in Jefferson township, a son of Daniel Logan and Mary Elizabeth (Garrett) Sutherland, both of whom are natives of Missouri. Daniel Logan Sutherland was born in St. Clair county, Missouri in 1846, son of Uriah L. and Margaret J. Sutherland. The Sutherland family is of Scotch lineage and different members of the family were prominent in the colonial history of our country, the father of Uriah L. Sutherland, Daniel Sutherland, Sr., giving faithful and effective service in the War of 1812. Elizabeth (Garrett) Sutherland is a daughter of J. W. and Ann Tanda Garrett. To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Logan Sutherland have been born the following children: James O., representative from Johnson county to the Missouri State Legislature, a successful farmer and stockman of Windsor, Missouri; Leland B., Windsor, Missouri; Sam H., Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Walter Botts, Mangum, Oklahoma; Mrs. W. G. Ruffin, Windsor, Missouri; E. E., the subject of this review; and Roland G., of Pettis county, Missouri. The Sutherlands resided at the old Sutherland homeplace for thirty-five or forty years and in December, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland moved to Windsor, Missouri in Henry county, and in this city they are now making their home. A more comprehensive sketch of the Sutherland family appears in connection with the biography of D. L. Sutherland, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

At Sunnyside school house in Jefferson township, E. E. Sutherland obtained his elementary education. He is a graduate of Windsor High School, Windsor, Missouri and after completing the high school course he attended Missouri State University, at which institution he completed a short course, and entered William Jewell College, for one term. When Mr. Sutherland was twenty-one years of age, he began life for himself engaged in farming and stock raising on the homeplace, where he has since remained. He is an industrious, intelligent, young husbandman and is making a marked success in his chosen vocation, following in the footsteps of his father who was one of the leading and most prosperous agriculturists and stockmen of western Missouri for many years and is still a man of influence and prominence in his community.

The marriage of E. E. Sutherland and Nelle Grace Yunker was solemnized September 29, 1909. Mrs. Sutherland was born at Nevada, Missouri, but from infancy until the time of her marriage she lived

at Sedalia, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland have been born three children: Frances Jane, Marjorie Leone, and Ernest Eldon, Jr. The Sutherlands have long maintained a high standing, financially and socially, in Johnson county and Mr. and Mrs. Sutherlad are very popular with a large and ever-widening circle of friends in Jefferson township. They are faithful workers and valued members of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Sutherland is a stanch Democrat.

W. T. Herndon, one of Johnson county's noble pioneers residing in Jefferson township, was born in Logan county, Kentucky in 1850, son of George and Elizabeth Herndon, the former, a son of James Herndon and the latter, a daughter of James Foster. James Herndon was a well-known and highly respected farmer of Kentucky and James Foster was one of the first settlers west of Warrensburg, Missouri. George Herndon came with his family to Johnson county in 1856 and they settled on land north of Warrensburg. He enlisted with the Confederates in the Civil War and in June, 1862, he was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

W. T. Herndon attended school at Hazel Hill in Johnson county, where his first teacher was William Jones and later, Mr. Tomlin and Roger Steer. He regularly attended church, which was held at Old Liberty where "Uncle Billy" Caldwell and Reverend Cockrell used to preach. In those days, people enjoyed going to church, where they could meet their friends, who came from long distances in wagons, drawn by oxen, or on horseback, to attend. Mr. Herndon vividly recalls the early land conditions of his youth, when practically all the county was open prairie and from high points, hundreds of deer and thousands of prairie chickens could be seen. Many times, he has broken virgin sod, driving a yoke of oxen. The constant menace in the early days was the prairie fire and even as a boy, W. T. Herndon was called upon to assist in fighting the destructive foe. He recalls that the first year in Johnson county, there was planted that which was called, "sod corn." It was planted in every third furrow as the sod was broken and the crop was never plowed, but produced a good yield. When this was not done, an ax had to be used to cut through the sod. Kirkpatrick's old water mill, located on Blackwater, was the place where the grain was taken, to be ground, by the settlers. A sack of corn would be thrown across the horse's back, the same amount in either end, and taken to the mill, several miles away, across the open prairie. There were always many

men and boys about the mill, waiting for their grists and often they had to wait two or three days. They would camp out and fish in the nearby pools while waiting for their corn or wheat to be ground. "Going to the mill" was a great pleasure for the pioneer settler did not see much company in his little, rude, log cabin home and the trip to the mill means as much as a long journey now.

All his life, W. T. Herndon has been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In 1882, he bought ninety acres of land in Johnson county and since that time has bought and sold several farms. He is at the present time associated with his youngest son, C. D. Herndon, in farming and stock raising. They have a nice stock farm in Johnson county, consisting of one hundred forty-four acres of land.

In 1874, W. T. Herndon was united in marriage with Anna Lipscon, daughter of J. M. and Cyrene Lipscon. To W. T. and Anna (Lipscon) Herndon have been born five children: George, Windsor, Missouri; Sanford, Lajunta, Colorado; Eugene, Henrietta, Missouri; Ora, Windsor, Missouri; and C. D., Windsor, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herndon are members of the Christian church. They have ever done their part nobly and well in the upbuilding of this county and are numbered among its best and most highly valued citizens.

R. C. Cooper, a successful and highly esteemed farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born in Johnson county in 1867, son of Thomas J. and Nannie E. Cooper. Thomas J. Cooper was a son of Albert J. and Eliza J. (McDonald) Cooper, the former a son of David Cooper, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1832. Eliza J. (McDonald) Cooper was born in 1820 in Howard county, Missouri, daughter of Isaac McDonald, who settled in Missouri in a very early day and in 1830 moved with his family from Howard county to Johnson county. A. J. Cooper was one of the wealthiest men in Johnson county in his time, owning at one time more than six hundred acres of land. His death occurred in 1888 and five years later he was followed in death by his wife, who died in 1893. Thomas J. Cooper was reared and educated in Johnson county and he has spent most of his life in this county, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Mrs. Thomas J. Cooper was born in Virginia, the daughter of T. J. Davis, a well-known and prosperous farmer.

Miss Celeste Scott taught the school held at Valley Grove, which

R. C. Cooper first attended. Another teacher, who came some time later, was George Aber. Mr. Cooper clearly recalls many of the incidents of his school days, but he likes best to remember the pleasures and not the troubles. He has a vivid recollection of the pleasant times the children had at recess. They had no little gravel-covered yard, where they dared not run for fear of knocking some one down, but the whole, wide prairie for their playground. They might go as far as they liked, provided they were within hearing distance when the teacher shouted, "Books!" That was the way of ringing the bell at recess. "Town Ball" was the favorite game played, but it had many close competitors. When a boy, Mr. Cooper always attended church with his father. People enjoyed church more then than now, for everyone went, many having to travel long distances in ox-wagons or on horseback. The early preachers, whom he knew personally were Reverends Frank Goodwin and A. M. Cockrell and "Uncle Bob" Harris. Reverend Goodwin had a peculiar habit of putting his little finger in his ear and keeping it wiggling while praying. Quite naturally, this was not lost on the bright, keen-eyed, Cooper lad, who found the preacher's idiosyncrasy very amusing. His grandfather Davis always cleaned old High Point church on Saturdays to be ready for the large meetings invariably held the ensuing day. The settlers followed trails to church, for there were no roads, most of the land being open prairie. Wild game abounded and Mr. Cooper has killed hundreds of prairie chickens.

At the age of twenty-three years, R. C. Cooper began life for himself. For many years, he traveled in various states and worked at many different occupations. He was employed as deputy sheriff at Conejos county, Colorado at one time and while serving in this position, Mr. Cooper had countless interesting and thrilling experiences with Western robbers and thieves. On his return to Johnson county, he engaged in the more quiet and less exciting pursuit of farming and later, stock raising. At the present time, he is owner of one hundred thirty-three acres of land, which have been made to pay for themselves.

In 1904, R. C. Cooper was united in marriage with Frances Calvert, daughter of W. A. Calvert, of Johnson county. To R. C. and Frances (Calvert) Cooper has been born one child, a son, Robert Lee. Mrs. Cooper has complete charge of the poultry raised on the Cooper place and she has established a name for herself as a remarkably suc-

cessful woman in regard to fine turkeys. She has raised and sold more than a thousand dollars worth of these birds and with the proceeds paid for a small farm of twenty acres in Johnson county. Mr. Cooper is now in charge of his father's farm. He is rated highly among the progressive and well-to-do farmers and stockmen of this section of the state.

W. S. Dennis, the genial and popular merchant of Henrietta, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1857 in Jefferson county, son of Jacob N. and Eliza (Thompson) Dennis. Jacob N. Dennis was a son of John Dennis, of Scotch and English descent. The Dennis family were residents of the state of New York. Governor Dennis, of Ohio, traces his genealogy back to the same ancestors as W. S. Dennis, the subject of this review. Eliza (Thompson) Dennis was a daughter of Captain Thompson, of Virginia. He received his title in the Revolutionary War and was proud of the fact that he was one of the "F. F. V." Jacob Dennis moved with his family from Indiana to Missouri in 1866 and located at Knob Noster, where he engaged in the general mercantile business, associated with the firm called Swingle & Dennis. In 1867, he purchased E. G. Gilbert's grist mill, located south of the town of Knob Noster. He was an excellent miller, capable, industrious, and enterprising, and he made of the mill a big proposition and had remarkable success. People came from long distances of many miles over the open prairie to this mill and they would often be obliged to camp, while waiting for their grist. W. S. Dennis has frequently seen as many as fifty camping at one time. In 1870, Mr. Dennis moved the mill to Knob Noster and for several years had a splendid business in the old town. He sold his mill in 1881 and retired from active business, to be long remembered as the originator of "Snowflake Flour," a widely known brand. His wife had died two years before Mr. Dennis retired, her death occurring in 1879, and in 1892, she was followed in death by her husband.

Mr. Baker was the teacher of the first school, which W. S. Dennis attended at Knob Noster, Missouri. Another teacher who came later was Louis Bigley. He always attended church with his parents and recalls several of the early day preachers, among whom, were "Uncle Bob" Harris, Reverends Randel, and Whitsett. The people seemed more social and fond of merry-making in the olden days. "Singing schools," dancing parties, house-raising, corn-huskings, "spinning

bees" and "spelling bees" were the favorite amusements and the young people always had great times.

In early youth, W. S. Dennis began life for himself. He was employed as bookkeeper at his father's mill in Knob Noster and when the mill was moved to Leeton, Missouri, he assumed complete charge of it there. After five years in the milling business at Leeton, he returned to the original choice of his father and engaged in the general mercantile business, purchasing a general store in Henrietta, where he has since remained. Mr. Dennis carries a fine stock of general merchandise, which is valued at five thousand dollars, and he enjoys an extremely large patronage, his trade extending from Henrietta four or five miles. He is industrious, efficient, and capable and he possesses good business judgment, qualities which invariably win. He has been very successful and his business motto is, "We sell everything." Besides his store, he is the owner of his residence and a small tract of land, consisting of three acres.

In 1893, W. S. Dennis was united in marriage with Mattie Denton, daughter of Oliver C. Denton, of Knob Noster, Missouri. To W. S. and Mattie (Denton) Dennis have been born three children: Emma, who is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School and is now engaged in teaching at Cainesville, Missouri; Lela and Irene, who are at home with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are members of the Baptist church. The Dennis family is one of the best and most highly respected in Johnson county.

A. B. Roop, a progressive and successful farmer and stockman of Jefferson township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1862 and is a son of Ezra and Nancy Roop, the former, a son of Abraham Roop, a thrifty New Englander. Ezra Roop purchased a section of land six miles southwest of Warrensburg, where the Roop family resided for nearly two years, when they returned to Ohio on account of the ill health of Mrs. Roop. Soon after the close of the Civil War, they returned to Johnson county and Mr. Roop purchased a farm, comprising two hundred forty acres, located near Warrensburg, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He became very prosperous and was widely known and held in the highest esteem in Johnson county. His death occurred in 1910 and his widow now resides near the old home place in Johnson county. Of the ten children born to Ezra and Nancy Roop, six are now living: E. W., Warrensburg; A. B., the

subject of this review; J. A., Miami, Florida; Mrs. Alice Mohler, Warrensburg; Mrs. Ada Bozarth, Centerview; and E. C., Warrensburg.

When A. B. Roop was a mere child, he came to Johnson county with his parents. He recalls the open state of the country at that time, when practically the entire county was unfenced grazing land and the cattle of early settlers had unlimited range. Wild game was to be found in abundance and he saw eight deer in his father's field at one time. A. B. Roop attended school held in his father's "shop" on the home place. This was a "subscription school" and Miss Pierson was the teacher. Later, he attended public school held in the Foster building in Warrensburg. He recalls two of his schoolmates who attended the public school in Warrensburg; John Fickas and William Smith.

After leaving school, Mr. Roop early in life engaged in the pursuits of agriculture and for a number of years was employed in farming near Centerview. In 1901, he purchased more than a thousand acres of land in Jefferson township. This farm was in poor condition and the improvements badly in need of repair at the time of the purchase, but Mr. Roop has by great industry and perseverance improved the place to a remarkable extent, even in this short length of time and he is constantly bettering the land. The soil was especially adapted to bluegrass and he is devoting much time and attention to stock raising. He has at the time of this writing, nearly one hundred head of high grade Aberdeen Angus cattle. The Roop stock farm is well watered by an ever-flowing spring. Mr. Roop will have more than one hundred tons of hay this year and nearly one hundred acres of his farm are in corn.

In 1886, A. B. Roop was united in marriage with Effie Shelton, daughter of William and Sarah Shelton. Mr. Shelton purchased two hundred acres of land from Judge Whitsett, which land he later sold and purchased other tracts, which he owned at the time of his death in 1886. To A. B. and Effie (Shelton) Roop have been born seven children: Eugena, who is engaged in teaching school at Buffalo, Kansas; Louise, Shelton J., Alonzo, Jr., Mary, Joseph E., and George Baile. All, with the exception of the oldest daughter, reside at home with their parents. Mr. Roop has always taken an active interest in civic and educational affairs and for many years has been clerk and school director in his district. He is one of Johnson county's best and most

public-spirited citizens and he is nobly doing his part in the upbuilding of the county, which has been his home for so many years.

C. A. Wash, the progressive, young stockman and widely reputed poultryman of Post Oak township, was born in Johnson county, Missouri in 1881. He is a son of John N. and Missouri Ann (James) Wash. John N. Wash was born in 1827 in Virginia, son of John Wash, Sr. Missouri Ann (James) Wash was a daughter of John James, who came to Missouri among the first settlers, many years prior to the Civil War. The Wash family moved from Virginia to Missouri, when John N., Jr., father of the subject of this review, was a mere child. John Wash, Sr. settled on the farm, which is at present the home of Alva Smith, long before the Civil War. He was considered a very wealthy farmer in his day, owning several hundred acres of land and numerous slaves. He was an influential and prominent citizen, always taking an interested part in public affairs and at one time was a member of the Missouri state Legislature. At that time, the family name was spelled "Walsh," but as there were so many people of that name residing in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was living, thus causing much confusion, John Wash, Sr. had his name legally changed to the present spelling and a record of the change was made at Washington, D. C. Both the father and mother of C. A. Wash are now deceased, the father's death occurring in 1903 and the mother's within a few years afterward.

C. A. Wash attended the district schools of Johnson county. Early in life, he began working for himself, engaged in farming on the home place. He cared for his widowed mother after his father's death and he inherited a portion of the old home place. In 1906, he purchased eighty acres adjoining his farm and is here engaged in stock raising, handling thoroughbred stock exclusively. He has pure-bred Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Wash also devotes much attention to the poultry industry and he has a fine flock of Rhode Island Red chickens, which he prefers, deeming that strain one of the best for laying purposes. He has separate pens for his birds and is very particular about their breeding. The Wash farm cost forty-seven dollars and fifty cents an acre. Mr. Wash has refused ninety-five dollars an acre recently and he is constantly at work in the attempt to make the place still more valuable. A large part of the farm is now in grass land and devoted to pasturing stock. An abundance of good water is supplied the stock by two ever-flowing springs, one of which is an old

landmark, near a beaten trail, along which the soldier boys of the sixties passed by the thousands. A pioneer home, a house of two rooms, one below and one above is still standing on the Wash place, a constant reminder of days long past. Mr. Wash's parents lived in just such a primitive home, when they first came to Missouri, although later they were able to build a better residence, the father hauling the lumber from Lexington, Missouri.

In 1905, C. A. Wash was united in marriage with Lulu A. Walters, daughter of J. Walters, of Leeton, Missouri. To C. A. and Lulu A. (Walters) Wash have been born three children: Lorraine; Albert; and Dorothy May, who is deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wash are members of the Christian church and they are held in the highest esteem and respect in their community.

G. W. Helderbrand, one of Johnson county's most honored and esteemed pioneers, was born in 1838 in Jefferson county, Missouri. He is a son of Bartholomew and Anna (Richardson) Helderbrand. The great-grandfather of G. W. Helderbrand, John Helderbrand, secured a charter from the Spanish king, granting Mr. Helderbrand land in Jefferson county, Missouri, in a very early day, when this territory was claimed by Spain. Jonathan Helderbrand, son of John Helderbrand, inherited these land grants and he emigrated from Spain to America and settled in Jefferson county, Missouri on a vast tract of land and here his son, Bartholomew, was born. Jonathan Helderbrand was one of the first to bring civilization to the wide, unbroken prairie land of Missouri, one of the brave and noble few, who "blazed the way." To such a man, enough praise and glory can not be given. He was a public-spirited, patriotic citizen of his adopted land and fought for the colonies throughout the Revolutionary War. Bartholomew Helderbrand was born in this section of the country, long before Missouri became a state.

In 1864, G. W. Helderbrand was united in marriage with Jane Medley, the daughter of W. H. Medley, a pioneer of Missouri, who settled in Johnson county in 1866. To G. W. and Jane Helderbrand have been born nine children, six of whom are now living: Mrs. Emma Albin, Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie Phillips, Leeton, Missouri; W. B., who resides in Oklahoma; Rosa, who resides in Chilhowee, Missouri; Amos, Chilhowee, Missouri; and Dora, who is married, Chilhowee, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Helderbrand are members of the Baptist

church. Mr. Helderbrand has the distinction of being the oldest member of the church in Johnson county. He joined the church in 1872 and is the only member living, who belonged at that time. In 1896, Mr. Helderbrand built his present residence on the site that had been his home for forty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Helderbrand were married in Jefferson county, Missouri, but two years after their marriage, they came to Johnson county and in 1866 settled on the farm in Post Oak township. In 1870, he had prospered sufficiently to be able to purchase sixty-six acres of land. He has always been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Years ago, G. W. Helderbrand pastured his sheep on the open prairie, where the present flourishing city of Chilhowee is now situated. When he came to this county, the prairie was practically all open land. Wild game abounded and roads were unknown. The settlers traveled along trails or followed their sense of direction. The lack of bridges and the countless deep pools and streams made travel very difficult and dangerous. Supplies were secured from New Town. Prairie fires were constantly feared and Mr. Helderbrand personally experienced two very destructive fires. Many times in his youth, he broke virgin sod, while driving a yoke of oxen. Oxen were also used to draw the wagons, in which families came to church. In those days all the people went to church, some in wagons, many on horseback, and several would walk the entire distance of many miles across the prairie. Reverend Amos Horn and "Uncle Billy" Caldwell were two of the earliest pioneer preachers and later, Reverend A. M. Cockrell.

Mrs. Helderbrand sheared the sheep, carded the wool, spun the thread, wove the cloth, and fashioned a fine suit of "homespun broadcloth," which Mr. Helderbrand wore on his trip back East, to visit relatives, in 1872. Mr. Helderbrand has experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life in a new country and many of his experiences would teach valuable lessons to the youth of today. He has worked, when a young man, for twelve dollars and fifty cents a month, which was considered a munificent sum and an exceptional remuneration. His first investment was in two horses, in which investment he put all his savings, and shortly after the purchase both horses died. That was only one of the many misfortunes, which have befallen him, but not one has shaken his courage and a stern determination to make life a success. Always looking on the sunny side of life, Mr. Helderbrand

is a man whom it is a pleasure to know. He and Mrs. Helderbrand are worthy of the greatest consideration and respect.

C. D. Wallace, the well-known farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, is a son of one of the noblest pioneers who ever came to Johnson county. He was born in 1847 in Rockbridge county, Virginia, son of J. G. and Martha C. Wallace. John Wallace emigrated from Scotland to America in the early colonial days and settled on a plantation in Virginia and there his son, J. G., was born and reared. The death of John Wallace occurred on the Virginia plantation many years ago. J. G. Wallace moved with his family to Johnson county, Missouri in 1858 and they settled in Post Oak township, where Mr. Wallace purchased two hundred sixty acres of land. He engaged extensively in sheep growing and general stock raising and became very prosperous and widely known. His death occurred in 1898.

A boy, eleven years of age, C. D. Wallace came to Missouri with his parents. He vividly recalls the land conditions at that time, when nearly the entire county was open grazing land, covered with tall, coarse grass. Game of all kinds could be seen in abundance, hundreds of deer and thousands of prairie chickens. The first home of the Wallace family in Missouri was a rude, unfinished log cabin, such as was the home of all the pioneers. C. D. Wallace attended a "subscription school," which was held at the little log house, known as Shanghi school house. George Williams and "Bill" Steward were two teachers, who taught the school before the Civil War. R. T. Berry was one of the first teachers soon after the war. Mr. Wallace recalls the pioneer church and many of the early-day preachers, among whom were Reverends Houx, Glass, and Reed. The young and old enjoyed attending church in those days and boys and girls would have great times on horseback, racing with each other to the church. Those who did not walk, or ride in an ox-cart, rode on horseback to church and to all social occasions. Mr. Wallace's father was for several years engaged in hauling goods for Moody & Gilkeson, merchants in the old town of Warrensburg, hauling from Lexington to Warrensburg and coal to Sedalia, driving yokes of oxen. During the Civil War, Mr. Wallace remembers, all produce to be sold was hauled to Sedalia.

In 1871, C. D. Wallace and Elizabeth M. Bradley were united in marriage. Mrs. Wallace is the daughter of J. F. Bradley, one of the earliest settlers of Johnson county. To C. D. and Elizabeth M. (Brad-

ley) Wallace have been born ten children, all of whom have been reared to maturity and are now living: Mrs. Ona H. Brooks, Warrensburg; J. W., Chilhowee, Missouri, R. F. D. 20; R. E.; Mrs. Maud A. Hodges, Blairstown, Missouri; I. R., Mesca, Colorado; Mrs. Mary E. Workman, Leeton, Missouri; C. D., Rockham, South Dakota; T. A., Chilhowee, Missouri; Martha G., Chilhowee, Missouri; and Marcus A. Mr. Wallace began life for himself farming on the old homestead and he has ever since been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. He is now owner of one hundred twenty acres of land in Post Oak township, forty acres of which are in meadow land. Mr. Wallace is a progressive and intelligent farmer and a strong advocate of crop rotation. He has splendid success raising high grade Poland China hogs.

James Duffey, an industrious and capable, young farmer and stockman of Post Oak township, is one of Johnson county's best and most intelligent citizens and agriculturists. He was born in 1876 in Topeka, Kansas, son of Paul and Emily Duffey, who were formerly of Wisconsin.

Mr. Duffey received a good common school education and early in life began working for himself on the farm. In 1904, he came to Johnson county, Missouri and purchased one hundred eleven acres of land in Post Oak township. The place was in very poor shape at the time of the purchase, but Mr. Duffey is an ambitious worker and he immediately began to build up the land by sowing grass and raising stock. He has been successful to a remarkable degree and the Duffey farm has increased in value threefold since he came to it. He sold seed corn to the men, who tried to discourage him in buying the farm, telling him that nothing would grow on the place. Mr. Duffey advocates deep plowing, a method he pursues, and he has seventy-five acres of land in corn and twenty-five acres in oats. He devotes much attention to stock raising, handling Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. In planting grain, James Duffey furrows the field and plants in the trenches and he has had uniform success, obtaining annually good yields. He believes firmly in the utility of the silo and each year fills one and has plenty of silage during the winters.

In 1893, James Duffey and Susie May Schute were united in marriage. Mrs. Duffey is the daughter of George Schute, of Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have been born five children: Zenius, Winnie, Gladys, Joseph, and Harold. All the children are at home with their parents.

In everything James Duffey undertakes, he confides in his sons and takes them into partnership with him. He is doing his best to arouse their interest in the farm and has made friends and comrades of them, encouraging them in their work, in their ambitions to have something of their own. Joseph had a fine pig last year, 1917, given him by his father and the other boys had fourteen acres of land in corn. They planned to purchase an automobile with the proceeds from their corn crop and Mr. Duffey promised them that if they should not be able to sell enough corn to pay for the car he would help them, and James Duffey never breaks a promise made to his children. Mr. Duffey is pursuing a well-defined course in an endeavor to teach his boys that the farmer aiming to have a profitable business must understand many things about plants and animals, for without a knowledge of their nature, their habits, and their needs he may labor year after year making only a half-way success of his work, that it is easy to waste the good things Nature has provided and easy to increase the ordinary production from the land—if one only knows how. If James Duffey should fail utterly as a farmer and stockman, his life will not have been lived in vain, for he is making a splendid success as father of one of the finest families in Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Duffey are valued members of the Latter Day Saints church.

J. C. Sharp was born in Henry county, Missouri in 1875. He is a son of Frank S. and Nannie Sharp. Frank S. Sharp was a son of Joseph Sharp, who emigrated from Scotland when he was a lad and came to America. He located for some time in Illinois and thence moved to Henry county, Missouri, where he settled and became a prosperous farmers and stockman. Frank S. Sharp was a child at the time his parents moved to Missouri and he was reared and educated in Henry county and was there married to Nannie Evans. To Frank S. and Nannie (Evans) Sharp were born two children: J. C., of this review; and Mrs. Anna B. Adams, Chilhowee, Missouri.

Miss Lizzie Culley was teaching the school at Stony Point at the time that J. C. Sharp started to school at that place. He was later taught by Miss Rena Dunham and Miss Julia Holland, at different times. Mr. Sharp has often participated in the old-fashioned "spelling bee." He recalls among the preachers of his boyhood days: Reverends A. M. Cockrell, Z. T. Orr, Finis King, and J. H. Houx.

In 1898, Mr. Sharp purchased one hundred acres of land in John-

son county and began farming for himself. Since that time, he has improved his place and now has one of the attractive country homes of this state. The residence is a neat, comfortable structure of six rooms and there are two large well-built barns on the place. The farm is well watered and an ideal place for stock, considering its size. Mr. Sharp has increased his holdings and is now the owner of one hundred twenty-five acres of land, most of which tract is in meadow land and pasture.

In 1898, J. C. Sharp and Dora Anderson, the daughter of A. J. and Mary Anderson, were united in marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are held in the highest esteem in Johnson county, where they are numbered among the county's most valuable citizens. The Sharp family has always borne an enviable reputation in this section of Missouri, all being honest, honorable, upright citizens. J. C. Sharp's father was such a man, pleasant, kindly, possessing a strong personal character, and high ideals and so was also his grandfather, Joseph Sharp, who died in California, to which state he had moved in 1895. The father is now living, his home being in Howell county, Missouri. J. C. Sharp's mother died in 1913. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and politically, he is a Republican.

G. W. Eppright was born in Johnson county in 1877. He is one of two sons born to his parents, George and Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright, his brother being C. S. Eppright. George Eppright was the son of Jacob Eppright, who came to Johnson county in the early forties and settled on a farm in Chilhowee township. He was of German descent. Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright is the daughter of Salathiel Stone, who settled in Johnson county in 1839 on a farm, which he purchased in Post Oak township. The father, George Eppright, died in 1900 and the widowed mother makes her home with her son, Charles, on the farm in Chilhowee township. A more comprehensive sketch of the Eppright family will be found in the biographies of Charles Eppright and Mrs. Mary Jane (Stone) Eppright, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Will Sanders, John McGurk, and Will Bridges were early-day teachers of the school which G. W. Eppright attended, held at Pleasant Green school house. Among the pioneer preachers, whom he personally knew, were: Reverends Houx, Marr, and Gilham. Protracted

meetings were held at Pisgah and Mr. Eppright has participated in many, when the crowd would be immense and enthusiasm would soar high. He recalls the time when there was much open prairie and wild game could be found in abundance. Social gatherings were frequently held and it is Mr. Eppright's opinion that the young people enjoyed themselves far more in those days than the young people do today.

In 1901, G. W. Eppright purchased the different interests of the heirs in his father's estate and he is now the owner of two hundred eighty acres of the old home place and one hundred forty acres in another tract. This year, he has sixty acres of his farm in wheat, but he is devoting more and more of his land each year to grass and pasture land. The place is well watered, splendidly located, and adapted for stock raising. There are two large, well-built barns and numerous farm buildings on the Eppright place and Mr. Eppright pursues the latest and most scientific methods of farming and stock raising, being a progressive, enterprising, up-to-date citizen.

In 1902, G. W. Eppright and Eva Jane McElwee were united in marriage. Eva Jane (McElwee) Eppright is the daughter of John McElwee, of Chilhowee. To G. W. and Mrs. Eppright have been born six children: John O., James M., Georgia J., Thomas A., Franklin B., and David R., all at home with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eppright are held in the highest respect and admiration in Johnson county, where the Eppright family has long been considered one of the best and most substantial. G. W. Eppright is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat and he has always been active in the ranks of his party.

R. D. Hussey, one of Johnson county's most energetic and progressive citizens, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1867. He is a son of Daniel and Mary Hussey. His grandfather, Robert Hussey, was an Englishman. He was a weaver and he followed his trade all his life in England, where he was born and where he died. Daniel Hussey was born in England in 1830. In early manhood, he emigrated from England and came to America, where he located in Canada. For four years, he served in the English navy as ship carpenter. In 1866, he came to Jackson county, where he purchased a farm and on this

place spent the remaining years of his life. His death occurred in 1902. He was by trade a baker, but he was very successful as a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Hussey, of this review, received his education in the public schools of Jackson county. When he attained maturity, he became interested in the construction of bridges and was for several years the foreman of the Kansas City Bridge Company. He was employed for fifteen years in bridge building. In later years, he has been engaged in farming and previous to 1904 owned a farm in Jackson county. At that time, he sold the Jackson county farm and purchased one in Johnson county in Rose Hill township, which he sold within a short time to purchase another there. He sold the latter place, when he purchased one hundred sixty acres of land in Chilhowee township, which he now owns. The Hussey farm comprises a tract of land that has been worn out, but Mr. Hussey is doing all in his power to bring the soil up to a high state of cultivation. He has practically all the place in grass land and this year, of 1917, he had twenty-seven acres in oats, producing a good crop. He is raising Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. At the present time, he is milking twenty-five cows and sells the cream from his dairy in Warrensburg. The farm is well watered by four excellent springs. One of the springs is a mineral spring and has never failed to supply plenty of water. People from all the country round haul water from this spring in dry weather.

In 1894, R. D. Hussey was united in marriage with Etta Hinote, the daughter of Alexander Hinote, one of Johnson county's honored pioneers. To Mr. and Mrs. Hussey has been born one child, a son, Lewis S., May 14, 1916, Lewis S. Hussey was married to Edith V. Sutton, daughter of H. J. and Allie (Godfrey) Sutton. Mrs. Sutton was born in Illinois. Lewis S. Hussey is a splendid, alert, young man. He is associated with his father in farming and stock raising and in the high endeavor to make their farm one of the best and a profitable investment.

E. N. Pendleton, a progressive, industrious farmer and successful horticulturist of Rose Hill township, is a native of Virginia. He was born in Bedford county in 1856, son of Henry and Nancy Pendleton, who were well known and respected in that state and in Missouri. Henry Pendleton was a son of Phillip Pendleton, who was one of the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, whence he moved to Bedford county

and settled on a large plantation and became one of the wealthiest farmers in that part of the state. The Pendletons have figured prominently in the history of this country and they are related to two of the most distinguished of the colonial families of Virginia, the Washingtons and the Lees. Henry Pendleton moved with his family to Missouri in the early days and settled in Clinton county on a farm comprising one hundred acres of land, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died about thirty years ago.

Mr. Pendleton, whose name introduces this sketch, grew to manhood in Clinton county, Missouri, on his father's farm and he has been interested in farming and stock raising ever since he attained maturity. He was owner of one hundred forty acres of land in Clinton county prior to his coming to Johnson county and on that farm was successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1909, when he sold his farm and moved to Warrensburg in order that his children might have better educational advantages. Later, Mr. Pendleton purchased two hundred acres of land in Grover township and again engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1914, he sold this farm, realizing a good profit, and purchased his present country home in Rose Hill township, a place embracing eighty acres of land, abundantly supplied with water and splendidly equipped for stock raising, having a well-constructed, roomy barn and numerous sheds. The barn was built by Mr. Pendleton in 1914. Practically all the farm is in grass and clover and Mr. Pendleton is devoting his attention almost exclusively to stock raising and to horticulture. He has remarkable success as a fruit producer, having fruit when all his neighbors have none. He is a well-read and intelligent horticulturist and his success is attributed largely to the fact that he cultivates the soil which is around the trees and constantly sprays them during the bearing season. As a farmer, Mr. Pendleton is strictly up-to-date. He is now hard at work in trying to conserve the fertility of the soil on his place. He plants clover and wheat and permits both to mature and then turns the crops under, after which he plants the field in corn and then pastures the land for a year or two, after which he repeats the process, thus gradually building up his land to a high state of cultivation. No gully is ever permitted to wash through his place. Mr. Pendleton wants to keep all the soil he purchased. He fills all ditches on his farm and keeps the hedges well trimmed. He is an enthusiastic advocate of good roads and neatly kept farms and his own

place bespeaks the thrift and thoughtful care of an expert. In 1917, Mr. Pendleton harvested forty tons of hay.

In 1890, E. N. Pendleton was united in marriage with Martha Metzger, daughter of Lawrence Metzger, of Clinton county. To this union have been born three children: Mrs. Josephine Kohler, Kingsville, Missouri; Lena E. and C. Henry, at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton are worthy and valued members of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Pendleton is a Republican and he has always been active in the ranks of his party. The Pendleton family is one of the most highly regarded and respected families in Johnson county.

James A. Haller, manager of the John A. Haller Farm Company, is one of Johnson county's most progressive and successful agriculturists. Mr. Haller is a native of Kentucky. He was born in 1872 in Nicholas county, son of Dr. John A. and Martha Ellen Haller, both of whom were natives of Nicholas county, Kentucky. Dr. John A. Haller was a son of John Haller, Sr., who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and in boyhood went to Kentucky. The Haller family is of German lineage. Martha Ellen Haller is a daughter of a prosperous plantation owner of Kentucky now deceased. Dr. John A. Haller came to Missouri in 1879 and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township, Johnson county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising in addition to practicing medicine. Doctor Haller had a large practice and became very prominent both in the medical profession and in the stock business. He was industrious and ambitious and at the time of his death, in 1901, was owner of five hundred seventy acres of land. He raised stock extensively but did general farming as well. Dr. Haller was twice married and of the five children born of his first marriage four are now living, namely: Missouri E., Latour, Missouri; Mrs. Florence Ingram, Latour, Missouri; James A., subject of this review; and Charles N., Latour, Missouri. After the death of Martha Ellen Haller, Doctor Haller remarried and he was the father of eight children, six of whom are now living: John; Hattie, the wife of Mr. Deatley, Blairstown, Missouri; Mrs. Pearl B. Harper, Holden, Missouri; Bernie, Paonia, Colorado; Doctor Forest, Garden City, Missouri; and Raymond, Craig, Montana.

James A. Haller attended school at Rose Hill, where Albert Gloyd was his first teacher. Miss Hattie Sheller later taught the school when Mr. Haller was a schoolboy in attendance. He recalls among his school-

mates several men and women now residing in his neighborhood, among them: C. I. Hunt, the Sheller boys, and Blanche D. Corbin. Reverend J. C. Littrell and Reverend "Billy" Whitsett were pioneer preachers still preaching in Mr. Haller's youth. He remembers the days of horseback riding, when old men and women, the middle aged, and even little children traveled on horseback. When he was a lad, there was still much unfenced land in Johnson county and an abundance of wild game. Roads had not yet been built and even in the eighties the settlers of Johnson county went from place to place by direction and along trails.

Mr. Haller is a graduate of the Warrensburg State Normal School in the class of 1900. Prior to graduation, he was engaged in teaching school at Scaly Bark, Star, Mt. Xenia, and in Rose Hill township and at Gallatin, Missouri. After he had graduated, he entered the Kansas City Law School, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1901. Mr. Haller then formed a partnership with D. C. Lewis, a leading attorney of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and for one year was engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate and at the time of the latter's demise, James A. Haller returned to Johnson county and later organized the John A. Haller Farm Company and has since been efficiently managing the business affairs of this organization, of which Dr. Haller's second wife and the following sisters and brothers are members: Missouri E., Florence, Charles N., John H., and Hattie. James A. Haller is of course a member of the company and under his capable and careful management the organization has proven to be a wise and splendid one. Annually, he handles fifty head of mules, twenty head of horses, nearly two hundred head of cattle, three hundred head of hogs, besides taking care of the nine hundred acres of the company's land, on which he raised in 1917, two hundred tons of hay and had sixty acres in wheat, one hundred fifty acres in corn, and had two hundred acres of wheat sown. Last year he had five hundred head of hogs. There are on the place hundreds of chickens and Mrs. Haller plans to have three hundred winter layers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haller are energetic, enthusiastic, young people and they are making a splendid success of life.

James A. Haller was united in marriage with Blanche D. Corbin, daughter of L. H. Corbin, a former schoolmate and playmate. To this union have been born four children: Jean W., Martha May, Sallie B., and W. Tipton. Mr. Corbin makes his home with his daughter,

Mrs. Haller. Mrs. Corbin is deceased. Mr. Haller has been an active Republican for many years. Both he and Mrs. Haller are highly regarded and esteemed in Johnson county, where the Haller family is widely known and respected.

John Sheller an industrious and enterprising farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1862, a son of Jacob and Louisa (White) Sheller. The Sheller family was originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sheller came from Ohio to Missouri in 1866 and settled on a farm in Rose Hill township, Johnson county, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising on his place comprising one hundred sixty acres and in addition worked at his trade as carpenter. He was a splendid, "all-round" workman and prospered in the new Western home. At one time, he was the owner of three hundred twenty acres of land in Johnson county. Louisa (White) Sheller was a daughter of Nathaniel White, of Tennessee. To Jacob and Louisa Sheller were born four children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Hattie Stahl, Tonkawa, Oklahoma; and John and Charles, both well-to-do farmers, Latour, Missouri. The father died in 1881 and the mother in 1903.

At Rose Hill, where Lessie Hunt was employed as teacher, John Sheller began his school career. He received a good common-school education in the district schools of Johnson county and then began farming, which vocation he has ever since followed. When he was a boy, there was much unfenced land and many undeveloped farms in Johnson county. He recalls having seen countless herds of deer and many prairie chickens. Mr. Sheller was reared on the farm and he has always been interested in the pursuits of agriculture. He is now owner of a splendid stock farm embracing three hundred ten acres of good land, one hundred fifty acres of which are in pasture land and meadow. He had, in 1917, forty acres of the farm in wheat, fifteen acres in oats, and seventy acres in corn. Last autumn he sowed forty-five acres of the farm in wheat. The Sheller farm is abundantly watered, conveniently located, and nicely kept.

In 1896, John Sheller was united in marriage with Lucy Belle Roach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roach, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Sheller are highly respected in their community and they have countless friends in Johnson county. Politically,

Mr. Sheller is a Republican. He is a valued and highly esteemed member of the Odd Fellows.

J. E. Coleman, a well-to-do and influential farmer and stockman of Rose Hill township, is a member of a well-known and prosperous pioneer family. He is a native of Johnson county, a son of Thomas E. and Phoebe (Thistle) Coleman, early settlers of this county coming to this state from Ohio. Thomas E. Coleman was a son of Edwin Coleman, and an emigrant from Ireland, where he was born. In early manhood, he came with his father to America and they located first in Kentucky and then in Ohio. In 1857, Thomas E. Coleman moved from Ohio to Johnson county and settled on a farm located south of Latour. He became a wealthy stockman, owning at one time more than nine hundred acres of land. Mr. Coleman was a bright, quick-witted, energetic man, a born leader, so in a very short time after coming West his influence began to be felt in the community and for more than thirty years, he was township committeeman, and justice of the peace for many years. He was an active worker in the Democratic party and possessed much power politically. Mr. Coleman was a worthy and consistent member of the Catholic church. Phoebe (Thistle) Coleman was a daughter of Samuel Thistle. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Coleman were born ten children, six of whom are now living: S. C., Latour, Missouri; J. E., the subject of this review; Mrs. Nellie Boone, of Montana; Mrs. Mary Hampton, Latour, Missouri; Mrs. Belle Schooque, of Idaho; and Mrs. Nora Haynes, Independence, Missouri. The father died in 1906 and three years later the mother joined him in death. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were upright, honorable citizens and they reared to maturity a fine family, all members of which are highly respected and valued in their respective communities.

At Sidney school house, where Charles Barnes was employed as teacher, J. E. Coleman first attended school. He obtained a good common-school education and then began to farm and to raise stock. He recalls Reverend Deane, who used to preach when he was a lad and he remembers how all the settlers would go to church, many of them traveling a long distance in wagons drawn by oxen. Oxen were also used to aid in breaking sod. There was much unbroken prairie in those days of the late sixties and early seventies and Mr. Coleman often went across the wide, unfenced fields to Holden, following a trail

and passing only a few log cabins along the way. Wild game was plentiful and hunting and fishing were not considered sports but occupations. The young folks had good times for there were always parties, dances, and "bees" to attend. For many years, the Coleman family resided in a log cabin of two rooms and then later, the father built a larger and more comfortable home.

In 1892, J. E. Coleman was united in marriage with Katie Flynn, daughter of Daniel Flynn, a well-known and honored pioneer of Johnson county. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, Anna M., who is at home with her parents. The Colemans are valued members of the Catholic church. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association.

In 1885, Mr. Coleman purchased one hundred acres of land and engaged in farming and stock raising. He has done well in his chosen vocations and has merited his hard-earned success, now owning two hundred thirty-five acres of well-improved land. There are three large barns and a splendid silo on the place besides numerous other farm buildings. The residence is a comfortable house of six rooms.

Politically, J. E. Coleman is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Coleman are numbered among Johnson county's most substantial and valued citizens and they have countless friends in their own community.

R. C. Hull, the capable and well-known cashier of the Bank of Centerview, is the only son of a prominent and prosperous pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born in 1876 in Centerview, Missouri, son of R. C., Sr., and Margaret (Clifton) Hull. Jacob Hull, grandfather of R. C. Hull, Jr., came to Missouri in the earliest days from New Hampshire. He settled on a tract of land in Johnson county and successfully engaged in farming, becoming widely known and influential in the community. In 1866, R. C. Hull, Sr., came to Centerview and entered the mercantile business as the first merchant in the little village. The remainder of his life was spent in Centerview. Margaret (Clifton) Hull is a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hull were born two children: R. C., Jr., the subject of this review; and Mrs. A. W. Gibbs. The father died in 1898 and since his death the mother has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gibbs. The senior Mr. Hull was a gentleman of splendid reputation, fine morals, and distinctive character. He was one of the county's most enterprising and industrious citizens, a man of true worth and great value.

R. C. Hull, of this review, attended school at Centerview. Two of his first instructors were Professor Shipp and Judge Summers. He recalls among the pioneer preachers of his boyhood days Reverends Frank Russell, Poague, Hutchinson, and J. H. Houx. Later, Mr. Hull was a student at Lexington, Missouri and at the Warrensburg State Normal School. He is a graduate of Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. Soon after Mr. Hull had graduated from business college, his father died and he assumed charge of his affairs and conducted the store in Centerview until 1906, when he was elected cashier of the Bank of Centerview, which position he is now filling. Mr. Hull is also one of the stockholders of the bank.

In 1902, R. C. Hull, Jr., was united in marriage with Margaret Hering, daughter of J. H. and Sarah Hering, and to this union have been born three children: Mildred, Rodney C., and Sara. Mr. and Mrs. Hull own a beautiful home in Centerview, a modern residence of eight rooms. Mr. Hull has noted many changes which have occurred in Johnson county during his lifetime and he is still a young man. The old rail fence has been supplanted by one of wire, the highways have been greatly improved, and automobiles have usurped the place of carriages and buggies. Mr. Hull is one of Centerview's "hustlers" and he and Mrs. Hull are enrolled among the county's best and most respected young citizens.

The Bank of Centerview, of which financial institution R. C. Hull, Jr., is the efficient cashier, has at present a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, surplus fund of fifteen thousand dollars, deposits amounting to one hundred fifteen thousand dollars at the time the last official statement was issued, and loans of one hundred thousand dollars. The present officials of this excellent banking institution are: C. H. Houx, president; Dr. J. R. Bozarth, vice-president; R. C. Hull, cashier; and John Graham, George Eppright, John DeLaney, and S. O. Ball, directors. Much of the success of the Bank of Centerview is undoubtedly due to the careful exactness and cautious business judgment of the well-qualified cashier, who is a master of the intricate problem of finance.

Mrs. Margaret (Clifton) Hull, the highly regarded and respected widow of the late R. C. Hull, Sr., a leading citizen and pioneer merchant of Centerview, Missouri, is one of Johnson county's brave pioneer women, whom we are proud and happy to have still with us. She is a native of Ohio and after her marriage with Mr. Hull came with him to Center-

view to make their home in the little village out on the open prairie. There were but four houses in Centerview at the time of their coming, in 1868. Mr. Hull was employed as agent for the railroad company and he also entered the mercantile business, becoming very successful in the new home. R. C. Hull, Sr., was Centerview's first merchant.

To R. C. Hull and Margaret (Clifton) Hull were born two children: R. C., Jr., and Mrs. Alberta (Hull) Gibbs. Their only son is now the well-known cashier of the Bank of Centerview and their daughter is a widow, residing in Centerview, with whom the mother makes her home. Mr. Hull was a man of fearless character, a typical pioneer, brave, noble, and true. He was a gentleman of the old school, whose pleasant manners and kindly ways won for him friends by the score. For many years, he was postmaster of Centerview. In many ways, R. C. Hull, Sr., was one of the most influential and capable men of his time. He died in 1898. His widow still resides in the old home, with her widowed daughter.

Mrs. Hull is a very intelligent, alert, and energetic lady and a most interesting conversationalist. She can relate in a very entertaining way many pioneer experiences which she has had. She pictures vividly the time when she and Mr. Hull came to the town of Centerview and how the early settlers traveled in large farm wagons or on horse back to church and to all the social gatherings. She thinks that the people in those days were more willing to lend and take assistance in their work, that one was more dependent upon and thus more friendly to his neighbors. Picnics were occasions anticipated with pleasure for months and enjoyed with all the zest of youth. Among the early preachers, whom Mrs. Hull knew personally, were: Finis King William Gordon, Josiah Thompson, and Reverends McGrady and Tuttle.

L. N. White, a progressive, intelligent young farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1879, a son of Dr. W. L. and Mary (Hall) White, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. White, whose name introduces this review, attended school at Glendale and in Warrensburg. He was later a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School and at Baker University. Mr. White took work in college in both the business and academic departments. After leaving college, he began farming and stock raising. He purchased half the homestead, for which he paid in three years. In 1908, he moved from the farm to Baldwin City in order to attend school,

after which time he returned to the farm for a few months and then, in 1909, rented his place and moved to his father's farm. After a short time on the home place, Mr. White bought the old Whitmore place from his father, which he sold after one year and bought the old Roop farm, which he also sold within a short time. He cleared about one thousand dollars on the latter farm and then traded his part in the homestead, which is located near Houts' Chapel, for a part of Doctor Bozarth's place. At the present time, Mr. White owns one hundred fifty-three and a half acres of land, for which he paid one hundred twenty-five dollars an acre. This past season he harvested six hundred bushels of wheat, three hundred fifty bushels of oats, and eighteen tons of hay. He had seventy acres of his farm in corn. Mr. White is also interested in stock raising and has at the present time, in 1917, twelve head of Herefords and seventy-five head of fine hogs. The place is well equipped for handling stock, having an abundance of sheds; farm buildings of all kinds in good repair; and a concrete watering tank, recently installed, which is filled by gravity pressure from an everflowing spring. L. N. White is one of the county's most enterprising agriculturists. He advocates the liberal use of fertilizer and of pasturing stock to increase the fertility of the soil, and he practices that which he advocates.

In 1902, L. N. White was united in marriage with Susa E. Neet, daughter of Jacob and Hester Neet, and to this union have been born three children: Sylvia E., Lindley W., and Susanna G. Mr. and Mrs. White are well known and esteemed in Johnson county.

Dr. W. L. White, a retired physician and farmer of Johnson county, is a native of Indiana. He was born in 1832, a son of Nathan and Rebecca (Lindley) White, a prominent pioneer family of Indiana, the father, a native of North Carolina and the mother, a daughter of Samuel Lindley, a brother-in-law of Nathaniel Green, Washington's most trusted general in the Revolutionary War. Doctor White was reared and educated in Indiana and spent the greater part of his youth in that state.

In 1862, Dr. W. L. White enlisted in the Civil War and served throughout the conflict under General Stewart. He took an active part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and in many other important engagements. After three years of faithful service, Doctor White was mustered out and honorably discharged in September, 1865. After the war closed, he returned to his home in Indiana and practiced medicine

for several years. Dr. W. L. White is a graduate of the University of Michigan. His health failed and he was obliged to abandon his chosen profession and to spend his time out of doors. Accordingly, he purchased more than three hundred acres of land in Indiana and engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. Later, he traded this place for a stock of hardware, which in turn he traded for a farm of one hundred sixty acres of land in Johnson county, Missouri, and in 1881, came West to make his home on the farm for which he had traded. Doctor White specialized in the raising of Poland China and Berkshire hogs and became very successful and prosperous. For years, he was owner of a high-bred pacing mare, valued at more than a thousand dollars. Recently, the doctor divided his land among his children and he is now spending the close of his long life of usefulness in comfort and carefree ease.

In 1865, Dr. W. L. White was united in marriage with Anna Parsons, in Indiana. To this union were born two children. Within a few years after her marriage, the mother died and Dr. White remarried, his second wife being Mary Hall, and to Dr. W. L. and Mary (Hall) White were born four children, two of whom are now living: Mrs. Minnie Andrews, Centerville, Missouri; and Lindley N., a well-known farmer of Centerview township. Dr. White is now eighty-five years of age, but he is as alert mentally as many men a score of years younger than he. He is one of Johnson county's most respected and valued citizens.

Reverend J. T. Holloway, the highly respected and well-known pastor of the Centerview Church of the Brethren and progressive farmer and stockman of Centerview township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in 1855, a son of John and Mary Holloway, honored pioneers of Johnson county. John Holloway was born in Tennessee, a son of Nathan Holloway, who was also a native of Tennessee and of Scotch and German lineage. When his son was still but a child, Nathan Holloway moved to Kentucky and, in that state, John Holloway was reared and educated. In early manhood, he left Kentucky and located in Illinois, coming thence to Missouri in 1867, settling in Johnson county. Mr. Holloway rented land and for many years was engaged in general farming. He was always active in church work and served as janitor of the Knob Noster Church of the Brethren (Dunkard) for several years. When he first came to Johnson county, John Holloway resided in a small

house of two rooms, which was the Holloway home for nearly two years, and then the family moved to a larger and more comfortable residence, a house of the primitive, log-cabin type. In those days, the land was virgin soil and crops were easily produced in abundance. Mr. Holloway is now at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He makes his home with his son, J. H., on the farm north of Knob Noster.

Reverend Holloway attended the country schools of Johnson county and he recalls among his teachers: Professor T. J. Summers, George Gallaher, J. H. Harter, and Miss Clara Leash. He remembers several pioneer preachers, whom he knew in his boyhood days, and four men in this connection stand out prominently, namely: Reverends S. S. Mohler, John Mohler, "Uncle Andy" Hutchinson, and Bear. Mr. Holloway's early companions in the days long past were Amos Wampler, T. J. Summers, Benjamin Summers, Jacob Wampler, and the Thornton boys.

The first church established in Johnson county by the Dunkards was the Mineral Creek Church of the Brethren. A second one was soon after organized north of Knob Noster, Missouri. In the early days, services were frequently held in the homes and in connection with church work "singing schools" and prayer meetings were conducted in the cabin homes of the early settlers. Church services were largely attended then. People in that day were not so absorbed in money-making and seemed to have more time for church work. Reverend Holloway has been pastor of the Centerview Church of the Brethren for twenty years and during his pastorate here he has done splendid work all over the county and many churches are rejoicing as the result of his efforts. He is recognized as a most forceful speaker and evangelist and recently held a series of revival meetings at Clearfork Church of the Brethren, which greatly strengthened this congregation. Reverend Holloway has never accepted a salary as compensation for his church work. He believes that a man should support himself independently of his church and then he will more probably preach the whole Gospel.

Practically all his life, Reverend Holloway has been interested in farming and stock raising. In 1886, he purchased a tract of land comprising forty-five acres and during all the ensuing years has been laboring in the endeavor to improve the soil by the use of fertilizer and crop rotation and he has succeeded. Reverend Holloway has always rented

a farm of one hundred sixty acres in addition to farming his own place and is extensively engaged in raising Poland China hogs and other stock.

In 1882, Reverend J. T. Holloway and Lenna Strausburg, daughter of Jacob Strausburg, who settled in Johnson county in the early sixties, were united in marriage. To this union have been born four children, who are now living: Reverend Jacob H., Leavenworth, Washington; Mrs. Grace Rich, Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Maud E. Cunningham, Centerview, Missouri; and Mrs. Clara Houx, Centerview, Missouri.

When Reverend Holloway came to Johnson county with his parents fifty years ago, one could travel from the Holloway home to Warrensburg, a distance of ten miles, following a straight line across the open prairie. The Holloway boys, driving yokes of oxen, were often employed in breaking sod. J. T. Holloway used to have a plow which would cut to a depth of twenty inches. The customary method of planting grain in the olden days was to drop seed corn in every third furrow. Cattle paths led in all directions and these were usually taken for roads. The pioneer settler was privileged to go anywhere on the unfenced prairie and cut all the hay he desired and Reverend Holloway has many times harvested hay in immense quantities from the open fields. He has also had his experiences with the ever-dreaded prairie fires. Reverend Holloway is a pioneer citizen of Johnson county, worthy of much honor and consideration.

H. A. Stitt, an honored pioneer of Johnson county, a highly respected and prominent retired farmer and stockman and school teacher of Rose Hill township, is a native of Ohio. Mr. Stitt was born in 1839 in Fayette county, a son of James and Catherine Stitt, both of whom were members of good, patriotic, colonial families. James Stitt was a son of William Stitt, a native of France, who came to America with his parents, when he was a child. William Stitt was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Stitt was a daughter of James Menary, a veteran of the War of 1812. In 1802, James Stitt moved with a colony from Newark, New York, overland to Ohio and settled there. He filled the office of judge in his county in Ohio for a period of many years. Mr. Stitt was a public-spirited citizen and a man of honor, who was very influential in his community.

Mr. Stitt, whose name introduces this sketch, attended school in his native state. He graduated from high school in Ohio and then

engaged in teaching school. He had taught school three years before the Civil War broke out. During the war, he left his school work and enlisted in the conflict. Mr. Stitt served under General Grant throughout the long struggle. In 1866, Mr. Stitt came to Warrensburg, Missouri. One of his first acquaintances was Senator Francis M. Cockrell, who welcomed him to the little Western town. Senator Cockrell had been almost financially ruined by the war and Mr. Stitt recalls that at that time the Cockrells were in very straightened circumstances. In partnership with J. C. Roach, H. A. Stitt entered the mercantile business in Warrensburg and for several years was one of the leading merchants of this city. He moved to a farm, a tract of land comprising eighty acres in Rose Hill township, which he purchased in 1872. Mr. Stitt then engaged in teaching school and farming. He was employed as teacher in the school at Rose Hill for five consecutive years and for many years taught in the district schools of the township. He became a stockholder in the Bank of Latour in 1883 and for several years was the assistant cashier of the bank.

To H. A. and Mrs. Stitt have been born three children, who are now living: Ned, Latour, Missouri; Mrs. Alice McNeal, Mullen, Nebraska; and Bessie, Latour, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Stitt and their son and youngest daughter reside in Latour. The Stitts are worthy and valued members of the Presbyterian church. In former days, Mr. Stitt was considered one of the best singers in Warrensburg and at the time of his residence in this city was chorister of the Warrensburg Presbyterian church. He and his wife have often gone to church in their farm wagon and in crossing creeks the water often ran into the bed of their vehicle. There were no roads in those early days and he and Mrs. Stitt were once lost out on the open prairie.

Mr. Stitt was well acquainted with Reverend J. H. Houx, one of the most beloved of the pioneer preachers, and Leonard Renick, the well-remembered colonel of the Confederates. He states that social conditions were excellent in Johnson county when he was a young man. He came to Warrensburg a stranger, but the residents were kindly disposed toward new comers and they cordially made H. A. Stitt feel that he was one of them and welcome in their midst. All were glad to give assistance in times of need in those days. For more than fifty years, Mr. Stitt has been one of Johnson county's invaluable citizens.

John Colster, a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of

Centerview township, one of Johnson county's most substantial citizens, is a "self-made" man. Mr. Colster is now owner of a fine stock farm, comprising two hundred forty acres of very productive land, and the day has not long past when he was well pleased to obtain employment, at eight and ten dollars a month pay. He was born in 1853 in St. Charles county, Missouri, a son of Barney Colster, who was of German descent. Both his father and mother have long since been deceased.

Early in life, when he was scarcely more than a child, John Colster was placed upon his own resources and obliged to work at any sort of labor he was able to do and to secure. He often was employed in hard work, for which he received from eight to ten dollars a month in remuneration. At the age of sixteen years, he obtained work hauling hay to the market in St. Louis, Missouri, for which he was paid twenty-five dollars a month and the "month" meant both day and night time.

Even in childhood, Mr. Colster betrayed propensities for thrift and from the beginning of his active career in life he has practiced constant industry and economy. In due time, he began to prosper and to accumulate a competence. In 1880, Mr. Colster came to Johnson county and located in Centerview township, where he purchased a farm of one hundred sixty acres of land in 1901, to which he has added during the past sixteen years, and now owns a tract comprising two hundred forty acres, as above mentioned. This place is nicely improved with numerous large farm buildings and a comfortable residence and the land is supplied with an abundance of water. Mr. Colster is pursuing all the best and most progressive methods of soil improvement known to well-informed agriculturists. He harvested fifty tons of hay, one thousand five hundred seventy bushels of wheat, five hundred thirty bushels of oats, and had one hundred twenty-five acres of the farm in corn land, in 1917, and planted ninety acres of his place in wheat. At the present time, Mr. Colster has one hundred head of hogs and fifty head of cattle. He buys and feeds cattle extensively each year. There are several horses and mules on the farm and from four to six mule-colts are raised annually.

In 1873, John Colster and Mary Cavanaugh were united in marriage. Mrs. Colster died within a few months after their marriage. In 1877, Mr. Colster was again married, his second wife being Margaretta Bellman. To this union have been born sixteen children, twelve of whom are now living: Mrs. Elizabeth Brisco, Holden, Missouri; John,

Jr., Holden, Missouri; Al, Columbus, Missouri; Mrs. Dora Lohe, Centerview, Missouri; Robert, Centerview, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Crew, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Maggie Penson, Holden, Missouri; Fred, Henry, Ida, Nicholas, and Charles, all of Centerview, Missouri. Of this remarkable family, six of the children composed three different pairs of twins. Mr. and Mrs. Colster deserve much praise and honor for the splendid manner in which they have reared their large family, each member fitted to assume a responsible and respectable station in life. The Colsters are consistent members of the Catholic church. Mr. Colster is keenly interested in civic and political matters and an active Democrat.

T. J. Bradbury, a successful farmer and stockman of Jackson township, is one of the citizens of Johnson county whose career proves that energy and industry are the paths to true prosperity and that wealth is undesirable unless obtained by honorable, legitimate methods. Mr. Bradbury was born in Pennsylvania in 1859, a son of Daniel Bradbury, who was a member of a prominent and patriotic colonial family. Daniel Bradbury was a son of Thomas J. Bradbury, whose entire life was spent in New York. He was a son of A. Bradbury, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The history of the Bradburys in America has been traced back to two brothers of the Bradbury family in England, who immigrated to America in the sixteenth century and from whom the American branch of the family has descended. The mother of T. J. Bradbury, the subject of this review, was a daughter of Jared Phelps, who was also a son of a veteran of the Revolution of 1776.

The educational training received by T. J. Bradbury was such as is embraced in the studies taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in a private academy of that state. Mr. Bradbury left his native state and located in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1881. He was employed by the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company until 1898 and one year later he came to Johnson county and settled on a farm of eighty acres of land in Jackson township and for the past eighteen years has been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Bradbury is devoting more attention each year to the dairy business and, at the time of this writing, in 1917, he has a large herd of fine Jerseys. He is raising Poland China hogs and has thirty-five acres of the farm in corn and fourteen acres in wheat. Mr. Bradbury is an intelligent, progressive agriculturist and by studying the soil and its adaptability to

different crops never fails to make his well-cultivated acres yield large returns. He is an enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation, clover growing, and of the utilization of all the barnyard manure.

In 1883, T. J. Bradbury was united in marriage with Clara Paul, daughter of George Paul, of Kansas City. To this union have been born four sons: Daniel B., Robert, Guy, and Thomas J., Jr., all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury are doing all in their power to rear their boys properly that they may take honorable and responsible stations in life and kept the Bradbury name the symbol it has always been of honor, honesty, industry, and morality. Mr. Bradbury takes a pardonable pride in the untarnished record of his family, in the fact that not one blot has ever been on the family escutcheon. His own life, which has been singularly free from mistakes and faults, might well be emulated by his boys. The agricultural interests of Jackson township are represented in this volume by no more enterprising man than the highly respected citizen, the subject of this sketch.

R. E. Martin, a member of a well-known and influential pioneer family of Johnson county, Missouri, is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockmen of Jackson township. He was born in 1863 at the Martin homestead in Johnson county, a son of Joseph M. and Eliza (Hunter) Martin. R. E. Martin's paternal grandfather came to Missouri in a very early day and entered one hundred sixty acres of land from the government, a tract which was located in Johnson county. Joseph M. Martin came later and just in time to enter a tract of land from the government. He and Mrs. Martin came West immediately after their marriage and they with all their earthly possessions had plenty of room in the one-horse cart in which they came to Johnson county. Mr. Martin was poor, very poor—he had not one dollar capital—and during the first hard years while he was trying to get a start in the new Western home he had to work as a hired laborer by the day in order to obtain food for his ten little ones. He built a small log cabin on the farm and there all their children were born. Joseph M. and Eliza Martin were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jane Star, of Kansas; J. P., of Oklahoma; Isaac, Liberty, Missouri; R. E., the subject of this review; and Reverend Monroe, a prominent pastor residing in Pittsville, Missouri. Death has broken the fam-

ily circle and five of the family of ten children are now deceased. The mother, Eliza (Hunter) Martin, was a daughter of David Hunter, an honored pioneer of Johnson county. In this most modest and humble way, the Martins began life in this county. In after years, when Mr. Martin had accumulated a comfortable competence, was the owner of two hundred acres of the choicest land and a pleasant country home, his financial rating in the business world assured, Mr. and Mrs. Martin were want to look back in retrospection to the days spent within the four walls of their primitive dwelling as among their happiest experiences—for then the family circle was unbroken. The record of Joseph M. Martin is that of a man of energy and ambition who began life in the West under the embarrassing conditions which poverty entails and by his own unaided efforts struggled upward from a lowly position to one of high standing in the community, a citizen honored and respected by all who knew him.

During his boyhood, R. E. Martin attended the school held at Pleasant Grove school house and there obtained a good, practical education. He recalls his first instructor, Mr. VanAusdol, and one of the pioneer preachers, whom he frequently heard in his youth, Reverend Smith, an olden-time Baptist minister. Mr. Martin's first investment was in a few calves, which did well and were sold at a reasonably good profit. From his father's estate, R. E. Martin inherited forty acres of land and to this he has added and is now the owner of one hundred acres. He resides at the old homestead of the Martins. Mr. Martin has never lost his youthful interest in livestock and now has on his farm high-grade Shorthorns and ninety head of Poland Chinas. He owns a brood sow which in three and a half years has produced eighty-nine pigs—a record hard to equal. Mr. Martin has had excellent success in general farming and in the autumn of 1917, harvested sixteen hundred bushels of oats, thirty tons of hay, and in addition had seventy acres of the farm in corn.

R. E. Martin and Alice Hedge were united in marriage. Mrs. Martin is a daughter of Joshua Hedge, a prominent citizen of Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Fred; Lena, who is now married; Manard; and Ivan, all of whom reside near Pittsville, Missouri. Mr. Martin has been successful in all his undertakings far above the average and he and Mrs.

Martin are planning and looking forward to the time when they shall retire from active farm work and quietly and contentedly pass their declining years in the society of their children and friends.

All things considered, farming is the only reliable source of a nation's true prosperity and the only known calling that assures a certain return for the necessary expenditure of time, muscles, and brain. There are no strikes, bread riots, or trade unions in agricultural sections. No farmer or stockman receives orders from a delegate to "walk-out" and as age comes on the yeoman who has always done his best, as has Mr. Martin, can retire to a comfortable home surrounded with all the necessities of life and in a village, town, or city near his farm spend the eventide of life in complacent peace and happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have well merited all the success which has come to them and they are numbered among the county's most highly valued citizens.

R. H. Rowland, one of the progressive and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Jackson township, is a member of a sterling pioneer family of Cass county, Missouri. Mr. Rowland was born in Cass county in 1869, a son of Med and America (Parker) Rowland, to whom were born seven children, four now living: Mrs. Ella Burgin, Lonejack, Missouri; W. J., Otis, Colorado; R. H., the subject of this review; and O. K., Pleasant Hill, Missouri. In 1893, R. H. Rowland left the homestead in Cass county and moved to Johnson county, locating on the farm in Jackson township where he has since resided.

In 1890, R. H. Rowland and Minnie Wood, daughter of John R. and Sarah A. Wood, well-known and highly respected early settlers of Missouri, were united in marriage. John R. Wood was a son of James F. Wood, a pioneer of 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born three children: Mrs. Mattie Date, Odessa, Missouri; James, Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Mrs. R. H. Rowland, the wife of the subject of this review. R. H. and Minnie (Wood) Rowland are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living: Mrs. Anna Turnbow, Pittsville, Missouri; Mrs. Jessie McKey, Pittsville, Missouri; J. B., E. H., Pearl, Nina, Robert, and Geneva, all at home with their parents.

The Rowland farm in Jackson township comprises two hundred well-improved productive acres of land. In the autumn of 1917, Mr. Rowland had twenty-two acres of the place in corn and planted twenty-seven acres in wheat. He harvested one thousand bushels of oats, three hundred ninety bushels of wheat, and twenty-five tons of hay. At the

time of this writing, Mr. Rowland had on the farm a large number of Red Polled cattle, Poland China hogs, and fifty head of Oxford sheep.

Those who know R. H. Rowland personally have the most implicit confidence in him as a neighbor, citizen, and friend. They state that he is a gentleman, a man of a high sense of honor and unassailable integrity. He has endeavored to live an upright, clean, moral life that he might be of benefit to his fellowmen and his life be worthy of imitation. Mr. Rowland fully realizes the grave responsibilities devolved upon him by the presence of the young people in his home. He is exceedingly fond and proud of his boys and girls and is endeavoring to rear them properly. He and Mrs. Rowland are giving the maximum of time and attention to the education and home training of their children in the hope that they may become useful members of society. Should misfortune befall the parents and their present goodly store of this world's goods be taken from them, the children of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rowland will still have the most precious inheritance of all—a good name.

W. M. Wolfenbarger, a late prominent resident of Jackson township whose life was devoted to the pursuits of agriculture, was one of the successful and enterprising men of Johnson county, a citizen worthy of especial mention in a work of this character. Mr. Wolfenbarger was a native of West Virginia. His ancestors were early settlers in that state and wealthy planters. W. M. Wolfenbarger was a son of John Wolfenbarger, who was engaged in farming in West Virginia until just before the outbreak of the Civil War, when he moved with his family to Missouri and settled on a farm near Odessa. He was a man of great industry and with the assistance of his sons cleared and improved and developed his tract of land until in due time he was the owner of one of the most valuable farms in his township. He was not only one of the leading citizens of his community but also one of the most forceful factors in all that concerned the material improvement of the county. At the homestead of the Wolfenbargers near Odessa, W. M. Wolfenbarger spent his boyhood days. Reared on the farm, his early life was much like the life of the average youth in the country, each day spent in assisting his father and attending to the duties which fall to the lot of the boy on the farm.

Mr. Wolfenbarger, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1842. He was a young man at the time of the beginning of the Civil War. On

the day the battle of Lonejack was fought, he enlisted with the Confederates and from that day served faithfully and well until the close of the conflict under "Fighting Joe" Shelby in General Price's division. W. M. Wolfenbarger saw four years of active service in the Confederate army and came out without one scratch. He returned to his father's farm after the war had ended and remained on the home place until the time of his marriage in 1868.

In 1868, the marriage of W. M. Wolfenbarger and Margaret Rhea, daughter of Archibald Rhea, a well-known and prosperous pioneer of Fayette county, was solemnized. To this union were born eight children, all of whom were reared to maturity and are now living: John W., Mrs. Mary J. Cobb, Archibald, Mrs. Cordelia Hoover, Frederick, Harley, J. C., and Mrs. Bertha McEwen, of Odessa, Missouri. With the exception of the youngest child, Bertha, all the children are residing near Pittsville, Missouri.

A small cabin home was built by Mr. Wolfenbarger on his farm of one hundred five acres in Jackson township in 1881 and there all the children were born. He had little assistance in the way of capital when he began farming for himself, but by industry, economy, and well-directed efforts he became in time prosperous and under his management his country place developed into one of the finest farms in the township. Genial and companionable, Mr. Wolfenbarger possessed the faculty of making and binding to him warm personal friends. The high standing he had attained in the social and industrial circles of Johnson county was indicative of a still greater and more influential career, when death came in 1915.

John Wolfenbarger, the eldest son of W. M. Wolfenbarger, now has charge of the farm. He is an intelligent agriculturist and has had excellent success with stock and grain raising since assuming the management of the home place. In the autumn of 1917, he harvested three hundred fifty bushels of wheat, four hundred bushels of oats, and ten tons of hay. He has planted forty acres of the farm in wheat. In addition to general farming, Mr. Wolfenbarger is engaged in stock raising to a certain extent and has a large number of Red Polled cattle and Poland China hogs.

W. M. Wolfenbarger belonged to that large and honorable class of yeomen, who, by deeds rather than words, did so much to develop the resources of Johnson county. He was long a man of influence in

his community and by a life exceptionally free from faults wielded an influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact. Time in its flight will soon leave the history of Missouri's pioneer days to the memory of the children of the brave, noble men and women who rescued the prairie and forests from the domination of the Indians and Nature and transformed the inhospitable region into flourishing cities, towns, villages, and fertile farms. The story would be incomplete had the reader not access to the biography of W. M. Wolfenbarger.

J. C. Wilkinson, a successful and prosperous farmer and stockman of Jackson township, is a worthy representative of one of Johnson county's best pioneer families. Mr. Wilkinson is a native of Johnson county. He was born in 1871, a son of Alec and Elizabeth (Wolfenbarger) Wilkinson. Alec Wilkinson was a son of James S. Wilkinson, who was a member of a prominent colonial family of Virginia. The Wilkinsons were well-to-do people in the South and the parents of James S. Wilkinson spent their lives on the large plantation in the state of Virginia. There the son, James S., was born and reared. On his father's plantation, he received his first lessons in practical husbandry and by the time he had attained manhood he was a capable and intelligent agriculturist. He came to Missouri in 1856, the first of this particular branch of the Wilkinson family to settle in Johnson county.

Alec Wilkinson, father of J. C. Wilkinson spent his childhood and youth on the Wilkinson home place in Johnson county. The public schools afforded him the advantages of an elementary education and he conscientiously pursued his studies with the object in view of preparing himself for teaching. For several years, he was engaged in educational work in Johnson county. As a teacher, he displayed abilities of a high order, but not being pleased or satisfied with the financial prospects the educational fields presented an ambitious, young man, he wisely decided to direct his abilities into the other channels and for many years was engaged in blacksmithing and in later life in farming and stock raising. Mr. Wilkinson was the owner of six hundred acres of land at one time, one hundred sixty acres of which were located in Lafayette county. In 1880, he moved to his farm in Lafayette county and there his death occurred a few years afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Alec Wilkinson were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living: J. C., Bates City, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Patterson, Odessa, Missouri; Joe M., James M., Ivan A., Mrs. Maggie Dean, Eva M., and

Wesley M., all of Bates City, Missouri. While he primarily attended strictly to his farm duties, Alec Wilkinson was not unmindful of the claims a community has upon its citizens. Public-spirited, he took an active and deep interest in the affairs of his township and county and in social circles his standing as a high-minded, courteous gentleman of the old school was fully assured. Throughout life, Mr. Wilkinson gave his aid and influence to further all enterprises which tended to the social and moral advancement of his fellowmen. Elizabeth (Wolfenbarger) Wilkinson, daughter of John Wolfenbarger, one of the first settlers of Johnson county, has been making her home since the death of her husband with an unmarried daughter in Lafayette county.

J. C. Wilkinson attended the city schools of Odessa, Missouri, and later was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School. He completed a business course at Spalding's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri, and then began life for himself engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Wilkinson now owns four hundred fifty-one acres of excellent farm land in Johnson county and one hundred ninety-six acres elsewhere. Two hundred forty acres of his place are in bluegrass and Mr. Wilkinson is devoting much time and attention to stock raising. He handles high-class jacks and keeps a registered trotting stallion. He is constantly buying and selling stock and, at the time of this writing, he now has thirty-five head of mules, ninety head of cattle among which are twenty-five head of purebred Herefords and a registered Hereford male, and about fifty head of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs. The Wilkinson farm is well watered and fenced and is admirably adapted to stock raising and grain producing and this autumn, of 1917, Mr. Wilkinson harvested fifty tons of hay, fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, twelve hundred bushels of oats, and he had one hundred twenty-five acres in corn and has planted one hundred twenty acres of his farm in wheat. Mr. Wilkinson is an up-to-date, highly intelligent agriculturist and an enthusiastic advocate of crop rotation, clover growing, and of the constant use of the manure spreader.

Mr. Wilkinson is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He is, as his father was before him, a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, one who possesses the unbounded confidence of all who know him. His success in life is not altogether the result of self-denial, but rather the outcome of intelligent financiering, industry, and

good judgment. In short, he is the kind of man every community is proud to claim.

H. B. Buente, a capable and industrious grocer of Warrensburg, Missouri, is a native of Gasconade county, Missouri, and of German lineage. He was born in Owensville, Missouri, son of Henry and Louise (Distelkamp) Buente.

Henry Buente was born in Germany and in early manhood emigrated from his native land to America and in 1871 located in Owensville, Missouri. He later moved from Gasconade county to Moniteau county. In January, 1891, Henry Buente came to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he opened a grocery store on the corner of McGuire and Jackson streets. Louise (Distelkamp) Buente was a native of Missouri.

To Henry and Louise Buente were born the following children: Mrs. James O. Cull who is the wife of John B. Cull's son, James O. Cull, who was born and reared in Johnson county, Missouri, where his father was an honored and highly respected pioneer, and they now reside in North Yakima, Washington; H. B., the subject of this review; Mrs. W. A. Crockett, the wife of W. A. Crockett, who is a relative of David Crockett, the famous pioneer scout, and they reside in St. Louis, Missouri; E. H., who is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Robert Millard, Kansas City, Missouri. Lousie (Distelkamp) Buente died in Moniteau county, Missouri. Later Henry Buente was married to Mrs. Minnie Borgman, of Kansas City, Missouri, and to them was born one child, a daughter, Mrs. Robert Willard. The death of Henry Buente occurred June 18, 1916, and burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg, Missouri.

H. B. Buente attended the public schools in Warrensburg, Missouri, and the Warrensburg High School. When he was but a child of six years he assisted his father in the grocery store and he has literally grown up in the business. For twenty-six years he has been engaged in the grocery business in Warrensburg. His first business venture in 1889 was a success. The little store in the resident district received a hearty welcome and was exceedingly well patronized by the families in the vicinity. In 1909, H. B. Buente purchased his father's store and continued the business until March, 1916. He sold the stock at that

time and for a year was out of the business. In the spring of 1917, Mr. Buente erected a brick building, 30 x 60 feet in dimensions, at 523 South McGuire street and May 1, 1917, opened a grocery store in the new building. The store is a model of its kind and has had a large patronage from the day of opening. Low prices and goods of a reliable and uniformly high quality, are said to be the two chief fundamental reasons for the success of Mr. Buente and of his father.

In 1903, H. B. Buente was united in marriage with Emma L. Whitman, daughter of George A. and Ellen Whitman, of Warrensburg, Missouri. George A. Whitman was engaged in the hardware business in Warrensburg in the early days. He is now deceased and Mrs. Whitman resides in Warrensburg. To H. B. and Emma L. (Whitman) Buente have been born three children: Leonard, Ellen Louise, and George Henry.

C. R. Collins, local manager of the Warrensburg Electric Heat & Power Company, is one of Johnson county's most promising young men. He was born in 1884 in Warrensburg, son of Allen B. and Josephine (Hewitt) Collins. Allen B. Collins is the night engineer employed at the building on the corner of Pine and Warren streets in Warrensburg Missouri.

C. R. Collins attended the public schools of Warrensburg and later studied electrical engineering through correspondence and practical experience. He was employed at various places before commencing work with the Warrensburg Electric Heat & Power Company and he began working as fireman for this company in 1901, filling since that time every place connected with the work. He has acted in the capacity of fireman, engineer, lineman, and wired buildings, understanding every phase of the work.

Since 1912, Mr. Collins has been superintendent of the company, whose office is located on the corner of Holden and Grover streets. to which location they moved June 1, 1917, from East Pine street. The Warrensburg Electric Heat & Power Company are successors of the Warrensburg Light & Power Company, who were successors of the Magnolia Light Heat & Power Company. Prior to the time of the Magnolia Light Heat & Power Company, a light plant was established at Pertle Springs. This plant burned and the Magnolia company built a new plant in Warrensburg to which they moved a part of the old plant.

The Warrensburg Electric Heat & Power Company have more

than nine hundred patrons in Warrensburg and in addition furnishes current for Concordia, Knob Noster, and Lamonte. The lines were extended to these places in 1916.

July 12, 1916, C. R. Collins was united in marriage with Mattie Rosenthal, the daughter of Henry and Helen Rosenthal, of Warrensburg, Missouri. At the time of this writing Mr. and Mrs. Collins are residing in the Christopher Flats in Warrensburg. Mr. Collins has pushed to the front through his own unaided efforts and through diligence, conscientious attention to duty, industry, and perseverance, he is making a splendid success of life and a name for himself of which he may justly be proud.

Reverend Frank S. McCardle, A. B., pastor of the Sacred Heart Parish of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born June 7, 1886, son of John and Ann (Rafferty) McCardle, in Linwood, Ontario. John McCardle was born in Canada, son of Patrick McCardle, who lived to be more than one hundred years of age and was the oldest man in Canada at the time of his death. Ann (Rafferty) McCardle was born at Carrickmacross, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McCardle are now residing at Waterloo, Ontario.

Reverend Frank S. McCardle entered St. Jerome College, Berlin, Ontario, now located at Kitchener, Ontario, in 1902. He graduated from this institution June 16, 1908, with the degree of A. B. While at St. Jerome, he was editor of the college paper, "The Schoolman," for three years and was president of the Literary and Dramatic Club, which presented the play, "If I Were a King." Reverend McCardle took part in all the amateur theatricals given at the college, playing any part from leading lady to the villain. He received the highest honors in scholarship at St. Jerome. In the fall of the year 1908, he entered Grand Seminary at Montreal, which is perhaps the oldest collegiate institution in America. Reverend McCardle was in attendance at Grand Seminary one year, when on account of ill health he was obliged to leave college. Later, he entered St. Bonaventure's Seminary at Allegheny, New York, where he pursued a course in theology and graduated in June, 1911. Reverend McCardle was ordained priest at St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo, New York, June 27, 1911.

Father McCardle arrived in Kansas City, Missouri, July 7, 1911, and after a few weeks at the Cathedral was made first resident chaplain at St. Mary's Hospital, where he spent one year. For two years and

four months he was pastor at Our Lady of Good Counsel. While there, Father McCardle established the Cardinal Club, a literary and social organization for young men at old Westport. This organization is now city-wide. August 4, 1914, he was appointed Catholic chaplain of the Missouri State Reform School for Boys at Boonville, Missouri, and was there one and a half years. During all this time Father McCardle did hospital work.

January 14, 1916, Reverend Frank S. McCardle was appointed pastor of the Sacred Heart Parish of Warrensburg, Missouri. Since he has been in Warrensburg, he has taken an active part in humanitarian affairs. Besides his work in this city, Father McCardle has missions at Knob Noster and Lamonte. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and for them has been a state lecturer at social banquets, in order to further the cause of Christianity. Reverend Frank S. McCardle is a brilliant young man of vision and invincible spirit and he has done and is doing an immense amount of good in the world.

Father McCardle has taken out his first naturalization papers and will soon take out the final papers, making him a citizen under "Old Glory."

W. F. Burns, one of Johnson county's best and most valued citizens, was born in 1847 in County Wicklow, Ireland. He is the son of John and Sarah (O'Neal) Burns, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1849 and located in Port Huron, Michigan, when their son, W. F., was a child two years of age. In 1860, the Burns family moved from Michigan to Missouri and settled on a farm of four hundred acres of land, located near Montserrat. This land was purchased for fifteen dollars an acre within a year or two after coming to Missouri. Sarah (O'Neal) Burns was a native of Ireland, but she never heard of the Irish language until she came to America, for English was exclusively spoken in her district. To John and Sarah Burns were born the following children: James, Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Thomas Farrell and they lived on the farm adjoining the home place near Montserrat and she is now deceased; Margaret, who was the wife of Michael Farrell, whose death occurred near Montserrat in February, 1916; John, who is in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway Company, Kansas City, Missouri; W. F., the subject of this review; and Lawrence, who died in 1906 at St. Joseph, Missouri. John Burns first located on the Jehu Robinson place between Montserrat and Knob Noster, upon com-

ing to Missouri. When Mr. and Mrs. Burns moved to their home, which they had built on the farm in Montserrat township, the neighbors gave them a surprise party to welcome them and the weatherman gave the neighbors a surprise. A blizzard arose that night and thirty-two of the party were obliged to remain at the Burns home until the next evening. Both mother and father died on the farm in Montserrat township, with only one day intervening between their deaths. They departed this life together in 1886, Mrs. Burns preceding her husband in death only a few hours. They were interred in the same grave in the Warrensburg cemetery.

William F. Burns, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of Port Huron, Michigan. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1860 and until six years ago resided on the farm in Montserrat township. In 1911, Mr. Burns moved from the farm to Warrensburg and entered the coal business in partnership with J. J. Culp. Two years ago he opened an office in the Christopher building in Warrensburg. Mr. Burns has an enviable reputation among the business men of Johnson county. He is honest and square in all his dealings, a man whose word is as good as gold. The firm has enjoyed a splendid patronage from the start and is now doing an extensive business. William F. Burns is a genial, warm-hearted Irishman, whose quiet, unobtrusive, good humor has made for him friends by the score.

May 20, 1879, William F. Burns was united in marriage with Mary Ann Rogers, daughter of E. B. and Sarah (Burgess) Rogers. E. B. Rogers was born in 1828 in New York and when sixteen years of age left New York and went to Illinois. His death occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age and his widow, who was born in Kentucky, is now residing at Montserrat. Mrs. Rogers is eighty-nine years of age and still enjoying good health. To William F. and Mary Ann (Rogers) Burns have been born nine children: Mrs. E. M. Foster, Warrensburg, Missouri; John, who is owner and manager of a garage at Knob Noster, Missouri; Sarah E., who was engaged in teaching and died at the age of twenty-nine years; Margaret, who is engaged in the millinery business in Warrensburg; William, Jr., Smithton, Missouri; Frances, who died at the age of three years; Anna, who is engaged in teaching at Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Aubrey Tockett, Blanca, Colorado; and Vincent, who lives at home with his parents.

E. B. Rogers, father of Mrs. William F. Burns, came with his

father from New York to Illinois and while on the way the senior Mr. Rogers fell from the boat on which they were coming, and was drowned in the Mississippi river. E. B. and Sarah (Burgess) Rogers were the parents of the following children: M. S., Lamonte, Missouri; Fletcher, who died from illness caused by disease contracted in the Spanish American War; James, Kansas City, Missouri; Dewitt, who resides in California; Oscar, who resides at Montserrat, Missouri; and Mrs. William F. Burns, the wife of the subject of this review. E. B. Rogers was a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861 in Peoria county, Illinois and served three years. He took part in the famous battle of Gettysburg, which lasted three days, from July 1 to July 4, 1863 and resulted in the loss of more than twenty-three thousand men on the Union side. Mr. Rogers was mustered out and honorably discharged in 1864.

William F. Burns has been a resident of Johnson county for nearly sixty years and he has in that time seen many changes incidental to the growth and improvement of the county. He recalls many of the men and women who nobly spent their lives aiding in the upbuilding of both the county and state. Those who devoted their lives to the cause of Christianity in the Catholic church, in the early days, whom Mr. Burns remembers, were: Father Caloner, Father Murry, Father McKin, Father Everheart, and Father Phelan. The Catholic church was established in Warrensburg, Missouri in 1866 by Father Caloner, of Sedalia, Missouri. The house of worship was erected soon after and was constructed of brick at a cost of three thousand dollars. Father McCardle, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, is the present pastor.

Mr. Burns bears the unique distinction of having been a classmate of Thomas A. Edison, America's greatest wizard, when they were boys in Port Huron, Michigan.

J. W. Heuerman, the capable and genteel proprietor of the Fourth Ward Grocery of Warrensburg, Missouri, is a native of Pettis county, Missouri. He was born September 27, 1874, son of Fred C. and Carrie (Seibe) Heuerman. Fred C. Heuerman was born in 1838 in Germany and when a youth, fourteen years of age, emigrated from his native land to America in 1852. He located in St. Louis, Missouri and from that city moved to Sedalia at a time long before the railroad had been built to that point. For a few years, he lived at Colecamp, Missouri

and from there returned to Sedalia. Later, he went to Los Angeles, California, where he remained a short time and then came back to Missouri and is now residing in St. Louis. Fred C. Heuerman learned bookkeeping in Germany and he has followed his profession in this country. He enlisted in the Civil War and served in the Union army three years. Mr. Heuerman joined the service at Sedalia, Missouri. Carrie (Seibe) Heuerman is the daughter of a respected pioneer of Sedalia, who was associated in business with John W. Houx, owning a hardware store in Sedalia. To Fred C. and Carrie (Seibe) Heuerman have been born the following children: John W., the subject of this review; Fred C., Jr., St. Louis, Missouri; Leo, St. Louis, Missouri; Edward, deceased; Harry, Los Angeles, California; A. M., Indianapolis, Indiana; and Carrie, who resides in Los Angeles, California.

J. W. Heuerman received his education in the common schools of Sedalia. He has made his way in the world since he was thirteen years of age, working as a lad as messenger boy for the telegraph company in Sedalia and later as clerk in McCarty's shoe store and in the employ of the Kelk's Carriage Works. At the age of twenty-three years, Mr. Heuerman went to Joplin, Missouri, where he conducted a cafe for the Anheuser Busch people for one year. He then returned to Sedalia and worked in the employ of the telegraph department of the Union Pacific Railway Company. For many years, Mr. Heuerman was employed by the "Katy" Railway Company and by the Queen City Telephone Company. He was manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Warrensburg for ten years, when he resigned his position to engage in the grocery business. In March, 1916, he purchased the Fourth Ward Grocery from H. J. Lyon and he now conducts this store in Warrensburg, having a nice, steady, profitable trade, to which he gives his most careful, personal attention. Mr. Heuerman carries a fine, clean stock of groceries, sufficient for the needs of his patronage.

In 1898, J. W. Heuerman and Cora Young, of Sedalia, Missouri, were united in marriage. Cora (Young) Heuerman is a daughter of T. B. Young, who is now living in Sedalia, Missouri. Mrs. Young is deceased. To J. W. and Cora Heuerman have been born two children: Dorothy and John W., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Heuerman reside at 407 McGoodwin street in Warrensburg. They are highly esteemed and respected in this community, where Mr. Heuerman has established an excellent reputation, in his quiet, unassuming way, being well known

among his business associates as an honorable, upright, conscientious man.

E. B. Stockton, of the firms Stockton & Lampkin and Stockton & Lowe, is one of Johnson county's most successful and enterprising business men. Mr. Stockton was born in Hazel Hill township on his father's farm five miles north of Warrensburg, Missouri, in March, 1869, a son of A. J. and Rebecca E. (Crutcher) Stockton. A. J. Stockton was born in Johnson county, Missouri, a son of William Stockton, who was also a native of Johnson county. William Stockton came to Hazel Hill township in the early part of the nineteenth century, about 1832, and spent his first winter with Pleasant Rice, the first settler of Johnson county. The senior Stockton later entered two hundred forty acres of choice land in Hazel Hill township and years afterward at the Stockton homestead his death occurred. His son A. J., became the owner of a tract of land five miles north of Warrensburg, on which the Walters school house was located, and where his son, E. B., was born, a farm which he sold in 1875 and then purchased land adjoining the William Stockton homeplace. A. J. Stockton sold his country place in 1889 and moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he was living in quiet retirement at the time of his death on May 28, 1913. Three years later he was joined in death by his wife, who died July 28, 1916. William Stockton, father of A. J. Stockton, had departed this life in 1880 and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Mount Moriah church. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stockton were laid to rest in the cemetery at Warrensburg. A. J. Stockton was a prominent and influential citizen of Johnson county and his death has been deeply felt in this community, where both he and his wife numbered their friends by the score. A. J. and Rebecca E. (Crutcher) Stockton were the parents of five children, two of whom are now living: E. B., the subject of this review; and Mattie, who is the wife of Charles Bridges, the well-known clerk in the Warrensburg postoffice. Three children died in infancy. A more comprehensive sketch of the family of Mrs. A. J. Stockton will be found in the biography of her father, James Crutcher, given elsewhere in this volume.

Until 1889, E. B. Stockton resided in the rural districts of Johnson county, assisting his father with the work on the farm, when the elder Stockton disposed of his land and moved to the city of Warrens-

burg and with him came his son, who entered the grocery business at this place. In 1895, E. B. Stockton opened the Warrensburg Feed Mill, conducting both store and mill until December 6, 1898, at which time the mill was destroyed by fire. He sold his grocery and devoted his entire attention and time to rebuilding the mill, erecting the one now controlled by Stockton & Lampkin, personally attending to all the work of building, quarrying the rock, cutting the logs, hauling the logs to the mill on Blackwater to be made into lumber for the different mill buildings, the main one 40 x 40 feet, a second 20 x 40 feet, the office and ware room 15 x 60 feet, and sheds 25 x 60 feet in dimensions, which involved no small amount of difficult labor. The mill was opened for business in the autumn of 1899 and for eight years was conducted exclusively by Mr. Stockton, an experienced miller, having been employed as engineer at the Magnolia Mill for some time when he first came to Warrensburg. In 1907, Mr. Stockton and Mr. Lampkin formed a partnership in the milling business and the firm Stockton & Lampkin has since been operating the mill at Warrensburg.

In June, 1898, E. B. Stockton was united in marriage with Mary E. Davenport, daughter of James M. and Martha Davenport. When Mrs. Stockton was but a child, her mother died. To E. B. and Mary E. (Davenport) Stockton has been born one child, a daughter, Ruth, who is completing her sophomore year in the Warrensburg High School at the time of this writing in 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton reside at 411 Miller street in Warrensburg.

In public and political affairs, Mr. Stockton has always taken a most commendable interest and for four years he served as a member of the city council of Warrensburg. Fraternally, Mr. Stockton is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood, and the National Annuity of America. He and Mrs. Stockton are respected and valued members of the Presbyterian church. The Stockton family is and has long been considered one of the best, most substantial, most highly regarded families in this section of Missouri.

William L. Hyer, engineer of the "Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company" of Warrensburg, Missouri, was born May 10, 1862 in Ross county, Ohio. He is the son of Levi and Sidney (Welscheimer) Hyer, both of whom were natives of Ross county, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jane H. Collins, who

resides in Warrensburg; Mrs. Mary C. Keating, who resides in Montezuma, Iowa; Anna, who resides in Warrensburg; Philip Lawson, who was engaged in teaching school for several years in Johnson county and was in his senior year at Columbia University and would have completed the course in the medical department within a few weeks when his death occurred at the university; Mrs. Mahalia Norris, whose death occurred at Belleville, Kansas; and William L., the subject of this review.

When William L. Hyer was a child four years of age, his father moved with his family from Ohio to Missouri and located on the Theodore Hyatt place, which is the present site of the Johnson County Home, purchasing the farm in October, 1866 from the well-known pioneer, the father of the clerk of Johnson county, the present incumbent in 1917. On this farm the Hyer family resided until 1871, when they moved from the farm to Warrensburg and for several years Levi Hyer lived retired from active business. When William L. had attained maturity, he and his father were associated in the ownership of the Eureka Mills in Warrensburg. The father's death occurred in 1892 and two years later he was joined in death by his wife. Both parents were laid to rest in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

William L. Hyer spent his first night in Warrensburg on the floor of the old Robert's Hotel. The house was too crowded in those days for all patrons to have beds. He recalls that in his boyhood days an ordinary rain would form a really large creek on the site of the present depot, the water extending to the location of Blazell's Bookstore and the boys had great sport sailing rafts up and down the street. Warrensburg has been an American Venice in its time. South of the present railroad tracks there were practically no houses then.

In the city schools of Warrensburg, William L. Hyer received his early education. He later attended the Warrensburg State Normal School and he is a graduate of that institution in the class of 1888. After completing school, Mr. Hyer served as apprentice with the jeweler, Walter Sams, for one year, finishing the period of apprenticeship with L. D. Everhalt, who is now located in Hillsboro, Texas. On account of the condition of his health, William L. Hyer abandoned the jewelry business, which is very confining, and associated with his father acquired the ownership of Eureka Mills in Warrensburg in 1884, which they operated until the death of the father in 1892. William L. Hyer and

his brother-in-law, Almont Collins, were then associated in operating the mill for many years. It was recently sold to the Roseland Farm & Manufacturing Company, a history of which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Hyer has from the beginning of the company in the new place of business at the Eureka Mills building owned an interest in the factory and had been chief engineer of the company, a position, which he still holds.

February 3, 1913, William L. Hyer and Nellie Stone were united in marriage. Nellie (Stone) Hyer is the daughter of John W. Stone, the pioneer liveryman of Warrensburg, Missouri and Civil War veteran. Mr. Stone came to Warrensburg in the early sixties and is still actively engaged in business. He is one of the few brave and honored ones left of those who entered in business in Warrensburg just after the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Hyer reside in Warrensburg, Missouri in their home at 402 South Holden street, a home that was built in the late sixties. The Hyers purchased the residence in 1874. It was originally a brick structure, but in late years a frame addition has been built, changing greatly the former appearance of the home. The location of the Hyer's home is ideal.

G. W. V. Smith, proprietor of "The Clarified Milk Dairy," of Warrensburg, was born in 1865 in Nodaway county, Missouri, son of Gus P. and Mary Ann (Riley) Smith, the former, a native of Kansas, having the distinction of being one of the first children born in that state, and the latter, one of Warrensburg's most highly esteemed women, that city being her present home. To Gus P. and Mary Ann (Riley) Smith were born six children: Jefferson, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Lemuel M., who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Robert, of Long Beach, California; Mrs. E. R. Wallbridge, who resides in Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Lucretia Josephine Ramsay, who resides in Metz, Missouri; and G. W. V., the subject of this review. The father died in Stockton, California in 1907 and the widowed mother has made her home in Warrensburg since that time.

In the public schools of Nodaway county, Missouri, G. W. V. Smith received his education. At the age of nineteen years, he began life for himself, employed in the dairy business, working for Joe Christopher in Warrensburg. That was more than thirty years ago and Mr. Smith is still in the dairy business in Warrensburg. He is the present

proprietor of "The Clarified Milk Dairy," located on East Broad street in Warrensburg. G. W. V. Smith is the pioneer dairyman of this city. He started with a wagon fifteen years past and from a two-gallon can dealt out milk to his customers, using for measuring purposes a quart cup, which had a ring encircling it about the center to designate a pint. The dairy was then located at his present place of business on East Broad street. Mr. Smith sold his first dairy and for five years resided on a farm in Johnson county, where he was engaged in truck gardening. He then returned to Warrensburg and resided for two years, at the close of which time he returned to the farm. In March, 1917, Mr. Smith again returned to Warrensburg to engage in the dairy business at his former location.

In 1887, G. W. V. Smith was united in marriage with Mattie Brummel, of Bates county, Missouri. Mattie (Brummel) Smith is a daughter of John H. and Martha Brummel. Mr. Brummel died in February, 1917 at the age of eighty-two years and Mrs. Brummel, who is now eighty-three years of age, is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. G. W. V. Smith. The father was laid to rest in the cemetery at Warrensburg. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, but they have taken into their home two little ones, a boy, Archie, and a girl, Florence Frances. No children in this county are receiving better home training or more excellent care and both Mr. and Mrs. Smith regard their adopted son and daughter with the same affection that they would bestow had they been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are highly regarded among the county's best citizens. G. W. V. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Maccabees, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, all of Warrensburg.

A large dairy barn, 30 x 50 feet in dimensions, with stanchions for twenty cows, concrete floor, and all the latest improved devices is, at the time of this writing in 1917, in the process of erection. One large room in the dairy is planned for the cooling-room, which room the engine-room adjoins. A three-single-units milking machine will be installed within a short time. Mr. Smith has thirty-eight cows and at the present time is milking thirty-two of them. Twenty head of these are Holsteins, which were shipped from Wisconsin in March, 1916. The rest are Jersey and part Jersey cattle. A purebred registered Holstein male heads the herd. Mr. Smith is raising nineteen head of fine

heifer calves for use in the dairy, all of them promising to be splendid milch cows. Besides fourteen acres of land south of the city, Mr. Smith has leased one hundred eighty acres from Mr. Cheatham. The tract of fourteen acres he owns. One hundred fifty-five acres of the Cheatham place is in pasture and the remaining twenty-five acres in corn. There is a silo on the farm and another large one will be erected this season, of 1917.

The clarifying of milk is done by a DeLaval Milk Clarifier. This machine removes all impurities from the milk and allows the milk and cream to come from the same spout, thus eliminating separating the milk and cream. The whole milk is bottled, immediately after clarifying, in sanitary bottles and deliveries are made in the city twice daily. "The Clarified Milk Dairy" is kept spotlessly clean and pure. Much time, labor, water, and lime are used in keeping the place perfectly sanitary and G. W. V. Smith is doing everything in his power to make and keep his dairy first class. Two men are employed at this dairy all the time.

H. B. Stratton, owner and manager of the Warrensburg Bottling Works, was born in Hancock county, Ohio in 1877. He came to Johnson county, Missouri with his parents, Isaac and Sarah Jane (George) Stratton, in 1882 and they located on a farm in Warrensburg township, the place located three and a half miles east of the city of Warrensburg. Five children were born to Isaac and Sarah Jane (George) Stratton, of whom three sons are now living: W. E. and H. B., of Warrensburg, Missouri; and E. C., of Ray, North Dakota. Two years after coming to Johnson county, the mother died, in 1884. Mr. Stratton was remarried, his second wife being Lydia Jane Crawford, who now resides in Warrensburg. In 1898, the Stratton family moved from the farm in Warrensburg township to their city residence at 348 East Market street, where Isaac Stratton died August 15, 1908. Burial was made in the cemetery at Warrensburg.

On the farm in Warrensburg township, H. B. Stratton was reared to maturity. He attended the public schools of Johnson county in which he obtained a good common school education. He is the present owner and manager of the Warrensburg Bottling Works, which plant is located at 126 West Pine street in Warrensburg. It was purchased by Mr. Stratton in December, 1916 and put in operation in July, 1917. This

factory is engaged in bottling soda water for the city trade and for retail trade in other places. A large quantity of the product is shipped to Strasburg, Sedalia, and many other points along the Missouri Pacific railway and much is also hauled overland to nearby towns. The capacity of the plant is one hundred cases a day. Seventeen different flavors are made, all of excellent quality. Mr. Stratton, himself, works in the factory and in addition employs three assistants.

January 1, 1901, H. B. Stratton was united in marriage with Virginia L. Coats, the daughter of Squire W. Coats, of Warrensburg. To H. B. and Virginia (Coats) Stratton were born two children, Gladys and Archie. The mother of these children died March 19, 1905. Mr. Stratton was remarried, his second wife being Dessa E. Standley, the daughter of A. J. Standley, whose death occurred March 21, 1908 in California. H. B. and Dessa E. (Standley) Stratton are the parents of three children: Pauline, Henrietta, and Mary Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton reside in Warrensburg at 502 Normal avenue. They are highly esteemed among the young people of their community and are numbered among the valued citizens of Johnson county.

L. L. Gregg, a well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Jackson township, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Johnson county and a descendant of an old, historic family of Ireland. Mr. Gregg was born in Jackson county, Missouri in 1851, a son of Dr. John L. and Martha F. Gregg. The founder of the Gregg family in America was William Gregg, who emigrated from northeastern Ireland in 1682. The history of the Gregg family in Ireland recalls the unhappy event which occurred during the reign of James I. of England. The last great triumph in Elizabeth's reign had been the putting down of the great rebellion in Ulster in northeastern Ireland, a rebellion led by Hugh O'Neill. When James I. succeeded Elizabeth, he took a step fraught with disaster. He confiscated the northeastern districts of Ireland, constituting the province of Ulster, and in 1610 crowded the Irish out with no more said than that they must find subsistence elsewhere. Since that act an implacable hatred has existed between the oppressors and the oppressed. The ancestors of L. L. Gregg sought refuge in Scotland and then in Pennsylvania. Some time in their past history, the Greggs had embraced the Quaker faith and William Gregg was among the earliest arrivals of the sect of Friends to settle in William

Penn's colony. William Gregg, the follower of Penn, was the father of John, who became father of William Gregg, Jr. and to him was born a son, Jacob, who became the father of three sons: Harmon, William, and David. Harmon Gregg was united in marriage with Susanna Smelser in Pennsylvania and to this union was born a son, Jacob, afterward the father of John L., the father of L. L., the subject of this review. In 1809, the three brothers, Harmon, William, and David Gregg, moved from Pennsylvania with a train of emigrants to Illinois and three years later to the territory of Missouri. The Gregg brothers were inmates of Cooper's Fort at the time of trouble between the settlers and the Sac and Fox Indians in what is now Howard county, Missouri and William Gregg was killed by the savages while on a hunting expedition in Saline county.

Dr. John L. Gregg came to Johnson county, Missouri in 1857 and began the practice of his profession in this county. He and Mrs. Gregg were the parents of two children, of whom L. L. is the sole survivor. When L. L. Gregg was a child two years of age, his parents and he made a trip across the plains in an ox-wagon to California. The journey was too much for the strength of the delicate mother and she died shortly after they had reached California. Father and son returned to Missouri in 1854 and located first in Jackson county coming thence to Johnson county in 1857. Dr. Gregg continued to practice medicine all his life. He won recognition solely on his own merits as a physician. Dr. Gregg possessed the power to inspire confidence and in many ways was an ideal family physician besides a highly respected citizen. He died in 1896.

In 1878, L. L. Gregg and Anna E. Hill were united in marriage. Mrs. Gregg is a daughter of William Hill, an early settler of Johnson county, Missouri. The Hills came originally from Tennessee. To L. L. and Anna E. (Hill) Gregg have been born six children: John and Mrs. Daisy E. Kreeger, of Lonejack, Missouri; Homer V., Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Mamie King, Oakgrove, Missouri; Luther L., Jr., and Mrs. Lydia E. Pemberton, of Lonejack, Missouri. Luther L., Jr., is associated in farming and stock raising with his father on the Gregg home place in Jackson township. The son attends to the general farming and the father to the stock on the place.

The Gregg farm comprises two hundred eighty acres of land in

Johnson county. In the autumn, of 1917, the Greggs harvested seventy-five tons of hay and had fifty-five acres of the farm in corn land. Mr. Gregg is specializing in breeding and raising Shorthorn cattle and he has had uniform success with his stock. At the time of this writing, there were seven acres of the Gregg farm in navy beans which promised a splendid yield.

A kindly man and good citizen, L. L. Gregg occupies a large place in the affection and respect of his acquaintances. Candor and probity have always marked his dealings with his fellowmen and his even temper and congenial qualities have made his company much sought. Those who know him personally have said, "He enjoys a good joke and a hearty laugh and has a host of warm personal friends."

W. Clark McDougal, late prosperous farmer and stockman of Chilhowee township, was a member of a fine pioneer family of Johnson county. He was born on July 3, 1854, in Ohio, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) McDougal, both of whom were born in Ohio, the father of New York and the mother, of Virginia colonial stock. When Morgan's raiders passed through Ohio during the Civil War, Joseph McDougal met death at their hands. For a few years the widowed mother tried to maintain herself and her little ones on the farm in Ohio, and in 1872, they came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Chilhowee township, Johnson county.

When the McDougals came to Johnson county, forty-five years ago, the greater portion of the county was unfenced and the land was as yet but thinly settled and hardly recovered from the ravages of the Civil War period, when the armies of both the North and the South swept over the country. As a lad in Ohio, Mr. McDougal was delighted to obtain work at splitting logs at a wage of seventy-five cents per day. After the family moved to Missouri all the boys worked hard and saved carefully of their earnings, in fact, all that was not needed to purchase the veriest necessities, and they purchased a farm of eighty acres, where they engaged in farming and stock raising for many years, making a home for the brave woman who had done her best to make one for them years before. The mother died in 1900.

In 1890, W. C. McDougal and Alice Little were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born three children: J. Hammond; Margaret A.; and George C.

Alice Little McDougal, widow of the late W. C. McDougal, is the daughter of John Howe Little, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in



W. CLARK McDOUGAL.

this volume. She was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, January 2, 1855. Mr. McDougal departed this life October 23, 1917, after a period of industry and right living which left an indelible imprint upon the community in which he resided.

Three hundred and sixty acres of splendid farm land comprise the McDougal estate, one hundred and sixty acres of which are in pasture land and grass. Mr. McDougal was a successful breeder of Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs besides raising large herds of cattle and horses. The farm is nicely improved and the residence is a very attractive one.

Politically, Mr. McDougal was a Republican. He was one of the most highly valued and respected citizens of the county and his loss has been keenly felt by his many friends and acquaintances who valued him for his honesty and industry. He was a kind husband and a good father to his family—one who is sadly missed and whose memory will ever be enshrined in their hearts and memories.

Wallace Crossley, of Warrensburg, Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, was born at Bellair, Cooper county, Missouri, October 8, 1874. He is a son of S. W. Crossley, a one-armed veteran of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, who moved from Virginia to Missouri after the war and engaged in teaching in Boone and Cooper counties until his death in 1884, after which his widow, who was Miss Elberta Givens, a native of Kentucky, reared in Boone county, Missouri, moved with her son to Mexico, Missouri.

Wallace Crossley received his schooling in Mexico High School, William Jewell College and the State University. He taught at Mexico, spent a year in charge of Pilot Grove Academy and for three years was instructor in the English department of the Warrensburg State Normal after which he embarked in the newspaper business as editor and proprietor of the "Johnson County Star." He is still connected financially with the "Warrensburg Star-Journal," one of Missouri's largest country newspapers.

In 1904, he was sent to the Legislature from Johnson county, and served three terms. In 1912, he was elected State Senator without opposition from the district composed of Cass, Johnson and Lafayette counties. During his legislative career he took particular interest in measures affecting the state highway system, the public schools and prison reform, being a member of the senate committee whose report

to the Legislature resulted in a sweeping change in Missouri's penal system.

Mr. Crossley was married December 30, 1902, to Miss Erma Cheat-ham of Warrensburg. They have no children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crossley are members of the Baptist church, and he belongs to several leading fraternal organizations.

Charles August Reichle was born May 9, 1864 in Ross county, Ohio, on the farm of his father, a place located near Chillicothe. He is a son of John Jacob and Anna Barbara (Reichle) Reichle, both of whom were natives of Germany. John Jacob Reichle was born March 16, 1820 in Guttentburg and Anna Barbara was born March 21, 1825 in Wurtemberg. They were united in marriage in Germany in 1849 and two children were born to them in the old country: Margaret and Christopher. In 1854, the father emigrated from his native land and came to America, where he located temporarily in Pennsylvania and then in Ohio. In the latter state, he engaged in general farming and when he had accumulated sufficient savings, John Jacob Reichle sent for his wife and children, who had remained in the old country on account of the hard times, and the mother came to America in 1856, bringing the two children with her to Ohio. In Ross county, Ohio, three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reichle: Mary Elizabeth, Clara Christina, and Charles August. The Reichle family moved from Ohio to Missouri in 1865 and located on the farm, known as the Robertson place, in Johnson county. In 1867, they settled on the farm now owned by Charles August Reichle, the land formerly belonging to Daniel Adams. This place comprised ninety acres and here the father was engaged in farming and stock raising for many years. He died in August, 1906 and in the same month of the year, seven years later the mother joined him in death, August 29, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Reichle were valued members of the German Lutheran church.

December 27, 1888, Charles August Reichle and Elizabeth Mack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mack, of Johnson county, were united in marriage. To them were born the following children: Gertrude Elsie, born August 4, 1890 and died October 27, 1907; Ora Ethel, born July 10, 1892; and Charles August, Jr., born December 19, 1901. The mother died September 18, 1907. She was one of Johnson county's bravest and noblest women.

For seven years after his marriage, Mr. Reichle was engaged in farming on rented farms. At the close of that period of time, he moved back home with his parents and has resided on the home place ever since. He now owns the one hundred thirty acres comprising the home farm and one-third interest in a tract of land of one hundred sixty acres adjoining the homestead. Mr. Reichle is an earnest Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is a delight and pleasure to talk with a man such as Charles August Reichle, who always looks on the bright side and turns all "clouds inside out to find the silver lining." He is of the opinion that the present times are not so bad or so hard. Mr. Reichle has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life and war and he knows the meaning of really "hard times," when people considered themselves well off if they had plenty of corn bread and hominy. Yeast bread was a luxury, indulged in about once a month, and deemed so fine that it was called "cake." Prices for food and clothing are high now, but the wages of the working man of any intelligence are also high and conditions are not to be compared with those when he was a young man trying to get a start in life, working for a dollar a day and flour ten dollars a barrel, hogs twelve dollars a hundred weight, and even calico one dollar a yard.

J. G. Gillilan, a competent and industrious farmer and stockman of Columbus township, is a son of an honored pioneer of Johnson county, a member of one of the first families of Columbus township. Mr. Gillilan was born in Columbus township in 1871, son of John M. and Rachel Ruth (Kelly) Gillilan, the father, a native of West Virginia and the mother, a daughter of an early pioneer of Johnson county, John Kelly. John M. Gillilan was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia and when a mere lad, sixteen years of age, came West and located temporarily in Lafayette county and then settled on a farm in Columbus township, where he has since resided continuously, with the exception of four years when he was in the Confederate service during the Civil War. Mr. Gillilan was born in 1837 and in October, 1853 purchased the farm which is now his home. To John M. and Rachel Ruth Gillilan have been born twelve children: Mrs. Martha Grinstead, Kingsville, Missouri; William Price, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Mrs. Anna Van Meter, Odessa, Missouri; Mrs. Lydia Violet, Hazel Hill township; J. G., Columbus township, the subject of this review; R. R., Odessa, Missouri; Bertie, at home; Mrs. Ger-

trude Anderson, Odessa, Missouri; Charles, the well-known cashier of the American Trust Company of Warrensburg; Ethel, at home with her parents; Clarence, at home; and one child, deceased. Both parents are still living. The father is now eighty years of age, but nearly as active as his sons, and as bright and alert mentally as most men of fifty years. A more comprehensive sketch of the Gillilans appears in connection with the biography of John M. Gillilan, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

J. G. Gillilan attended school at McCoy school house in Columbus township. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age and then rented land for three years and, in 1897, purchased his present home from J. W. Campbell, a place formerly known as the Grover farm, which is located three miles northwest of Columbus. Mr. Gillilan has added all the improvements on the place, including the buildings, fencing, and the residence. The residence was built in 1897 and a barn has been built in recent years, in 1906. The farm is well equipped for general farming and stock raising and is abundantly watered. The J. G. Gillilan home is one of the pleasant and attractive homes of Johnson county.

In 1895, J. G. Gillilan and Essie Boone, daughter of Manlius and Mattie Boone, pioneers of Lafayette county, Missouri, were united in marriage and to them have been born four children: Russell, Manlius, Ruth, and Jay George, all at home with their parents. Manlius Boone came from his native state of Kentucky in 1854 and settled in Lafayette county, Missouri. He was a distant relative of the famous Daniel Boone, the pioneer huntsman of Kentucky. Mrs. Boone died in 1883 and her remains were laid to rest in Mount Tabor cemetery. Mr. Boone died in July, 1909 in Columbus township, Johnson county and he, too, was buried in Mount Tabor cemetery. Manlius Boone was a son of Samuel Boone and both father and son served with "Fighting Joe" Shelby during the Civil War. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gillilan are descendants of brave Confederate veterans and honored pioneers and they are numbered among the best families of this part of Missouri.

F. Allen Roberts, farmer and stockman, is a native-born son of Missouri. Mr. Roberts was born in Madison township, Johnson county in 1884. He is a son of Thomas Jackson ("Jack" Roberts, as he was familiarly known) and Catharine (Hayes) Roberts.

Thomas Jackson Roberts was born in Tennessee in 1843, son of George K. and Mary Elizabeth (Rhodes) Roberts, the former, born in 1812 and died in 1898 and the latter, the mother, departed this life in 1886. Both parents of Thomas J. Roberts were born in Kentucky. They immigrated to Missouri in 1845 and settled in Madison township about three miles north of Holden. Mr. Roberts was educated here at Round Grove school house and grew to sturdy manhood on his father's farm. When war broke out between the the North and South, Mr. Roberts enlisted shortly after the battle of Lonejack was fought. He served under General Price and took part in a number of battles and served until the close of the war. He was discharged from service at Baton Rouge. Not long after, taking up the peaceful pursuits of farming, he married Catharine Hayes, in 1865. For forty-nine years, he resided on his farm in Madison township. Mrs. Roberts was born in Cass county, a daughter of Montgomery and Mary (Cockrell) Hayes, her mother being a sister of Senator Cockrell. Montgomery Hayes, the father, was a native of Kentucky. He was reared in Saline county, Missouri. He made the long trip overland to the gold fields of California in 1849 and died there. Thomas J. Roberts died at his old home in 1915. Mrs. Roberts died on August 11, 1885.

Thomas J. and Catharine Roberts were the parents of seven children, as follow: Anna, wife of George Brock, living near Strasburg, Missouri in Johnson county; Bettie, deceased; Mrs. John F. Baker, Holden, Missouri; Minnie, wife of P. A. Harvey; Margaret, wife of John C. Mayes, of Montserrat; Birle, wife of Finis E. Mayes of Montserrat; and F. Allen, the subject of this review, who is now owner of the home place in Madison township. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Roberts was a life-long Democrat.

F. Allen Roberts was reared on the home place and received his education in the district schools and the Holden High School. He is farming on the home place, a farm of three hundred forty-eight acres, and is making a fine success cultivating his land. Mr. Roberts keeps a large herd of white face Hereford cattle, with a registered male as herd leader, being a firm believer in the fact conceded by the most successful Missouri farmers that this section of the state is best adapted to stock raising. He likewise believes that it pays to keep the best breeds of stock.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1911 to Miss Howard, daughter of Mack Howard, of Kingsville township, one of the old settlers of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. F. Allen Roberts have two children: Mary Frances and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Christian church. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat, politically, and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Richard Henry Tatlow was born on a farm near Palmyra, Missouri on July 29, 1841. His parents, Thomas H. Tatlow and Eliza Jane Tatlow, his wife, whose maiden name was Barr, came to Missouri from Delaware in 1840 and settled on a farm near Palmyra in Marion county.

Young Tatlow was educated in the schools of Palmyra. In 1859, he went to Hannibal and was engaged in merchandising until 1864, when he returned to Palmyra and was engaged in operating a flour mill until 1874. April 18, 1866, he was married to Miss Fannie E. Anderson, daughter of Colonel Thomas L. and Mrs. F. M. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was a native of Kentucky and his wife, of Massachusetts. To this union five children were born, four of whom survived, a daughter, Lillian, dying in infancy. In 1874, he retired to a farm east of Palmyra and farmed until 1879. Then he moved to Holden and re-entered mercantile life and was thus engaged until 1886, when he bought a half interest in the "Holden Enterprise," a Democratic journal, and he and John D. Crisp conducted this paper until 1890. He then bought out Mr. Crisp and continued the publication alone until 1917, covering a period of thirty-one years. In 1896, Governor W. J. Stone appointed him a member of the Johnson county court to fill a vacancy. In the fall of 1896, he was elected to the position for two years. He retired in 1899.

R. H. Tatlow, Jr., the only son, with his wife, started from Denver, Colorado on October 15, 1917, in his auto to visit his parents at Holden and when seventy-five miles east of Denver, near Lymon, Colorado, the car skidded and turned over, killing him instantly and seriously injuring his wife. Fortunately, the children, R. H. Tatlow, III, aged twelve years, and the little daughter, Laurine, aged ten years, were left at home at school.

Charles T. Burris was born February 22, 1874 at the Burris homestead in Columbus township, on the farm widely known as "The Elms

Stock Farm," a son of Captain Lewis, Sr., and Elizabeth (Upton) Burris, who were the parents of four children: Cornelia M., Warrensburg, Missouri; Charles T., the subject of this review; H. J., Kansas City, Missouri; and Lewis L., a prominent farmer of Columbus township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The father was a native of Lafayette county and the mother of Randolph, Missouri. Captain Burris died in 1911 and the widowed mother is now residing in Warrensburg. The history of the Burris family is given in more complete detail in connection with the biography of the son, Lewis Burris, Jr., which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Captain Lewis Burris, Sr., came to Columbus township, Johnson county within a few years after his return home from the Civil war, in which he served as captain of the confederate regiment from Nodaway county. He purchased sixty acres of land at that time, a tract of timber land, which he cleared and improved and added to, until at the time of his death six years ago he was the owner of one of the most valuable farms in the county, a place comprising more than seven hundred acres of land. Mr. Burris divided his place among his children a short time prior to his death. Charles T. Burris now owns the home farm and residence. He has given much time and attention to improving the soil of the old home farm and by rotating his crops and pasturing stock has met with splendid success and "The Elms Stock Farm" is now considered one of the fine farms of Columbus township. The fencing of the farm has been improved and the residence rebuilt and all the farm buildings nicely painted. All the place practically is under cultivation and in grass and pasture land. "The Elms Stock Farm" comprises one hundred acres of land located five and a half miles northeast of Columbus in the northeastern corner of the township. The name of the farm is registered.

Charles T. Burris attended the city schools at Warrensburg and later was a student at the Warrensburg State Normal School from which institution he graduated with the class of 1894. He then returned to the farm and associated with his father and his brother, Lewis, Jr., in cattle raising for fifteen years. The elder Burris retired from active farm work in 1910 and about two years later his death occurred in Warrensburg. Since that time, the two brothers have kept separate herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Charles T. Burris has now, in 1917, thirty head of these on his farm. He sells at the home market and has a

greater demand for his stock than he can supply, and all that is produced on the place finds ready buyers.

April 1, 1897, Charles T. Burris and Lillie Ramsey were united in marriage and to this union was born one child, a daughter, Erma Lee, who is now teaching school in district Number 83. Mrs. Burris died and October 14, 1909 Mr. Burris again married, his second wife being Gertrude Brockman, of Columbus, Missouri, daughter of J. E. Brockman. Mr. and Mrs. Burris reside at "The Elms," but with the new Ford car their home is but a ride of fifteen minutes from Warrensburg. Mr. Burris recalls vividly the days when it required the entire day to make the round trip. The Burris family have long been prominent in Johnson county and Charles T. is well known as a progressive and successful farmer and stockman in this part of the state. Both he and Mrs. Burris are highly regarded in their community and they are enrolled among the valued and public spirited citizens of Columbus township.

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