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HISTORY
OF
MONROE AND SHELBY COUNTIES,
MISSOURI,

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES,

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF THEIR

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF
MONROE AND SHELBY COUNTIES—THEIR PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE;
INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

The compiler of a county history has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace, when compared with National events; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry, as —

“Westward the course of empire takes its way,”

may seem tame when compared with accounts of battles and sieges.

Nevertheless, the faithful gathering, and the truthful narration of facts, bearing upon the early settlement of the country and the dangers, hardships and privations, encountered by the early pioneers engaged in advancing the standard of civilization, is a work of no small magnitude, and the facts thus narrated are such as may challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader, albeit, they have nothing to do with the feats of arms. The History of Monroe and Shelby counties has been written, in many respects, under trying circumstances. There has been no lack of material, but the work of collecting and compiling the same into one homogeneous record has been attended with many obstacles and perplexities, and in presenting this history to the citizens of these counties, we do so with the full knowledge that errors will be found within its pages. If this were not so it would be different from any work yet completed by human hands, absolute perfection never having been attained either in the historical or any other field of earthly labor. The facts and incidents herein treated have been gleaned from the memories of old settlers, from the files of old newspapers, from the records of early courts, and from a host of public and private citizens, and from all other sources whence there could be derived any thing that would assist in the preparation of this history.

The publishers are especially indebted to the officials of these countries for their kindness and courtesies, and to the Press, and the people generally, they extend their thanks for the many courtesies shown them and their representatives while sojourning in their midst, assuring them that without their friendly aid and good will this history would have remained beneath the debris of time, unwritten and unpreserved.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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The purchase in 1803 of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field whence he could the more effectively guard his newly-acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be secured to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the
(1)

people of Louisiana the first intimation they had that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them follows:—

“I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that

their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: —

"The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less.

I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country.”

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, 1803, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens were to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words:—

“ Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them ; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire ; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires.”

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said :—

“ I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England,” and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said : “ By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride.”

These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by

the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with uncertainties in regard to free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly

flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes;
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3, 1805, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition up the Missouri with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen.

Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1821.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The State lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30' and 40° 36' north latitude, and between 12° 2' and 18° 51' west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the State east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines

River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the State north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the State is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the State) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the State into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No State in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and State in the Union; with the whole valley of the Ohio; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all —
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terror in a sea of gloom;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;
The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils.

A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
The Thames that bears the riches of the world;
Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Grand and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Lamine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River south of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 175 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber. — Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate. — The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder,

except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies. — Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever-changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil. — The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, AND 1880.

Counties.	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,993
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Davies	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,183
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,423
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,323
Jasper	14,928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9,380	9,345	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205

POPULATION BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

Counties.	1876.	1876.	1880.
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis ¹	351,189	..	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	..	..	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

¹ St. Louis City and County separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given

SUMMARY.

Males	1,126,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored ¹	145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mould, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive.”

“The Bluff formation,” says Prof. Swallow, “rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque

¹ Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the State.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal-measures are full of fossils, which are always confined

to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The Upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group: — There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone: The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are seventy-five feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the State. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal. — Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past — long before the existence of man — Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the State are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. A large portion of the State, has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux

City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embraces more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron. — Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Greene, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Boggy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has, in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in twenty-one or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined, embracing about one hundred counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead. — Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the State at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than seven thousand square miles. Mines have been opened

in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan, and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc. — Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the State, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble. — There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the State, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3rd Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime. — Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints. — Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri

River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs, good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard Counties at an early day.

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

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University *campus* are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands — Right of Discovery — Title of France and Spain — Cession to the United States — Territorial Changes — Treaties with Indians — First Settlement — Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon — St. Louis — When Incorporated — Potosi — St. Charles — Portage des Sioux — New Madrid — St. Francois County — Perry — Mississippi — Loutre Island — “Boone’s Lick” — Cote Sans Dessein — Howard County — Some First Things — Counties — When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the “Province of Louisiana,” and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the “Old French War,” in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing

Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our Government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indian Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and on August 10, 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen, then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:—

1. To France, with other territory.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory from Spain, back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana" and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10. In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the Government to recognize. Before the Government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of the settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the ninth day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and William Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the ad-

vantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1795, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was for many years known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois River, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Illinois, was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant

from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Hermann, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defence of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled on the Missouri River in Cooper's Bottom near the present town of Franklin, and opposite Arrow Rock.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis — Rufus Easton, post-master.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806 — Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in May, 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812—Council—House of Representatives—William Clark first Territorial Governor—Edward Hempstead first Delegate—Spanish Grants—First General Assembly—Proceedings—Second Assembly—Proceedings—Population of Territory—Vote of Territory—Rufus Easton—Absent Members—Third Assembly—Proceedings—Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Coun-
cillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the session in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:—

St. Charles. — John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis. — David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve. — George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau. — George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid. — John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles. — James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis. — Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve. — John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau. — William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid. — Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature in Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature, several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McCready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least — the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Ham-

mond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an appointment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neeley, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (For precise boundaries, see Chapter I. of the History of Boone County.)

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had

been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a State government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union — Agitation of the Slavery Question — "Missouri Compromise" — Constitutional Convention of 1820 — Constitution presented to Congress — Further Resistance to Admission — Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report — Second Compromise — Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent

measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th, 1819. — After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso: —

“And Provided, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted — 79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word “convicted,” was adopted — 87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word “convicted,” which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed — 22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost and Congress adjourned. This

was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. The body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability, be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and

the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:—

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

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

Franklin. — John G. Heath.

Howard. — Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson. — Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln. — Malcom Henry.

Montgomery. — Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison. — Nathaniel Cook.

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

Pike. — Stephen Cleaver.

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

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

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

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

Wayne. — Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the sixth of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention.

The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:—

“ Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.”

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease,

“ With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraver
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic ” * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union), be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed ; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee : —

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

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers — Senators and Representatives to General Assembly — Sheriffs and Coroners — U. S. Senators — Representatives in Congress — Supreme Court Judges — Counties Organized — Capital Moved to St. Charles — Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution, the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, speaker, and John McArthur clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.

Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor	1812-13	William Clark	1813-20
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OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.

Alexander McNair	1820-24
Frederick Bates	1824-25
Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates	1825
John Miller, vice Bates	1826-28
John Miller	1828-32
Daniel Dunklin, (1832-36) re- signed; appointed Surveyor General of the U. S. Lilburn W. Boggs, vice Dunklin	1836
Lilburn W. Boggs	1836-40
Thomas Reynolds (died 1844), .	1840-44
M. M. Marmaduke vice Rey- nolds—John C. Edwards	1844-48
Austin A. King	1848-52
Sterling Price	1852-56
Truett Polk (resigned)	1856-57
Hancock Jackson, vice Polk . .	1857
Robert M. Stewart, vice Polk . .	1857-60
C. F. Jackson (1860), office va- cated by ordinance; Hamil- ton R. Gamble, vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864.	
Willard P. Hall, vice Gamble . .	1864
Thomas C. Fletcher	1864-68
Joseph W. McClurg	1868-70
B. Gratz Brown	1870-72
Silas Woodson	1872-74
Charles H. Hardin	1874-76
John S. Phelps	1876-80
Thomas T. Crittenden (now Governor)	1880

Lieutenant-Governors.

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

Secretaries of State.

Joshua Barton	1820-21
William G. Pettis	1821-24
Hamilton R. Gamble	1824-26
Spencer Pettis	1826-28
P. H. McBride	1829-30
John C. Edwards (term expired 1835, reappointed 1837, re- signed 1837)	1830-37
Peter G. Glover	1837-39
James L. Minor	1839-45

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

F. H. Martin	1845-49
Ephraim B. Ewing	1849-52
John M. Richardson	1852-56
Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860, for four years). . . .	1856-60
Mordecai Oliver	1861-64
Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years).	1864-68
Eugene F. Weigel, (re-elected 1872, for two years). . . .	1870-72
Michael K. McGrath (present incumbent)	1874

State Treasurers.

Peter Didier	1820-21
Nathaniel Simonds	1821-28
James Earickson	1829-33
John Walker	1833-38
Abraham McClellan	1838-43
Peter G. Glover	1843-51
A. W. Morrison	1851-60
George O. Bingham	1862-64
William Bishop	1864-68
William Q. Dallmeyer	1868-70
Samuel Hays	1872
Harvey W. Salmon	1872-74
Joseph W. Mercer	1874-76
Elijah Gates	1876-80
Phillip E. Chappell (present in- cumbent)	1880

Attorney-Generals.

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

Auditors of Public Accounts.

William Christie	1820-21
William V. Rector	1821-23
Elias Barcroft	1823-33
Henry Shurlds	1833-35
Peter G. Glover	1835-37
Hiram H. Baber	1837-45
William Monroe	1845
J. R. McDermon	1845-48
George W. Miller	1848-49
Wilson Brown	1849-52
William H. Buffington	1852-60
William S. Moseley	1860-64
Alonzo Thompson	1864-68
Daniel M. Draper	1868-72
George B. Clark	1872-74
Thomas Holladay	187 -80
John Walker (present incum- bent)	1880

Judges of Supreme Court.

Matthias McGirk	1822-41
John D. Cooke	1822-23
John R. Jones	1822-24
Rufus Pettibone	1823-25
Geo. Tompkins	1824-45
Robert Wash	1825-37
John C. Edwards	1837-39
Wm. Scott, (appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assem- bly in place of McGirk, re- signed; reappointed	1843
P. H. McBride	1845
Wm. B. Napton	1849-52
John F. Ryland	1849-51
John H. Birch	1849-51
Wm. Scott, John F. Ryland, and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people, for six years)	1851
Gamble (resigned)	1854
Abiel Leonard elected to fill va- cancy of Gamble.	
Wm. B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath).	
Wm. Scott and John C. Rich- ardson (resigned, elected Au- gust, for six years)	1857
E. B. Ewing, (to fill Richard- son's resignation)	1859
Barton Bates (appointed) . .	1862
W. V. N. Bay (appointed) . .	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

John D. S. Dryden (appointed)	1862
Barton Bates	1863-65
W. V. N. Bay (elected) . . .	1863
John D. S. Dryden (elected) .	1863
David Wagner (appointed) . .	1865
Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed)	1865
Nathaniel Holmes (appointed)	1865
Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed)	1866
James Baker (appointed) . .	1868
David Wagner (elected) . . .	1868-70
Philemon Bliss	1868-70
Warren Currier	1868-71
Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned)	1871
Ephraim B. Ewing (elected) .	1872
Thomas A. Sherwood (elected)	1872
W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased) .	1873
Edward A. Lewis (appointed, in place of Adams, resigned)	1874
Warwick Hough (elected) . .	1874
William B. Napton (elected) .	1874-80
John W. Henry	1876-86
Robert D. Ray succeeded Wm. B. Napton in	1880
Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected	1878
T. A. Sherwood (re-elected)	1882
<i>United States Senators.</i>	
T. H. Benton	1820-50
D. Barton	1820-30
Alex. Buckner	1830-33
L. F. Linn	1833-43
D. R. Atchison	1843-55
H. S. Geyer	1851-57
James S. Green	1857-61
T. Polk	1857-63
Waldo P. Johnson	1861
Robert Wilson	1861
B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson)	1863
J. B. Henderson	1863-69
Charles D. Drake	1867-70
Carl Schurz	1869-75
D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned)	1870
F. P. Blair	1871-77
L. V. Bogy	1873
James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy) . . .	1879

D. H. Armstrong appointed for unexpired term of Bogy.
 F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881) 1875-81
 George G. Vest 1879

Representatives to Congress.

John Scott	1820-26
Ed. Bates	1826-28
Spencer Pettis	1828-31
William H. Ashley	1831-36
John Bull	1832-34
Albert G. Harrison	1834-39
John Miller	1836-42
John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years)	1839-44
John C. Edwards	1840-42
James M. Hughes	1842-44
James H. Relfe	1842-46
James B. Bowlin	1842-50
Gustavus M. Bower	1842-44
Sterling Price	1844-46
William McDaniel	1846
Leonard H. Sims	1844-46
John S. Phelps	1844-60
James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned)	1846-50
Willard P. Hall	1846-53
William V. N. Bay	1848-61
John F. Darby	1850-53
Gilchrist Porter	1850-57
John G. Miller	1850-56
Alfred W. Lamb	1852-54
Thomas H. Benton	1852-54
Mordecai Oliver	1852-57
James J. Lindley	1852-56
Samuel Caruthers	1852-53
Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased)	1855
Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned)	1856
Thomas L. Anderson	1856-60
James Craig	1856-60
Samuel H. Woodson	1856-60
John B. Clark, Sr.	1857-61
J. Richard Barrett	1860
John W. Noel	1858-63
James S. Rollins	1860-64
Elijah H. Norton	1860-63
John W. Reid	1860-61
William A. Hall	1862-64
Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled)	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

Henry T. Blow	1862-66	Aylett H. Buckner	1872
Sempronius T. Boyd, (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years.)		Edward C. Kerr	1874-78
Joseph W. McClurg	1862-66	Charles H. Morgan	1874
Austin A. King	1862-64	John F. Philips	1874
Benjamin F. Loan	1862-69	B. J. Franklin	1874
John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased)	1863	David Rea	1874
John Hogan	1864-66	Rezin A. De Bolt	1874
Thomas F. Noel	1864-67	Anthony Ittner	1876
John R. Kelsoe	1864-66	Nathaniel Cole	1876
Robert T. Van Horn	1864-71	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
John F. Benjamin	1864-71	R. P. Bland	1876-78
George W. Anderson	1864-69	A. H. Buckner	1876-78
William A. Pile	1866-68	J. B. Clark, Jr.	1876-78
C. A. Newcomb	1866-68	T. T. Crittenden	1876-78
Joseph J. Gravelly	1866-68	B. J. Franklin	1876-78
James R. McCormack	1866-73	John M. Glover	1876-78
John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned)	1867	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
Erastus Wells	1868-82	Chas. H. Morgan	1876-78
G. A. Finklenburg	1868-71	L. S. Metcalf	1876-78
Samuel S. Burdett	1868-71	H. M. Pollard	1876-78
Joel F. Asper	1868-70	David Rea	1876-78
David P. Dyer	1868-70	S. L. Sawyer	1878-80
Harrison E. Havens	1870-75	N. Ford	1878-82
Isaac G. Parker	1870-75	G. F. Rothwell	1878-82
James G. Blair	1870-72	John B. Clark, Jr.	1878-82
Andrew King	1870-72	W. H. Hatch	1878-82
Edwin O. Stanard	1872-74	A. H. Buckner	1878-82
William H. Stone	1872-78	M. L. Clardy	1878-82
Robert A. Hatcher (elected)	1872	R. G. Frost	1878-82
Richard B. Bland	1872	L. H. Davis	1878-82
Thomas T. Crittenden	1872-74	R. P. Bland	1878-82
Ira B. Hyde	1872-74	J. R. Waddell	1878-80
John B. Clark, Jr.	1872-78	T. Allen	1880-82
John M. Glover	1872	R. Hazeltine	1880-82
		T. M. Rice	1880-82
		R. T. Van Horn	1880-82
		Nicholas Ford	1880-82
		J. G. Burrows	1880-82

COUNTIES — WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair.....	January 29, 1841	Caldwell.....	December 26, 1836
Andrew.....	January 29, 1841	Callaway.....	November 25, 1820
Atchison.....	January 14, 1845	Camden.....	January 29, 1841
Audrain.....	December 17, 1836	Cape Girardeau.....	October 1, 1812
Barry.....	January 5, 1835	Carroll.....	January 3, 1833
Barton.....	December 12, 1835	Carter.....	March 10, 1859
Bates.....	January 29, 1841	Cass.....	September 14, 1835
Benton.....	January 3, 1835	Cedar.....	February 14, 1845
Bollinger.....	March 1, 1851	Chariton.....	November 16, 1820
Boone.....	November 16, 1820	Christian.....	March 8, 1860
Buchanan.....	February 10, 1839	Clark.....	December 15, 1818

COUNTIES, WHEN ORGANIZED — *Continued.*

Butler.....	February 27, 1849	Monroe.....	January 6, 1831
Clay.....	January 2, 1822	Montgomery.....	December 14, 1818
Clinton.....	January 15, 1833	Morgan.....	January 5, 1833
Cole.....	November 16, 1820	New Madrid.....	October 1, 1812
Cooper.....	December 17, 1818	Newton.....	December 31, 1838
Crawford.....	January 23, 1829	Nodaway.....	February 14, 1845
Dade.....	January 29, 1841	Oregon.....	February 14, 1845
Dallas.....	December 10, 1844	Osage.....	January 29, 1841
Davies.....	December 29, 1836	Ozark.....	January 29, 1841
DeKalb.....	February 25, 1845	Pemiscot.....	February 19, 1861
Dent.....	February 10, 1851	Perry.....	November 16, 1820
Douglas.....	October 19, 1857	Pettis.....	January 26, 1833
Franklin.....	February 14, 1845	Phelps.....	November 13, 1857
Franklin.....	December 11, 1818	Pike.....	December 14, 1818
Gasconade.....	November 25, 1820	Platte.....	December 31, 1838
Gentry.....	February 12, 1841	Polk.....	March 13, 1835
Greene.....	January 2, 1833	Pulaski.....	December 15, 1818
Grundy.....	January 2, 1843	Putnam.....	February 28, 1845
Harrison.....	February 14, 1845	Ralls.....	November 16, 1820
Henry.....	December 13, 1834	Randolph.....	January 22, 1829
Hickory.....	February 14, 1845	Ray.....	November 16, 1820
Holt.....	February 15, 1841	Reynolds.....	February 25, 1845
Howard.....	January 23, 1816	Ripley.....	January 5, 1833
Howell.....	March 2, 1857	St. Charles.....	October 1, 1812
Iron.....	February 17, 1857	St. Clair.....	January 29, 1841
Jackson.....	December 15, 1826	St. Francois.....	December 19, 1821
Jasper.....	January 29, 1841	Ste. Genevieve.....	October 1, 1812
Jefferson.....	December 8, 1818	St. Louis.....	October 1, 1812
Johnson.....	December 13, 1834	Saline.....	November 25, 1820
Knox.....	February 14, 1845	Schuyler.....	February 14, 1845
Laclede.....	February 24, 1849	Scotland.....	January 29, 1841
Lafayette.....	November 16, 1820	Scott.....	December 28, 1821
Lawrence.....	February 25, 1845	Shannon.....	January 29, 1841
Lewis.....	January 2, 1833	Shelby.....	January 2, 1835
Lincoln.....	December 14, 1818	Stoddard.....	January 2, 1835
Linn.....	January 7, 1837	Stone.....	February 10, 1851
Livingston.....	January 6, 1837	Sullivan.....	February 16, 1845
McDonald.....	March 3, 1849	Taney.....	January 16, 1837
Macon.....	January 6, 1837	Texas.....	February 14, 1835
Madison.....	December 14, 1818	Vernon.....	February 17, 1851
Maries.....	March 2, 1855	Warren.....	January 5, 1833
Marion.....	December 23, 1826	Washington.....	August 21, 1813
Mercer.....	February 14, 1845	Wayne.....	December 11, 1818
Miller.....	February 6, 1837	Webster.....	March 3, 1855
Mississippi.....	February 14, 1845	Worth.....	February 8, 1861
Moniteau.....	February 14, 1845	Wright.....	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon—Call for 75,000 men—Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man—U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—General Order No. 7—Legislature convenes—Camp Jackson organized—Sterling Price appointed Major-General—Frost's letter to Lyon—Lyon's letter to Frost—Surrender of Camp Jackson—Proclamation of Gen. Harney—Conference between Price and Harney—Harney superseded by Lyon—Second Conference—Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him—Proclamation of Gov. Jackson—Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City—Proclamation of Lyon—Lyon at Springfield—State offices declared vacant—Gen. Fremont assumes command—Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds—Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson—Death of Gen. Lyon—Succeeded by Sturgis—Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble—Martial law declared—Second proclamation of Jeff. Thompson—President modifies Fremont's order—Fremont relieved by Hunter—Proclamation of Price—Hunter's Order of Assessment—Hunter declares Martial Law—Order relating to Newspapers—Halleck succeeds Hunter—Halleck's Order 81—Similar order by Halleck—Boone County Standard confiscated—Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra—Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11—Gen. Rosecrans takes command—Massacre at Centralia—Death of Bill Anderson—Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosecrans—List of Battles.

"Lastly stood war—

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

To the HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for

four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,

Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(General Orders No. 7.)

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

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the exe-

cution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

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

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861.
CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR: I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am

greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

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

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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

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

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe to the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property," etc.

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Lexington on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

October 28, 1861. Passage by Governor Jackson's Legislature, at Neosho, of an ordinance of secession.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon, by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra, by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows: —

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

(General Order No. 11.)

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

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

Second. — All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

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

Fourth. — Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 13. Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864. Captain Bill Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the Civil War. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State: —

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Boonville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.

Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, October 16, 1861.
Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.

Mt. Zion Church, December 28, 1861.
 Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.
 New Madrid, February 28, 1862.
 Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
 Neosho, April 22, 1862.
 Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
 Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
 Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
 Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.
 Florida, July 22, 1862.
 Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
 Kirksville, August 6, 1862.
 Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.
 Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.
 Independence, August 11, 1862.

Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
 Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
 Springfield, January 8, 1863.
 Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
 Marshall, October 13, 1863.
 Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
 Harrison, September —, 1864.
 Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
 Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
 Glasgow, October 8, 1864.
 Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
 Albany, October 27, 1864.
 Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
 Centralia, September 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two

other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West — upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time — was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the *Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of October following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of De Witt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. De Witt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town — Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at De Witt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from De Witt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Saline, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price,

Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarshel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons, that if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Carroll county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in De Witt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways — the result of their own acts — but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the first brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to Gen. Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their

families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hiram.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States, however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri,

called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Sante Fe — under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment, A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lafland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Bracito, Sacramento, Cañada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the “Iron Horse” in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

“ In ancient times the sacred plow employ’d
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer’s day.
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived.”

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer’s kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878:—

Indian Corn.....	93,062,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	20,196,000 “
Rye.....	732,000 “
Oats.....	19,584,000 “
Buckwheat.....	46,400 “
Potatoes.....	5,415,000 “
Tobacco.....	23,023,000 pounds.
Hay.....	1,620,000 tons.

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and milch cows in the different States for 1879:—

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.
Maine.....	81,700		196,100
New Hampshire.....	57,100		98,100
Vermont.....	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts.....	131,000		160,700
Rhode Island.....	16,200		22,000
Connecticut.....	53,500		116,500
New York.....	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey.....	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania.....	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware.....	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland.....	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia.....	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina.....	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina.....	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia.....	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida.....	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama.....	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi.....	97,200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana.....	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas.....	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas.....	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee.....	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia.....	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky.....	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio.....	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan.....	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana.....	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois.....	1,100,000	133,000	702,400
Wisconsin.....	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota.....	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa.....	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI.....	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas.....	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska.....	157,200	13,600	127,600
California.....	273,000	25,700	495,600
Oregon.....	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories.....	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,00. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows: —

States.	No.	States.	No.
Ohio.....	932,878	MISSOURI.....	965,839
Indiana.....	622,321	Wisconsin.....	472,108
Illinois.....	3,214,896	Kentucky.....	212,412
Iowa.....	569,763		

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER HEAD FOR EACH STATE.

States.	Pounds.	States.	Pounds.
Ohio.....	210.47	Missouri.....	211.32
Indiana.....	193.80	Wisconsin.....	220.81
Illinois.....	225.71	Kentucky.....	210.11
Iowa.....	211.98		

From the above it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges of stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the

State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are operated in the State are the following:—

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

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and

zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied track-ways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000, and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city in the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

REAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowd-

ing legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but with the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — “The Press.”

The first constitution of Missouri provided that “one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.”

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820) the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public-school system, in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were, to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices, they naturally thought that the training received at public schools could not be otherwise than defective; hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared

to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander or more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

“Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

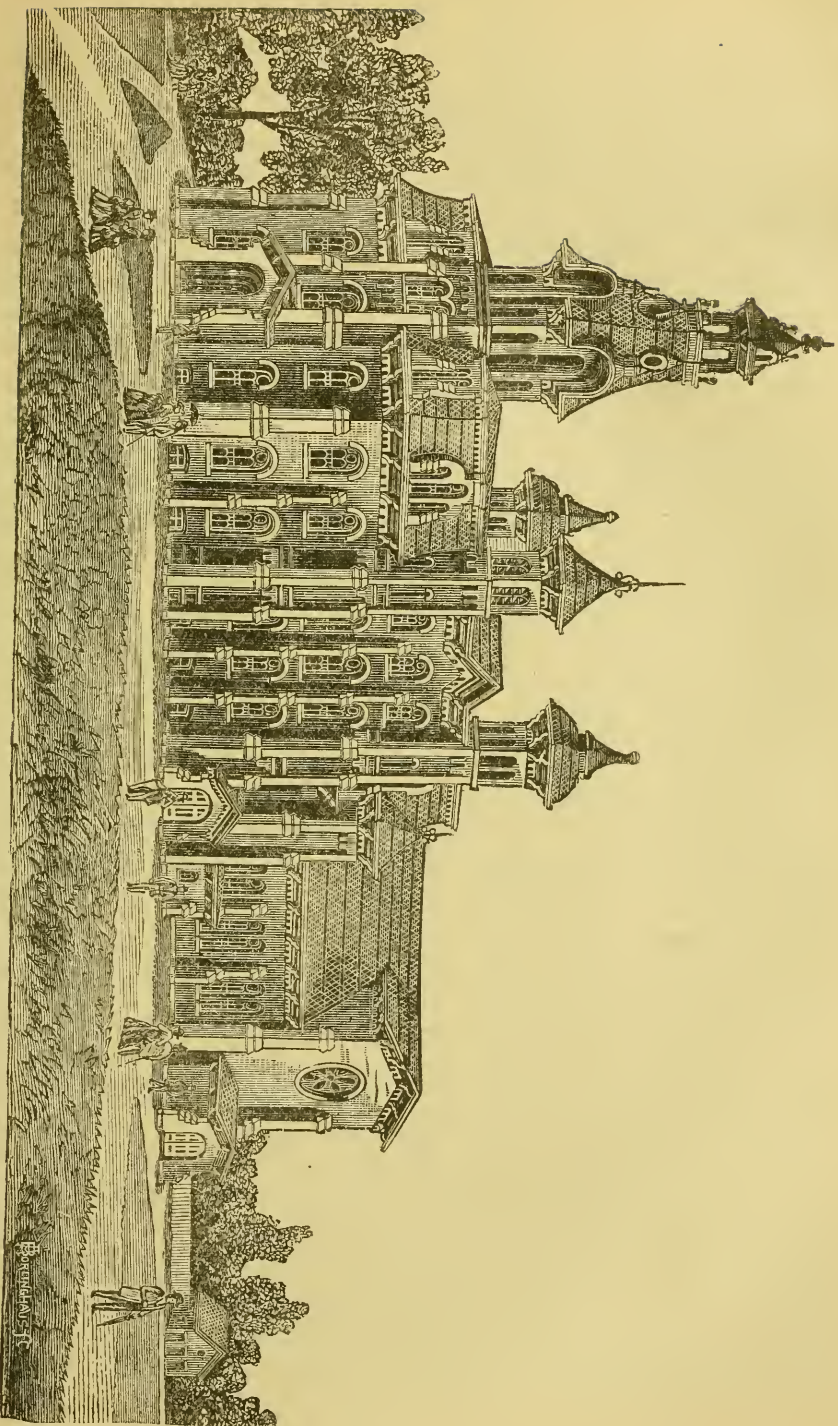
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will;
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.”

All the States of the Union have in practical operation the public-school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught; but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws, since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State “Board of Education,” the State Superintendent, County Commission-



NORMAL SCHOOL AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ers, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board, and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, the executive officer of this Board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Commissioners are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the hundred dollars' valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the

qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Commissioners.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examination in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone County. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put into the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-

sioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is open to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the State, as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875:—

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University.....	Canton.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Central College.....	Fayette.
Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kidder.
La Grange College.....	La Grange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.

Stephens College.....	Columbia.
Howard College	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Lindenwood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department).....	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School).	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College).....	Liberty.
Concordia College.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Name.	Location.	Volumes.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau..	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau..	1,225
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.....	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia.....	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia.....	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	8,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,219
Library Association.....	Independence.....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.....	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City....	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library..	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library.....	Kansas City.....	8,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirksville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library....	St. Joseph.....	1,500
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visitation.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	22,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evangelical Lutheran, Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies).....	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellow's Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,097
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Society Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Young Men's Sodality.....	St. Louis.....	1,327
Library Association.....	Sedalia.....	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia.....	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield.....	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals..... 481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....Fulton.
 St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....St. Louis.
 Institution for the Education of the Blind.....St. Louis.
 State Asylum for Insane.....Fulton.
 State Asylum for the Insane.....St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of school children..... ———

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$8,321,899
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,207,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers.....	6,239; average monthly pay.....	\$36.36
Female teachers.....	5,060; average monthly pay.....	28.09

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:—

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty 's the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—
Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its
History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary

labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“ A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads,”

constituted for a time their only house of worship, and yet to them

“ No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard county, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the “General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay county. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during

that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Samuel Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at

that time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference," which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen travelling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of its missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The

first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis, and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synod together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal, and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution, and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks. Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of

pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans' Home, a charitable institution, was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by the Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Menrin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry County about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and through his instrumentality the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there were five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph,

and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools:

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	. . . . .	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	. . . . .	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	. . . . .	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College (M. E. South)	. . . . .	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	. . . . .	Warrenton.
Christian University (Christian)	. . . . .	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	. . . . .	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	. . . . .	Glasgow.
St. Vincent College (Roman Catholic)	. . . . .	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	. . . . .	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.

Nomination and election of Thomas T. Crittenden—Personal Mention—Marmaduke's candidacy—Stirring events—Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Death of Jesse James—The Fords—Pardon of the Gamblers.

It is the purpose in this chapter to outline the more important events of Governor Crittenden's unfinished administration, stating briefly the facts in the case, leaving comment and criticism entirely to the reader, the historian having no judgment to express or prejudice to vent.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri at the convention at Jeffer-

son City, July 22d, 1880. Democratic nomination for a State office in Missouri is always equivalent to election, and the entire State ticket was duly elected in November. Crittenden's competitors before the convention were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway county. Before the assembling of the convention many persons who favored Marmaduke, both personally and politically, thought the nomination of an ex-Confederate might prejudice the prospects of the National Democracy, and therefore, as a matter of policy, supported Crittenden.

His name, and the fame of his family in Kentucky — Thomas T. being a scion of the Crittendens of that State, caused the Democracy of Missouri to expect great things from their new Governor. This, together with the important events which followed his inauguration, caused some people to overrate him, while it prejudiced others against him. The measures advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address were such as, perhaps, the entire Democracy could endorse, especially that of refunding, at a low interest, all that part of the State debt that can be so refunded; the adoption of measures to relieve the Supreme Court docket; a compromise of the indebtedness of some of the counties, and his views concerning repudiation, which he condemned.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By a series of legislative acts, beginning with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri aided with great liberality in the construction of a system of railroads in this State.

Among the enterprises thus largely assisted was the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the construction of which the bonds of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One half of this amount was issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The bonds issued under the former act were to run twenty years, and those under the latter act were to run thirty years. Some of the bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. These acts contain numerous provisions intended to secure the State against loss and to require the railroad company to pay the interest and principal at maturity. It was made the duty of the railroad company to save and keep the State from all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The Treasurer of the State was

to be exonerated from any advance of money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. She was required to assign her statutory mortgage lien only upon payment into the treasury of a sum of money equal to all indebtedness due or owing by said company to the State by reason of having issued her bonds and loaned them to the company.

In June, 1881, the railroad, through its attorney, Geo. W. Easley, Esq., paid to Phil. E. Chappell, State Treasurer, the sum of \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues of the road to the State. The Treasurer refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." The debt was not yet due, but the authorities of the road sought to discharge their obligation prematurely, in order to save interest and other expenses. The railroad company then demanded its bonds of the State, which demand the State refused. The company then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused.

The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited by the State in one of the banks, and was drawing interest only at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. It was demanded that this sum should be so invested that a larger rate of interest might be obtained, which sum of interest should be allowed to the company as a credit in case any sum should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State and a debt owing, though not due, and until these were provided for the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was mooted, but not decided, was this: That, if any, what account is the State to render for the use of the \$3,000,000 paid into the treasury by the complainants on the 20th of June? Can she hold that large sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and still insist upon full payment by the railroad company of all outstanding coupons?

Upon this subject Mr. Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion, said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate,

and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligations."

March 26, 1881, the Legislature, in response to a special message of Gov. Crittenden, dated February 25, 1881, in which he informed the Legislature of the purpose of the Hannibal and St. Joseph company to discharge the full amount of what it claims is its present indebtedness as to the State, and advised that provision be made for the "profitable disposal" of the sum when paid, passed an act, the second section of which provided.

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

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the road refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and of course was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1855, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before U. S. Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 8, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment, as follows:

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

"*Second.* That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save to the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

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

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

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

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

KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The occurrence during the present Governor's administration which did most to place his name in everybody's mouth, and even to herald

it abroad, causing the European press to teem with leaders announcing the fact to the continental world, was the "removal" of the famous Missouri brigand, Jesse W. James. The career of the James boys, and the banditti of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, is too well-known and too fully set forth in works of a more sensational character, to deserve further detail in these pages; and the "removal" of Jesse will be dealt with only in its relation to the Governor.

It had been long conceded that neither of the Jameses would ever be taken alive. That experiment had been frequently and vainly tried, to the sorrow of good citizens of this and other States. It seems to have been one of the purposes of Gov. Crittenden to break up this band at any cost, by cutting off its leaders. Soon after the Winston train robbery, on July 15, 1881, the railroads combined in empowering the Governor, by placing the money at his disposal, to offer heavy rewards for the capture of the two James brothers. This was accordingly done by proclamation, and, naturally, many persons were on the lookout to secure the large rewards. Gov. Crittenden worked quietly, but determinedly, after offering the rewards, and by some means learned of the availability of the two Ford boys, young men from Ray county, who had been tutored as juvenile robbers by the skillful Jesse. An understanding was had, when the Fords declared they could find Jesse — that they were to "turn him in." Robert Ford and brother seem to have been thoroughly in the confidence of James, who then (startling as it was to the entire State) resided in the city of St. Joseph, with his wife and two children! The Fords went there, and when the robber's back was turned, Robert *shot him dead in the back of the head!* The Fords told their story to the authorities of the city, who at once arrested them on a charge of murder, and they, when arraigned, *plead guilty to the charge.* Promptly, however, came a full, free and unconditional pardon from Gov. Crittenden, and the Fords were released. In regard to the Governor's course in ridding the State of this notorious outlaw, people were divided in sentiment, some placing him in the category with the Ford boys and bitterly condemning his action, while others — the majority of law-abiding people, indeed, — though deprecating the harsh measures which James' course had rendered necessary, still upheld the Governor for the part he played. As it was, the "Terror of Missouri" was effectually and finally "removed," and people were glad that he was dead. Robert Ford, the pupil of the dead Jesse, had

been selected, and of all was the most fit tool to use in the extermination of his preceptor in crime.

The killing of James would never have made Crittenden many enemies among the better class of citizens of this State; but, when it came to his

PARDON OF THE GAMBLERS.

The case was different. Under the new law making gaminghouse-keeping a felony, several St. Louis gamblers, with Robert C. Pate at their head, were convicted and sentenced to prison. The Governor, much to the surprise of the more rigid moral element of the State, soon granted the gamblers a pardon. This was followed by other pardons to similar offenders, which began to render the Governor quite unpopular which one element of citizens, and to call forth from some of them the most bitter denunciations. The worst feature of the case, perhaps, is the lack of explanation, or the setting forth of sufficient reasons, as is customary in issuing pardons. This, at least, is the burden of complaint with the faction that opposes him. However, it must be borne in mind that his term of office, at this writing, is but half expired, and that a full record can not, therefore, be given. Like all mere men, Gov. Crittenden has his good and his bad, is liked by some and disliked by others. The purpose of history is to set forth the facts and leave others to sit in judgment; this the historian has tried faithfully to do, leaving all comments to those who may see fit to make them.

HISTORY

OF

MONROE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory — What Time has Done — Importance of Early Beginnings — First Settlements made in the Timber — Parts of the County first Settled — Names of Pioneers — Postal and Mill Facilities — County Organized and Named — The Name — James Monroe.

INTRODUCTORY.

History “is but a record of the life and career of peoples and nations.” The historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation, or a particular people, should “nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.” Myths, however beautiful, are but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy and song, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of romance, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should put his feet on the solid rock of truth, and turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, he should sift with careful scrutiny the evidence brought before him, from which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter, and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftentimes concealed in the *debris* of ages, and the mists of impenetrable darkness. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches

the beginning of the community whose lives he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault, and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject. It can not then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Monroe county from its embryotic period to its present proud position among its sister counties. To this end, therefore, we have endeavored to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, trusting that the harmony and perfectness of the work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future.

WHAT TIME HAS DONE.

Fifty-three years have passed since Monroe county was organized. Most wonderful have been the changes, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions, that have occurred within this time.

Perhaps since "God formed the earth and the world," and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any fifty-three years. Reflection can not fail to arouse wonder, and awaken thankfulness, that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung. The matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward have since reached the culmination of their powers and passed into the grave. Macauley, Theiers, Gizot and Froude have written in noble strains the history of their lands; and Bancroft and Prescott and Hildreth and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth. Spurgeon and Beecher and Moody have enforced, with most persuasive eloquence, the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle and Emerson, Stuart Mill and Spencer have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered; Alaska has been purchased; the center of population has traveled more than 250 miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the States composing the American Union have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been founded and populous countries developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far West, and the great Civil War—the bloodiest in all the annals of time—has

been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In fact, during this time, our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is to-day the most marvelous country for its age that ever existed.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin. Neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts be lost in the mythical traditions of the past, as is often the case, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content until he had found the "first settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to pre-empt.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginning. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in many chances and changes which have wrought out results, in all recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Monroe county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the early backwoodsman, from the "Buckeye" or "Hoosier" State, and from Kentucky and Virginia on his way West, "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition for a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer por-

tions of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native heath.

We shall find something of that distinctive New England character, which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the West. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN THE TIMBER.

The first settlements in the county were invariably made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers did so as a matter of necessity and convenience. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways; first, the country had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Kentucky and Tennessee. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." "The woods" was generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he emigrated to the West, one objection was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Kentuckian could not entertain the idea of founding a home away from the familiar forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early immigrants to Missouri, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical. The early settler must have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to inclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads by which lumber could be transported. No coal mine had yet been opened, and few if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which material improvement was an impossibility.

No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour, with a view of

permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme: —

“Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever'n ager.”

The most important resource in the development of this Western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were, nevertheless, an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the country, were originally belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of the smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here “began to operate those forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to bud and blossom as the rose.”

Much of the primeval forest has been removed for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions, and probably the largest part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed.

PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FIRST SETTLED.

As early as 1817 parties came into what was then Pike county, and in the vicinity of Middle Grove located tracts of land, but no permanent settlement was made within the boundaries of Monroe county until 1820. The first settlement was begun in the county about three and a half miles east of Middle Grove, by Ezra Fox, Andrew and Daniel Wittenburg and others. For many years afterward this was known as Fox's settlement. About the same time a settlement was commenced between the Middle and North forks of Salt river between Paris and Florida, by Joseph Smith, Sr., Alexander W. Smith, Joseph Smith, Jr., Samuel H. Smith and others. This was designated by the early settlers as the “Smith settlement.” Not long subsequent to the formation of these settlements others were begun, namely: On the Elk fork, south and east of Paris, by the McGees and others. On the Middle fork, east of Madison, by Daniel and

Urbin East and others. On the North fork, in the vicinity of Clinton, by Robert Martin, Col. Gabriel Jones, Caleb Wood and others, and also in the neighborhood of Florida, by Robert Greening, Samuel Nesbit, William Wilkerson, John and James Dale and others.

As early as 1820 Benjamin Young settled on the South fork not far from Santa Fe. He was the only settler in that portion of the county until 1828. Only eight families were living in this settlement when the county was organized. For eleven years after the first settlements were commenced, the history of the county is connected with that of Ralls. These were years of toil and hardship, of hope and disappointment, of genuine hospitality and true friendships. There was no squinting at aristocracy among the people, no formalities, all were on one common footing, grappling with nature in a united effort to reduce it to the uses of civilization. Rude cabins with puncheon floors or without even this resemblance of a floor, without windows, except a hole closed with a piece of greased paper to let in the light, were built, forests were felled and cleared away by the united efforts of the pioneers. Immigration came in slowly; gradually the settlements began to lose that distinctiveness of separation which characterized them during their earliest years; gradually the monotony of the wide stretches of country intervening between the settlements was broken up by rude cabins of the pioneers, scattered here and there; gradually the settlements were linked together. There were no trading places, blacksmith-shops nor mills in the county for a number of years. The settlements supplied their few wants at the trading posts or towns on the Missouri or Mississippi rivers. The first blacksmith shop in the county was opened on the Louisiana road, near where Upton's old shop now stands, by Charles Eales. Among the first, and perhaps the first store in the county, was opened in the fall of 1830, one-half mile south of Florida, near where Hickman's mills now stand, by Maj. W. N. Penn. The town of Florida was laid out during the winter of 1831. Robert Donaldson, John Witt, Dr. Keenan, Joseph Grigsby, W. N. Penn and Hugh A. Hickman were its founders. Soon after the town was laid out Maj. Penn moved his stock of goods to the site, and became the first merchant of Florida.

It is said that the first mill in the county was built by Benjamin Bradley, about two miles north-east of Florida. It was simple in construction, and was run by horse power. Some amusing incidents are told to illustrate the slow operation of grinding on these mills, but our space will not permit us to reproduce them here. Some of these mills are yet to be seen in the county—memorials of the old time.

The first public road established in the county was what is now known as the "Old London Trace." Traces of it are yet to be seen. It began at Fox's settlement, followed along down the dividing ridge between the Elk Fork and the South Fork, crossing the latter near where the Louisiana road now crosses the same stream, thence through White's neighborhood and on to New London. This road was surveyed and laid out by Alexander W. Smith, Robert Hickland and J. C. Fox, pursuant to an order of the county court of Ralls county.¹

POSTAL AND MILL FACILITIES.

The early settlers of the county, for several years after they built their cabins, had neither postal nor mill facilities, and were compelled to travel from 25 to 50 miles in order to reach a post-office, or to get their meal. Their usual way of sending or receiving tidings from their friends and the news of the great world, which lay towards the east and south of them, was generally by the mouth of the stranger coming in, or by the settler who journeyed back to his old home, in Kentucky or Virginia. Postage at that time was very high, and if the old settler sent or received two or three letters during the year, he considered himself fortunate. His every-day life in the wilds of the new country to which he had come to better his condition, was so much of a sameness that he had, indeed, but little to communicate. His wants were few, and these were generally supplied by his rod and his gun, the latter being considered an indispensable weapon of defense, as well as necessary to the support and maintenance of himself and family. No wonder that the pioneer loved his "old flint lock," and his faithful dog, whose honest bark would so often —

" Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as he drew near home."

MONROE COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED.

During the years 1829-30 emigration came in rapidly. The inconvenience of being so remote from the county seat, New London, and the hope of more rapid settlement, induced the pioneers during the latter part of the year 1830 to take steps to secure the organization of a new county. The subject was laid before the General Assembly of the State, was favorably considered, and on January 6, 1831, the following act was passed creating a new county: " All that portion of the territory within the county of Ralls lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the township line between town-

¹ W. L. Smiley's sketch of county.

ships 52 and 53 at the first sectional line east of the range line between ranges 7 and 8, thence with said sectional line on a parallel with said range north, to the southern boundary of the county of Marion; thence west along the Marion county line with the township line between townships 56 and 57, to the range line between 12 and 13, it being the eastern boundary line of Randolph county, thence south with said range line to the township line between townships 52 and 53, thence east with said township line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, to be known and called by the name of "Monroe county" (Laws of Missouri). These boundaries have not been materially changed.

The same act appointed Hancock S. Jackson, of Randolph; Stephen Glascock, of Ralls, and Joseph Holliday of Pike, commissioners to select the seat of justice for the county. These were men possessing integrity and purity of character. Joseph Holliday afterwards removed to the county, where he lived and died, respected by all who knew him. Hancock S. Jackson was afterward elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and was one of the most highly respected men in the State.

The first entries of land were made by the following persons:—

Township 53, range 8, George Markham, in 1819; township 54, range 8, Bennet Goldsberry in 1818; township 54, range 8, John Hicklin, in 1819; township 54, range 8, Joseph Holliday, in 1818; township 54, range 8, Benton R. Gillett, in 1819; township 54, range 8, Andrew Rogers, in 1819; township 55, range 8, Daniel McCoy, in 1819; township 54, range 9, Joseph R. Pool, in 1819; township 55, range 9, James Adams, in 1819.

THE NAME.

A great dramatist intimates that there is nothing in a name; but a name sometimes means a great deal. In many instances, it indicates, in a measure, the character of the people who settle the country and have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some individual, whose dictate by reason of some real or imaginary superiority is law. Whether the policy of naming counties after statesmen and generals be good or bad, the Missouri Legislature has followed the practice to such an extent, that fully three-fourths of the counties composing the State bear the names of men who are more or less distinguished in the history of the country.

THE NAMES OF PIONEERS.

When we consider that more than half a century has passed since the men whose names we append below, pitched their tents within the present limits of the county, it will be readily understood how difficult has been the task of collecting them.

In placing these names upon record we have doubtless made mistakes and omissions, but feel confident that the errors will be overlooked, when it is remembered that we have spared no little effort to be accurate and perfect.

They who in the early dawn of Western civilization first "bearded the lion in his den," opened a path through the wilderness, drove out the wild beasts and tamed the savage Indian, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the record of the past.

The old pioneers of Monroe county — the advance guard of civilization — have nearly all passed away; those remaining may be counted on the fingers of one hand. A few more years of waiting and watching, and they, too, will have joined —

"The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

Fresh hillocks in the cemetery will soon be all the marks that will be left of a race of giants who grappled nature in her fastness and made a triumphant conquest in the face of the greatest privations, disease and difficulty. The shadows that fall upon their tombs as time recedes are like the smoky haze that enveloped the prairies in the early days, saddening the memory and giving to dim distance only a faint and phantom outline, to which the future will often look back and wonder at the great hearts that lie hidden under the peaceful canopy.

These are the names of the old settlers: —

Henry Ashcraft, J. R. Abernathy, R. D. Austin, Ovid Adams, Otho Adams, William Atterbury, James Alfred, George Abbott, Chris. C. Acuff, Jerry Burton, Dr. John Bybee, Reuben Burton, Elijah Burton, John Burton, Benjamin Blubaugh, Lawrence Boggs, Thomas Brashers, Thomas Bell, Benjamin Bradley, James Bell, Isam. Belcher. Elijah Bozarth, Ezekial Billington, Ephraim Brink, Shadrack Burnes, Abraham Bush, Elijah Creed, Samuel Crow, Augustin Creed, James Cox, Jeremiah Crigler, John G. Collison, Samuel Creed, A. B. Combs. Charles Clay, Triposa Clay, Samuel Curtright, John H. Curry, John

Colvin, Richard Cave, Green V. Caldwell, Isaac Coppedge, Simon Duckworth, John Dale, James Dickson, James Dale, Ramey Dye, Phanty Dye, George Dry, William Donaldson, Robert Donaldson, Thomas Davis, Van. Davis, Reese Davis, William Delaney, John Delaney, Fount Leroy Dye, Edward Damrell, Joseph Donaldson, Cornelius Edwards, Urban East, Daniel East, Charles Eales, Enoch Fruit, Ezra Fox, J. C. Fox, Pleasant Ford, Jacob Ford, Sr., Daniel Ford, John Foreman, Joseph Foreman, Hasting Fike, Thomas M. Glendy, Thomas Gundy, Angle Gillespie, Robert George, John Gee Martin B. Gay, Robert Greening, Edward Goodnight, Robert Gwyn, David Gough, Spencer Groggin, F. Gillett, Jonathan Gore, Leonard Green, Clem. Green, James Gilmore, William Goforth, Stephen Glascock, George Glenn, William B. Grant, Bartholomew Groggin, Joseph Holliday, Hackney T. Hightower, John Hoeker, Hugh A. Hickman, John B. Hatton, Amon. Hicks, Salmon Humphrey, Edward M. Holden, John Howe, Ezra Hunt, Paul Hereford, Henry Howard, Esom Hannon, Robert Harris, James Herndon, Dr. Sylvester Hagan, Joseph Hagan, Samuel Harper, Robert Hanna, Asaph E. Hubbard, William Horn, John Ivie, William Jett, Col. Gabriel Jones, James Jackson, Daniel H. Johnson, John Johnson, Jeremiah Jackson, George Kipper, Henry Kinote, Thomas Kelley, William Kipper, Abraham Kirkland, John Kipper, Lewis Kincaid, Samuel Kipper, Dr. Keenan, David Kirby, Marshall Kelley, Thomas Kilgore, John McGee, James McGee, John S. McGee, William McGee, John McKamey, D. E. McKamey, Joseph H. McKamey, E. W. McBride, Charles McGrew, Hiram Manama, Boaz Maxey, John C. Milligan, Travis S. Moore, William McSwain, R. C. Mansfield, James Mappin, Matthew Mappin, Henry Miller, Robert Martin, Payton Maghan, Benjamin Mothershead, Samuel Nesbit, M. Newland, James Noel, Joel Noel, Garnet Noel, Elijah Owens, Mrs. Ownby, John Porter, Jesse Pavey, Maj. James Poage, James Powers, Richard D. Powers, Thomas G. Poage, Minor Perry, Samuel Pool, William N. Penn, Ezekiel Phelps, William H. Proctor, Aniel Rogers, Achilles Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Joseph Rigsby, Archibald Rice, Nathaniel Rice, William Runkle, John Rigsby, George Rouse, Jones Reavis, Nathaniel Riggs, Daniel Rhodes, Edward Shropshire, Harrison Sparks, Harvey Swinney, Robert Swinney, Austin Swinney, Joseph Stephens, David F. Sloan, Joseph J. Sumner, Samuel G. Sutton, William Smith, Joseph Smith, Sr., Alex. W. Smith, Joseph Smith, Jr., Samuel H. Smith, John B. Smith, Robert Simpson, John Simpson, John Shoots, Peter Stice, Joseph Sproul, William P. Stephenson, Stephen Scobee,

Robert Scobee, Cavil Shearer, Davis Scott,¹ Robert Snider, Wilson S. Spotswood, George Smizer, George Saling, Ephraim Smith, Larken Stamper, Milton Smizer, Rumsey Saling, Robert Smithey, Richmond Saling, James Stewart, George Stubblefield, Bostick Talliaferro, Thomas Thompson, Michael Trombo, Alexander Thompson, Hiram Thompson, Jacob Trumbo, Peter B. Thomas, Thomas Threldkeld, William K. Van Arsdell, James Vaughn, Andrew Whittenburg, Daniel Whittenburg, Joseph Weldon, James Weldon, John Willingham, John Wright, William Wilcoxson, Caleb Wood, Thomas Wood, Fielder Wood, Milton Wilkerson, Hiram Williams, S. J. Williams, Huron Williams, David Weatherford, M. C. Warren,² Joseph White, William Wilkerson, John Witt, James Woods, Giles H. Welch, George W. White, Jacob Young, Benjamin Young, John Yates, Vincent Yates.

In addition to the names above given, others will be mentioned in giving the history of the different townships.

¹ Still living, in his 90th year.

² Still living.



CHAPTER II.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneers' Peculiarities — Conveniences and Inconveniences — The Historical Log Cabin — Agricultural Implements — Household Furniture — Pioneer Corn-bread — Hand Mills and Hominy Blocks — Going to Mill — Trading Points — Hunting — Bee Trees — Shooting Matches and Quiltings.

The people in the early history of Monroe county took no care to preserve history — they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this history was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. Nearly all of the settlers were poor; they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free also from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest. Now, this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to these counties, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where civil authority was still feeble and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing that any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Monroe county.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a great deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the West were hospitable

and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of those old landmarks, but few of which now remain : —

“ These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then ‘chinked’ and ‘daubed’ with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

“ The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

“ Upon these poles the clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of, but instead, the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles or skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of a cob-pipe and discussing the probable results of a contemplated deer hunt on Salt river or some one of its small tributaries.”

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with “Charter Oak” cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or, at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes ; also, for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad, either. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt an epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove-

pipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. They exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting: —

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "bitted," that is, the kerf end was sawed off, so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there was no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it, and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added meat, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from 12 to 20, and sometimes as many as 50 would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became a very profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor.

Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as election, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way at getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things, falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sacs and Foxes. A few of them yet remain, and although some of their descendants are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said:—

“ Then, if a house was to be raised, every man ‘ turned out,’ and often the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried in to where the men were at work. If

one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

“We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown, and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor’s shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report.”

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, “having reaped an hundredfold.” Nearly all, however, have passed away. A few of them have gone to the far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the State. “They builded better than they knew.” They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. The great majority of them were poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit, at least, to pass by unheeded. What now are some of the choicest farms in Monroe county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that sixty-five years hence the citizens of the present age of the county’s progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meager means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The truth is, there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagon outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the end of a wagon, and consisted of corn bread, buttermilk, and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet, and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer comparatively an easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the tillers of the soil will now be given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull

plows." The mold-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocratic. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Monroe county, as well as that of the oldest counties of the State.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. "The bull plow" was probably better suited to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulkey plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated; it was well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic millwrights, who employed all their energy and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorite mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances, some of the more adventurous and more ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen stream, and succeed in making the trip. At other times again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travel to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneers in procuring bread for their loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the State, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph line through the county would cause in its progress. Then there was no railroad in the United States, not a mile of track on the continent; while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days were obtained at Hannibal. Mail was carried by horses and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in or strangers passing through.

The first mill was built in the county in 1827, and was known as Benj. Bradley's mill. At first the mill only ground corn, which had to be sifted after it was ground, as there were no bolts in the mill. There was only one run of buhrs, which, as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. They were shipped up the Missouri river. The mill cost about \$50. The mill had no gearing, the buhrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of 25 bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that, for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families, and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries. Bradley's mill was located about two miles north-east of Florida.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters nowadays would only be too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water-courses and wild prairies, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present day.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the West were found in great abundance. The prairies and woods and streams and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came, and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere — “wild men and wild beast thrive together.”

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size, that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony, which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful, and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us that, in 1809, while he was traveling a distance of six miles he saw as many as 73 deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water-courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers on the Salt rivers and their confluents, and, in fact, on all the important streams in the county. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69:—

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks a solitary bee came winging its flight from the eastern valley and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, Vol. 1, says: "The honey bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among Western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which prevailed in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these parties was to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails, and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done the night would be passed in dancing.

All the swains that there abide
With jigs and rural dance resort.

When daylight came the music and dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the fair ladies to their respective homes.

WOLVES.

One of the oldest pioneers tells us that for several years after he came to what is now known as Monroe county the wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes for many years in wolf scalps. His cabin was at the edge of the timber that skirted Elk Fork creek, and at night the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant that to sleep at times was almost impossible.

Often at midnight, all

"At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

At such times the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the day-time, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.



CHAPTER III.

Early Records and Public Buildings — First County Court — Its Proceedings — First Circuit Court — First, Second and Third Grand Juries — First Deed Recorded — Early Marriages — Public Buildings — First Court House and Jail — Second Court House and Jail.

We plead guilty to possessing much of the antiquarian spirit, — “old wine, old books, old friends,” are the best, you know. We love to sit at the feet of the venerable old pioneers of the country, and listen to the story of their early exploits, when the fire of youth beamed in their eyes, and the daring spirit of adventure quickened their pulses. How they fought with savage Indians and prowling beasts to wrest this goodly land from the primeval wilderness as a rich heritage for the children to come after them; how they hewed down the forest, turned “the stubborn glebe,” watched and toiled, lost and triumphed, struggled against poverty and privation to bring the country into subjection to civilization and enlightened progress, — all this has an absorbing interest to us. Much as modern literature delights us, we had rather talk an hour with one of these venerable gray-beards, who are found here and there, as the scattered representatives of a purer and more heroic age, than to revel in the most bewitching poem that ever flashed from the pen of a Byron or a Poe, or dream the time away in threading the mazes of the plot and imagery of the finest romance ever written. Moved by this kind of a spirit, we have been delving among the musty records of the county and circuit courts, where we found many an interesting relic of the past history of the county, some of which we here reproduce.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first county court of Monroe county was held at the house of Green V. Caldwell, on Saturday, February 26, 1831. Andrew Rogers, John Curry and William P. Stephenson had been commissioned justices of the court by Gov. John Miller, and all were present and took their seats. They were commissioned to serve four years, unless sooner removed according to law.

The court, after organizing, appointed Ebenezer W. McBride¹ clerk of the court, who immediately executed a bond in the sum of \$3,000, with Edward M. Holder, David Gentry, Richard Cave and Christopher C. Acuff as sureties. The appointment of McBride was all the business transacted by the court at its first term. During vacation, and on March 25th following, the court having failed to appoint an assessor for the county, E. W. McBride, the clerk, appointed John S. McGee assessor to that office.

The next regular term of the court was held on the 2d day of May, 1831, commencing on Monday. In the meantime, and during the vacation, John Curry and William P. Stephenson, two of the justices who were first commissioned, resigned, and Robert Simpson and Reese Davis were appointed to fill the vacancies. The two latter named, with Arthur Rogers, constituted the court. Robert Simpson was chosen president. The court then appointed William Runkle sheriff, and Samuel H. Smith collector of the county. It then proceeded to divide the county into townships as follows:—

All that portion of the county lying east of a line running north and south across the county, including ten miles in width, composed the lower or eastern township, and was called Jefferson township; the middle township embraced eleven miles in width, and was called Jackson, and all the territory lying west of Jackson township and attached to Monroe county was called Union township, making three original townships.

After laying out and naming the townships, the court designated the places of holding elections and appointing the judges thereof as follows:—

Jefferson township, at the residence of John Witt; judges, Asaph E. Hubbard, Richard Cave and Robert Donaldson.

Jackson township, at the residence of Green V. Caldwell; judges, James Mappin, Joseph Sprowl and John W. Kenney.

Union township, at the residence of Reese Davis; judges, Joseph Stephens, Jacob Whittenburg and George Saling.

¹ McBride was drowned in January, 1867, in the Mississippi river, six miles below Memphis, Tenn. He was at the time of his death *en route* for Greenville, Miss., whither he was going to collect some debts due him at that place. He took the steamer Platte Valley, at St. Louis, and when reaching a point, as stated above, six miles below Memphis, the boat struck the wreck of the old gunboat Jeff. Thompson, and sank. Mr. McBride and one of the employes of the boat—a boy—floated off on an ice-chest. The chest finally sank; the boy swam to a snag near by and was rescued, but Mr. McBride, who was then an old man, was drowned. Mr. McBride had accumulated quite a fortune, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. He traded in horses and mules, which he sold to Southern markets.

Isaac Coppedge was appointed constable for Jackson township, Milton Wilkerson, for Jefferson, and Elliott Burton, for Union.

Asaph E. Hubbard and Robert Donaldson, for Jefferson township, and Jacob Whittenburg and George Saling and Reese Davis and Joseph Stephens, for Union township, were recommended by the court to the Governor as suitable persons for justices of the peace.

Court met again June 4th, 1831, at the residence of Green V. Caldwell (Caldwell having recently died), the judges last mentioned being present. The clerk was ordered to issue ten licenses for merchandise. Stephen Glascock was paid \$4 out of funds arising from the sale of lots in Paris for surveying the town site.

It was ordered that John S. McGee be allowed *one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for twenty-five days' services, rendered in assessing the county*. This would amount to only \$35 for assessing the entire county in 1831. The assessor now (1884) receives about \$1,200 for assessing the personal and real estate.

James R. Abernathy was appointed commissioner of the township school lands.

John S. McGee was appointed county surveyor.

James C. Fox was appointed town commissioner of Paris.

It was ordered that seventy-five cents be levied as a county tax.

Reuben Burton was allowed \$4.50 out of his state and county tax.

The court met again June 21st, 1831, at the same place. Present, Robert Simpson and Reese Davis.

In the proceedings we find the following:—

Ordered by the court, That James C. Fox, commissioner of the town of Paris, the seat of justice for Monroe county, proceed to give notice of the sale of lots in said town of Paris, by having it inserted in two public newspapers printed in this State, sixty days previous to the day of sale, and said commissioner shall proceed to sell said lots, in said town of Paris, on the 12th day of September next, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, one-third payable at each term.

The first license for the sale of wines and spirituous liquors was issued at this term of the court; also the first license for a tavern or public house of entertainment.

The first road overseers were appointed at the August term of the court.

Robert Greening was appointed overseer of road district number 1, of the Palmyra road, which was upon the line of Marion and Monroe counties.

Abram Kirtland was made overseer of district number 2, which

laid between the North fork of Salt river and the township line dividing Jefferson and Jackson townships.

Matthew Mappin was made overseer of district number 3, between the township line dividing Jefferson and Jackson townships, and range line dividing range 9 and 10.

Stephen Scobee was made overseer of road district number 1, of the old London road in Jefferson township, which laid between the Monroe county line east and John A. Ives.

Charles Eales was appointed overseer of district number 2, of the London road, which laid between John A. Ives, and township line dividing Jefferson and Jackson townships.

James S. McGee, Alexander Thompson, Hasten Fike, Grant Noel James Noel and Larken Stamper were appointed road overseers of other districts.

Roads were then ordered to be laid off from the town of Paris to Columbia, Boone county; from Paris to the London road at the west end of John McLamey's lane; from Paris to intersect the Fayette and Franklin road; from Paris to the town of Florida.

Archibald Rice was the first guardian appointed by the court. His ward was Lourey Adams, child of William Adams, deceased. His bond was fixed at \$600.

Quill pens were evidently used in those days, for in looking over the proceedings of the court, November term, 1831, we find this order: —

It is ordered by the court, that the sum of \$5 be allowed to Ebenezer W. McBride, clerk of this court, for paper, ink powder and quills furnished by him for the use of his office, to be paid out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the year 1832, the delinquent State tax amounted to \$13.97 and the delinquent county tax to \$9.89.

Edward M. Holden was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Middle fork of Salt river, near the town of Paris, at the place where the road leading from Paris to Palmyra crosses that stream. The court fixed the charges for ferriage as follows: Single person, 10 cents; horse, mule or jack, 5 cents; horse and gig, 50 cents; horse and dearborn, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents; two horses and wagon, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents; four horses and wagon, 75 cents; neat cattle, 5 cents each; hogs and sheep, 2 cents each.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated by the court to the clearing out of Salt river below the forks.

A bridge was built across the Middle fork of Salt river, opposite Paris, in 1834.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The circuit court for Monroe county convened for the first time June 20, 1831, at the residence of Green V. Caldwell, the same place designated as the place for holding the county court. Hon. Priestly H. McBride¹ was the judge, William Runkle, sheriff; Edward M. Holden, clerk, and Ezra Hunt, circuit attorney.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

Robert Donaldson, foreman; Alexander W. Smith, Eleri Rogers, Robert Hanna, John H. Curry, Samuel Curtright, John S. McGee, Ezekiel Bryan, James L. McGee, William Wilcoxon, John Newson, John L. Grigsby, Otho Adams, John M. Burton, Minor Perry, David A. Sloan, Joseph Sprowl, David Enoch, Joel Noel, Michee Maupin, William P. Stephenson.

All of the above named grand jurors are dead, excepting Samuel Curtright and James L. McGee, both of whom are still residents of Monroe county; the former is eighty-three years of age, and the latter is about eighty. The grand jury having nothing before it, was discharged.

The first business that engaged the attention of the court was a petition from Joseph Sprowl, asking leave to build a water, grist and saw mill, on the west half of the south-west quarter, of section 28, township 54, range 9.

This was followed by another petition from John Saling, asking the privilege of erecting a water, grist and saw mill, on the east half of the south-east quarter of section 5, township 54, range 10.

The first case upon the docket was an appeal case from the justice court, and was entitled, "Joseph Swinney against Simeon Burton." This cause was dismissed for want of an affidavit and the papers remanded to the justice. The attorneys present were Ezra Hunt, Adam B. Chambers, William K. VanArsdall, Benjamin O. Clark, and Austin A. King.

The second term of court was held at the residence of Matthew Walton, near the town of Paris, commencing October 18, 1831.

SECOND GRAND JURY.

John H. Curry, foreman; Benjamin Bradley, Paul Herryford, Peyton N. Mahan, John Woods, Thomas Donaldson, Charles S. Clay,

¹ Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

Ezra Fox, Anderson Willis, Robert Harris, John Kyle, Joseph Smith, Jacob Trumbo, Richard D. Powers, Elijah Burton, Jacob Whittenburg, William Bybee, Archibald Woods.

At this term of the court, Ezra Hunt, circuit attorney, being absent, A. B. Chambers, Esq., was appointed in his place. The following attorneys were then enrolled: Albert G. Harrison, James A. Clark, Sinclair Kirtley, Philip Williams and Samuel Moore. The second civil action was entitled, "Richard J. Curl against Lewis Beaman and David Gentry, attachment and action of debt."

THIRD GRAND JURY.

Thomas Nelson, foreman; Daniel East, William McLean, William Bell, Simeon Burton, Evan Davis, Andrew Baker, James Davis, John Burton, Sr., Samuel Hodge, Samuel H. Smith, Ovid Adams, Jeremiah Jackson, Christopher C. Acuff, Pleasant Ford, William Grant.

The first murder case was the State of Missouri against Burgess Oglesby, John J. Callison et al. This case was tried after one or two delays, in 1835, and the defendants acquitted. Sinclair Kirtley was prosecuting attorney in the case, and Austin A. King defended. The defendant, Oglesby, was charged with killing Robert Donaldson by striking him with a stick of wood, and Callison and others were charged as being his accomplices.

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

This indenture made this second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between Anderson Ivie and Sarah Ivie, his wife, of the one part, and John T. Grigsby of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Anderson Ivie and Sarah Ivie, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars, to them in hand paid in good and lawful money of the United States, by the said John T. Grigsby, before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have this day bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid John T. Grigsby, his heirs and assigns forever, the west half of the south-west quarter of section 15, in township 54, of range eight, west of the fifth principal meridian, in Monroe county, Missouri; also five acres adjoining the aforementioned 80 acres: beginning at the south-east corner of the said 80 acres, and running south with an open line in section 22, 28 poles; thence west so far as will include five acres to a stone, in or near a branch; thence north to intersect with the section line between 15 and 22; thence east to the beginning; the said land to remain to the only proper use and behoof of the said John T. Grigsby, with all the appurtenances thereon or belonging thereto, the said Anderson

Ivie and Sarah Ivie, his wife, for themselves and heirs, forever bind themselves to warrant and defend against all persons claiming of the said John T. Grigsby, his heirs or assigns, the aforementioned tract or parcel of land, together with all the appurtenances thereon or belonging thereto.

In testimony whereof, I, Anderson Ivie and Sarah Ivie, my wife, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this day and date first above mentioned.

ANDERSON IVIE. [SEAL.]

SARAH IVIE. [SEAL.]

EARLY MARRIAGES.

I do hereby certify that James H. Smith and Rosey Ann McKeamy presented themselves before me, a minister of the Gospel, and were fully, legally joined in the bonds of matrimony, on the 12th day of May, 1831.

ALFRED WRIGHT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MONROE. } ss.

This is to certify, by the authority vested in me as a preacher of the Gospel, that on the sixth day of May, 1831, I joined together in the bonds of matrimony, William Sparks and Mary Delaney, daughter of Mary Delaney, as man and wife, both of the county and State aforesaid — parents' consent obtained.

Witness my hand, this third day of July, 1831.

EDWARD TURNER.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MONROE. }

Be it remembered that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1831, personally came William Jones and Sally Sadler before me, and were joined in the bonds of matrimony. Given under my hand this day and year.

JACOB WHITTENBURG, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
MONROE COUNTY. }

I do hereby certify that William Pennick and Patsey Kelly, daughter of Thomas Kelly, were married on the fourth of August, 1831, by me. Given under my hand, this ninth day of October, 1831.

JOSEPH STEVENS, J. P.

I do hereby certify that George Tooley and Elize Toard presented themselves before me, Edward M. Holden, a justice of the peace for the county of Monroe, and were legally joined in the bonds of matrimony on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1831.

EDWARD M. HOLDEN, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MONROE. }

Be it remembered, that on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, personally

appeared Reuben Riggs and Nancy Riggs, and were by me legally joined together in matrimony. Certified the day and year aforesaid.

ARCHIBALD PATTERSON,
Preacher of the Gospel.

To the Honorable Clerk of Monroe County, Mo.:

I, a minister of the Gospel, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and properly authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony, united Mr. Wesley Andrews and Miss Eliza Swinney in the bonds of wedlock. Given under my hand, this 5th day of February, 1832.

RICHARD SHARP.

I, Joseph Stevens, a justice of the peace for Union township, and said county, and authorized by the laws of the State to solemnize the rites of matrimony, did on the 25th day of December, 1831, join together in the holy estate of matrimony, Samuel D. Hodge and Sarah Marney. Given under my hand, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1832.

JOSEPH STEVENS, J. P.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority, of people in every county have very little practical experience in courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses and jurors; yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final arbiter in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution in the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court, is a matter of interest to the average reader.

Not only so, but in many counties the court-house was the first, and usually the only public building in the county. The first court-houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present can never know.

Their uses were general rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night, when the court was in session, and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court-houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open night and day; and the small amount invested in these old hewn logs and rough benches returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do those stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places. The memorable court-house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of purposes, and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the Gospel

was preached, and justice dispensed within its substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers. And, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges. If the old settlers are to be believed, all the old court-houses, when first erected in this Western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than that which enlivens the pulpit of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated in their walls, and if they could but speak, they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion that is now lost forever.

To those old court-houses, ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of the sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparisons the thorny path of duty, and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who have sung the songs of Zion, and many a weary wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby, more strongly than ever, by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning, the old building changed in character, and men went thither, seeking not the justice of God, but the mercy of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children went there to school, and sat at the feet of teachers who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention.

The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visiting attorneys the news from the great, busy world, so far away to the southward and eastward. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formerly gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred.

It was a sort of a forum, whither all classes of people went, for the purpose of loafing and gossiping and telling and hearing some new thing. As a general thing, the first court-house, after having served the purpose of its erection, and served that purpose well, is torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote lot, and thereafter is made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow-stable on some dark alley.

There is little of the romantic or poetic in the make-up of Western society, and the old court-house, after the building of the new one, ceases to be regarded with reverence and awe. In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the prac-

tical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people can not be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic that could be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes they should have been preserved to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the county's history. It is said, in their hurry to grow rich, so few even have a care for the work of their own hands. How many of the first settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot, when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible "Young Americans."

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The order authorizing the building of the first court-house was issued at the November term of the court, 1831. It was to be erected in the public square, and was to be constructed as follows: Fifty feet square and two stories high; foundation to be laid with stone; wall 26 inches thick; brick walls 22 inches thick in the first story and 18 inches in the second story; first story to be 15 feet high and the second, 12; the roof to be hipped with a wood cornice, and a cupola of 10 feet square in the base; the base to be 4 feet high with an offset of 14 inches and 8 feet octagon, with Venetian blinds on each side; the roof of the cupola to be covered with tin; four windows in each of the three fronts of the lower story, to consist of 24 panes of glass, 10 by 12 each, with a large circular door in each side and one window in the first and second story of the back or other side; the windows in the three before-mentioned fronts to be the same in the second story as in the lower, with an additional window over every door; the sills of each window to be of dressed stone; the frames to be boxed, and the sash to be hoist with waiters; the lower floor to be laid with brick as far as the bar; the bar floor to be of wood, elevated 4 feet above the brick; no floor to be in the second story; but joist, framing, etc., to be furnished. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Sylvester Hagan was appointed superintendent of the building.

An order was made at the same term of court for the building of a jail, and \$1,000 appropriated for its construction.

SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

The second court-house — which is the present building — was built in 1867 at an expense of \$45,000. It ranks among the finest and most substantial buildings of the kind in the State. It is constructed of brick, two stories high, and contains nine rooms and two vaults: the circuit and county court-rooms, the jury and witness-rooms, and the county offices. The court-house is located on the public square — near the west side; it is a large, imposing building, and is surmounted by a large and sightly dome, from which may be seen much of the surrounding country. There are but a few court-houses in the State that cost more money or that have been so well and conveniently arranged.



CHAPTER IV.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

County and Township Systems — Government Surveys — Organization of Townships — Physical Features.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper, since we are about to enter upon the history of the townships, to give some explanations of the county and township systems and government surveys, as much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says: —

"The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the wholesale business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the

system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, much local business was transacted by the commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning the system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own towns,' therefore the 'freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also," says Mr. Haines, "impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway, and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a general court

or Legislature, composed of a Governor and a small council, which court, consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

“They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.”

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution in Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England, into New York, Ohio and other Western States.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country began to be opened, and as Eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and formed thick settlements along its western bank, the Territory and State, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began organizing counties on the Mississippi river. As each new county was formed, it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the State were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Monroe county may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities

and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's property map of Jackson county, Missouri: —

“ Previous to the formation of our present government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary War, when these colonies were acknowledged independent States, all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

“ Virginia claimed all the north-western territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various States to form a Union, Virginia ceded the north-west territory to the United States government. This took place in 1784; then all this north-west territory became government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi river and north and west of the States having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky mountains.

“ While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the registrar of lands, when, by paying into the State or Colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made law suits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid the difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:—

“ In an unsurveyed region, a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone, to perpetuate the position, is thus reared. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *principal meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of

wood or stone or mounds of earth. These posts are said to *establish* the line, and are called section and quarter section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *base line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south, parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line, and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are 'townships north;' those on the south are 'townships south.' The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that, township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

"The township and range lines thus divide the country into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri and Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other at 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the State, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The east and west township lines on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal

meridian, which runs throughout the State, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in congressional townships:—

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

“Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80, and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section, the position designated by *a* is known as the north-west quarter; *i* is the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter; *d* would be the south half of the south-east quarter, and would contain 80 acres.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. post.			
Sec. post.	<i>a</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	Sec. post.
	160 acres	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. post.	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>e</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. post.
Sec. post.		<i>d</i>		Sec. post.
	$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. post.			

“Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six-mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the

one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

“By the measurement thus made by the government, the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Independence and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is 40 townships east—240 miles—and 5 townships south—30 miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance.”

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The “township,” as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances is widely distinguished from that of “town,” though many persons persist in confounding the two. “In the United States many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county.” A “town” is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to “country.”

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line to each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been

that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width where it closes on to the next correction line north ; and it is further provided that in all cases where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess of deficiency shall be specially noted, or added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess of deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain 33 feet long, of 50 links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day ; also 11 tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape-measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side ; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line ; but if some distance from the line, the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not wholly recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their old age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years ; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of survey. They can not be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spot, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for a section corner ; mounds of earth are made when there are no stones nor timber. The corners of the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or, if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners."

CHAPTER V.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Physical Features — Old Settlers — William Goodlow — A Sad Incident — Caldwell Opens a Store — Paris — When Laid Out — Names of Commissioners — Florida a Candidate — Paris named by Mrs. J. C. Fox — Donations for County Seat — Sale of Town Lots — Names of Some of the Purchasers — Parties Associated in Laying Out the town — Spotted Fawn — Pioneer Business Men — Old Race Track — Secret Orders — Banks and Bankers — Woolen Mills and Carding Machines — Flouring Mills — Paris Band — Dedicatory Services of the New Christian Church — Public Schools of Paris — Business Directory.

Jackson township is the central municipal division of the county, and contains the county seat. Its area is larger than that of any other township in the county, embracing 122 square miles. About one-fifth of the township is prairie. The land along the water courses is generally hilly and broken, with here and there a narrow strip of bottom land, which is very productive. The southern portion of the township is best for agricultural purposes. The principal streams are Otter creek, the Middle and Elk forks of Salt river and Long branch. These water courses are well distributed, and form an admirable system of drainage. The township, taken as a whole, is a fair, average township, and the farmers are generally prosperous.

OLD SETTLERS.

The early settlers of Jackson township were generally from Kentucky, and, in fact, that grand old State has contributed more to the settlement of this entire region, including the Boone's Lick country, than any other two States combined. Her sons and her daughters have ever been in the front rank of civilization, and wherever they located, lived and died, there may be found, even to this day, among the present generation, many of the traits of character which they possessed.

Of course, it is not expected that we will, or can give, the names of *all* the early settlers of Jackson township, or any other township in the county. This would, at the present time, be simply impossible, as more than a half century has intervened since the pioneers began to make their settlements, and no record of that date has been made

or preserved. We should be glad to record the names of all the men who braved the dangers and difficulties of pioneer times, and present a brief sketch of their lives, together with a few of their prominent characteristics. But time and space would preclude us from entering into details, which would doubtless prove to be of so much interest to the reader, and consequently we must content ourselves with the names of such of the pioneers as we have been enabled to secure.

Of the pioneers of Jackson township we record the following names: James Runkle, Samuel Pool, Jeremiah Foreman, Samuel Curtright, Aaron James, William Jackson, Rumsey Saling, Edmund Maddox, Reuben Burton, Charles Allen, James M. S. Berry, John W. McKinney, William Armstrong, Philip Williams, William Davis, Durrit Wills, George Adams, James Poage, Samuel Sprowl, Thomas D. Reed, Henry Thomas, Hiram McManama, John Forman, William H. Forman, Simon Duckworth, Otho Adams, Ovid Adams, Samuel S. Rowe, James Jackson, Charles Clay, Triposa Clay, Hiram Williams, Johnson Williams, Austin Moore, Travis Moore, William Arnold, Sr., William Arnold, Jr., Harvey Arnold, Talliaferro Bostick, John McKamey, Isaac Burris, Sandford Hoskins, Robert Simpson, Branch Miller, Davis Scott, John Saling, Jake Trumbo, Mike Trumbo, William Runkle, Paul Hereford, James Collins, James Robert, William Saling, James Saling, Daniel Saling, James Woods, John Woods, Archibald Rice, James Vaughn, Samuel Murray, John S. McGee, William McGee and John McGee.

In giving the history of Paris, we will mention the names of the old settlers, including a number of the early business men of the town.

Sandford Hoskins operated a distillery about the year 1837, nearly one mile east of Paris. An early school was taught by Rev. John Wright, a Presbyterian minister, just south of town.

William Armstrong erected the first mill that was put up in the township. Although it was small and unpretentious, it did the grinding for a number of years for a large section of country. This mill ground both corn and wheat, and stood on the bank of the Middle fork of Salt river, about one mile east of Paris, and was a grist and saw mill. It was built in 1833. John Sears operated the first pottery, about five miles north of Paris, about the year 1838.

William Goodlow was recognized as one of the best fiddlers in the country, and when spending an evening with his friends, he possessed the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, often accompanying his instrument with an unique and improvised song, which was replete with wise and startling hits and felicitous

innuendoes, touching the vulnerability of some one or more of his entranced and rustic auditors. Goodlow was especially happy when playing for a dance. Upon such occasions the scintillations of his wit were resplendently luminous, and even the instrument itself seemed to be inspired with new life, and gave back its most thrilling notes to the amorous touch of its rustic owner. Never did *Troubadour* sweep the strings of his harp with half as much pride and self-assurance as did Goodlow when he sounded the notes of his violin at a country dance. He played many pieces to the delight of the dancers, but none permeated their very souls like that old familiar tune called, in yeoman parlance, "Chicken Pie." So irresistibly happyfying in its effects was it that even old age forgot its wonted infirmities, and was often found threading the mazes of the dance. The words of this memorable song were very suggestive, the first two lines of which ran as follows:—

Chicken pie and pepper, oh!
Are good for the ladies, oh!

While "Chicken Pie" was universally liked as a favorite dish and as a favorite dance song, there was another melody that always enlivened the dancers, as they listened to its inspiring measures. This was "Buffalo Gals," and seemed to be played especially on moonlight nights, when the weather would permit of a dance under the bewitching beams of a silver moon.

In these dances the women would often take part in the jigs, and although they did not make as much noise as the men, they successfully vied with them in the intricacies and evolutions of the dance.

A SAD INCIDENT.

John McGee, whose name appears last in the list of old settlers above mentioned, together with his daughter, met with a painful and tragic death soon after he settled in the township. The incident was related to the writer hereof by one of the party who accompanied Mr. McGee to the county, and who was near by at the time of the unfortunate occurrence.

John McGee and family emigrated from Kentucky, Mercer county, to Howard county, Missouri, in 1822. McGee remained in Howard long enough to make two crops, and in the spring of 1824 came to Monroe county—to Jackson township—and built a cabin, to which he moved his family. He had brought from Howard county nearly all of his household goods, and while returning with the last wagon load, he and his grown daughter Mollie had reached a point on the

prairie on the head of Brush creek, and near the present farm of David McKamey, when they observed that the tall, dry prairie was on fire and burning rapidly towards them. They were driving some hogs at the time, and seeing a small ravine at the right of the road they drove the hogs down into it and laid down themselves in the ravine, thinking that they would in a manner be safe from the devouring flames. Mr. McGee took his coat off and covered his daughter with it, so as to shield her as much as possible. But a few moments passed before the fire, which was blown by a strong wind, was upon them. It soon passed over them, but burned them so severely that they died in about eight days thereafter. It was noticed that their hair and clothes were burned to such an extent that but little of either was left when they arrived at the house, which was about a mile away. They walked home after the occurrence and did not suffer much until about the third day. There was no physician nearer than forty miles, and none was sent for. The neighbors, who were very kind, but few in number, did all they could for the sufferers. They applied everything they could think of to alleviate the pain, which was intense after the third day, until they died. Poultices made of slippery-elm bark and flax seed were then the pioneer remedies, and were freely used.

Mr. Ephraim Smith, who is now 72 years of age, and still a resident of Monroe county, came with Mr. McGee to the county, and was driving Mr. McGee's cattle upon the day of the fire. He had just passed along the same road, and was at McGee's cabin when the latter and his daughter came up. Mr Smith says that the prairie caught on fire just before sundown. Some emigrant wagons had camped in the edge of the prairie the night before, and leaving their camp-fire still burning in the morning, and a strong wind springing up late in the afternoon of that day, the fire was blown into the grass, which being very dry and inflammable, the prairie was soon a vast blazing sheet.

CALDWELL OPENS A STORE.

Green V. Caldwell came from New London, Ralls county, Missouri, in 1831, and located on the main highway, leading from Maple Grove in Monroe county, to New London in Ralls. Monroe county had not at that time been organized. Caldwell opened a small store and sold goods from 1831 until his death, which occurred about the latter part of the same year. His store was about two and a half miles southeast of the present town of Paris — where the poor farm is now located. He knew that a new county would soon be erected out of

the present territory of Monroe county, and located where he did, believing that the county seat would ultimately be established at his place of business.

According to information furnished by James R. Abernathy, Esq., Caldwell opened the first store in the county. Middle Grove also claims the honor of having the first, but from the best and most reliable of living witnesses, it is generally conceded that Maj. William N. Penn sold the first goods at Stice's mill, near Florida, in 1831.

PARIS.

Paris, the county seat of Monroe county, was laid out in the summer of 1831, the location having been selected by Hancock S. Jackson, of Randolph county; Stephen Glascock, of Ralls county, and Joseph Holliday, of Pike county. The act creating and organizing the county named the above parties as commissioners to select the county seat.

The town of Florida, which was laid out in 1831, was also a candidate for the prospective honor of being selected as the seat of justice. Although not centrally located, it was at that time the most convenient trading point for the early settlers, who had generally taken claims in the eastern portion of the county. Besides, Florida was located on Salt river, which was thought to be a navigable stream for small boats, or rather that it could be made navigable by a small outlay of money. A river port possessed superior advantages over what was termed an inland town. Steamboats were the very life of the town and lessened the expense of transportation for both passengers and freight. They contributed in the same measure to the growth and prosperity of the country or town as the railroads do to-day. The commissioners, however, doubtless having an eye single to the convenience of the entire population of Monroe county, after every portion of it should become settled, and not having any faith in the practical navigation of Salt river, very wisely selected the site of Paris as the location for the county seat.

After they had performed their work and made the selection, they went to the home of J. C. Fox, then near Middle Grove, and perhaps as some consideration for the kind hospitality extended to them, Mrs. Fox was permitted the honor of naming the new town, which she called Paris, after Paris, Kentucky, her old home.

DONATIONS FOR COUNTY SEAT.

The following record, which was made at the first term of the circuit court in June, 1831, shows the names of the parties donating land to

the county for the town-site of Paris, and the number of acres donated by each :—

The commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of this State entitled, "An Act to Organize the County of Monroe," approved January 6, 1831, produced in court a deed from Hightower T. Hackney and Elizabeth, his wife, for ten acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the north half of a tract of land known as the east half of the north-east quarter of section 10, in township 54, range 10, and bounded west by a line running parallel to the section line, between sections 10 and 11, in said township; also one other tract of land contiguous to the aforesaid described ten acres, and also being a part of the aforesaid described half quarter section, to wit: fifteen acres to be laid off in the north end of the south half of a tract known as the east half of the north-east quarter of section 10, of township 54, of range 10; also to be bounded south by a line running parallel to the south boundary line of section 10, in the aforesaid township; also a deed from James R. Abernathy and Rosana, his wife, for a tract of nine acres of land, being a part of the east half of the north-west quarter of section 11, township 54, range 10, to be run out contiguous to the land conveyed by James C. Fox and Ann, his wife, to the county of Monroe, and adjoining said lands on the east, to be run out by an east boundary line, parallel with the sectional line, and to be 90 poles in length upon the lines running north and south, and to be 16 poles wide upon the lines running east and west; also a deed from James C. Fox and Ann, his wife, for a tract of 45 acres of land, to be laid off in the north end of the west half of the north-west quarter of section 11, township 54, range 10, west, by a line running parallel to the southerly boundary line of said section 11, which said deeds were severally made to the aforesaid commissioners, for the use of the said county of Monroe, and were duly acknowledged by the makers thereof, as appears by the certificates indorsed thereon.

The above deeds of conveyance were considered sufficient by the court to pass the title to the town site, and were approved accordingly. The whole number of acres donated was 79.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

The first sale of lots took place September 12, 13 and 14, 1831. During the three days 128 lots were sold, the sum realized being \$4,847.05. November 4, 1833, a second sale of 24 lots, which had not been paid for, and which had been forfeited, took place. These forfeited lots brought \$254.81 $\frac{1}{3}$. It appears that Marshall Kelley purchased the two first lots that were sold; the two purchased by him were lots 6 and 7, in block 12, for which he paid \$301. These lots are now occupied by the Glenn House, and are assessed at \$6,500.

We will give the names of a number of the parties who purchased lots, as they included many of the pioneers of Monroe county :—

Edward M. Holden, Alexander Robertson, George W. White, William Blakey, Thomas Barbee, P. K. W. Estle, Alexander Thompson, William D. Wise, Archibald Patterson, William Morrison, Abel M. Conner, Absalom Hurt, Robert Shaw, John Doss, Robert Hutchinson, Jeff. E. Powers, Thomas Tyre, George Saling, Jordan Sizemore, Thomas Hayes, Pleasant Ford, Alexander Colvin, John Burton, Samuel Rovery, Martin B. Gray, William W. Compton, Spencer Grogin, Francis Ratcliff, Bluford Davis, William Armstrong, Edward Camplin, Austin A. King, E. W. McBride, James Barnes, Austin Swinney, James H. Smith, Joel H. Gentry, Thomas Thompson, William Runkle, David Gentry, Moses Barter, William K. Van Arsdale, James R. Abernathy, Simeon Burton, J. D. Caldwell, Eli Bozarth, Peter Kerney, George Harrison, Wesley Hill, J. H. Curry, C. C. Acuff, J. C. Fox, Edward Turner, James Mappin, Silas King, John B. Hatten.

PARTIES ASSISTING IN LAYING OUT THE TOWN.

John S. McGee surveyed the town site. The following persons who assisted in and about the laying out of Paris, received for their services the sums set opposite their names :—

Aka Adams, \$7.50 ; John S. McGee, \$35 ; Solomon Humphrey, \$3.75 ; Joseph Holliday, \$10 ; James R. Abernathy (clerk of sale of lots), \$8 ; James C. Fox, \$79.87½ and \$11.25 ; Ebenezer W. McBride, \$6.26 ; Marshall Kelley, \$19.08.

SPOTTED FAWN.

When the court-house square was being surveyed, the parties engaged in the work caught a wild spotted fawn. It was taken by James R. Abernathy to his home and raised until it grew to be a large deer. The court-house square was covered with hazel brush and a heavy growth of large white oak trees. The hazel brush and oak trees have long since been supplanted by ornamental shade trees, and a beautiful and stately edifice.

PIONEER BUSINESS MEN.

The first houses in the town were erected by J. C. Fox and Hightower T. Hackney. The former commenced building a log house one year before the county seat was located. It still stands in the rear of the residence built by J. C. Fox. Hackney had put up a small cabin

some time before the county was organized, near the spot where the Old School Baptist Church stands. The first store house was built by J. C. Fox, on the corner of Main and Caldwell streets, and was occupied immediately by Fox & Caldwell with a small stock of goods. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, a man by the name of Conner opened a store in one room of the house which at that time stood where J. H. Hugley's residence is now located, on the east and north side of the river. He soon afterwards moved his goods into a building which was located about where Frank Margruter now lives, north of the square. The next store-house was built and opened by Maj. William Blakey, upon the site afterwards occupied by the Virginia house.

John G. Caldwell and Thomas S. Miller, as Caldwell & Miller, Jeff. Wilcoxen, J. B. Howard & Co., Perry Gentry, James McMurtry and John Forsythe, as McMurtry & Forsythe, John E. Shropshire, Richmond Saling, Robert Caldwell, George Glenn and others were among the earliest business men.

The first hotel was kept by Marshall Kelley, in a log building, where the Glenn House now stands. J. Lair, Alfred Wilson, John Davis, Henry Davis, Newton Wilson and William Turner were early blacksmiths. William Willis was one of the first shoemakers. Talliaferro Bostick and Jonathan Gore were saddlers; William Armstrong and William Stephens were tailors.

Among the more prominent and influential citizens of the town were the witty and eloquent Charles W. Flannagan, the self-made and earnest Ben Davis, the shrewd and positive William K. Van Arsdale, the good and exemplary Anderson Woods and Alfred Wilson, the industrious and never-fagging James M. Bean and a host of others whose names have been forgotten. Near the town lived Dr. G. M. Bower, a member of Congress from this district in 1844. These men have all passed from the stage of action, some of them resting in the old cemetery north of the railroad, where —

“The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,”

while others found honorable sepulture in newer and more distant homes.

OLD RACE TRACK.

In the early history of Paris, a few of the old settlers, to amuse themselves, opened a race track about a mile and a quarter south-west of the town, near Thomas and Christopher Burke's farm. Here met the sporting men and lovers of the turf for several years, drawn thither

at stated times, to witness the speed of some strange or favorite horse. Among those famous coursers, whose popularity has come down to this day, were "Tom" and "Charlemagne," the former the property of Reuben Frigate, and the latter the property of the Bufords. The Bufords came from Kentucky, and were related to the Buford family of that State—many of whom have since been noted for their fondness for fine-blooded racers. To these races, people would come from a wide section of country, and would wager money, whisky, stock, or anything that they had, upon their favorite horse. Here could always be purchased the apple-cider and gingerbread of the olden time—a repast that the boys of that day can never forget. Here, too, were held the old-fashioned field musters, which were so common in the early settlement of this country. Associated with these musters is the memory of Gen. R. D. Austin and Col. William M. Sharp, who were the general officers. The race track and the muster are now things of the past, so far as they pertain to Old Monroe.

A fire occurred in Paris on the last day of December, 1873.

SECRET ORDERS.

Paris Lodge, No. 29, I.O.O.F.—Was organized March 2, 1848, the charter members being William Taylor, A. J. Caplinger, P. A. Heitz, Marion Brown and Joseph Lefever. The above named members withdrew from the Hannibal lodge and organized the Paris lodge. The present officers are A. D. F. Armstrong, N. G.; E. M. Alexander, V. G.; William Rawlings, secretary; J. T. Moss, P. S.; M. W. Speed, treasurer. The lodge contains about 80 members; it owns the building where the lodge meets, is out of debt, and is in a flourishing condition.

The *Triple Link*, of May 15, 1884, in speaking of the above lodge, says:—

While in the hall of No. 29, at Paris, on the 26th, we looked into their records and investigated to some extent the history of the lodge. Their charter was issued under the administration of I. M. Veitch, then Grand Master of Missouri, now a Past Grand Sire, and is dated March 21, 1848. The charter members were from Hannibal, having taken cards from Mystic Lodge, No. 17, for the purpose of instituting No. 29. Of these, we understand, but two are living, viz., A. J. Caplinger, of Paris, and Judge James Carr, of St. Louis, both of whom still retain membership in No. 29.

The Bible in the lodge was purchased by the contributions of 36 ladies of the place, whose names appear on the inside of the cover, the record bearing date March 15, 1849. How many of these good

women are now living we were unable to ascertain, but it is safe to say that the majority have crossed the boundless river. Many of their posterity, however, hold membership in the lodge, the principles and teachings of which are in accord with the sacred book lying before them at every meeting, and which was presented by the mothers for the guidance of their sons.

Paris Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W.—Was chartered May 25, 1879, with the following charter members: Martin Bodine, George C. Brown, George Seibert, M. W. Speed, F. O. Collins, R. M. Burgess, H. P. Vaughn, John E. Horn, George W. Crow, T. G. Harley, B. F. Blanton, John Bower and C. Alexander. Its present officers are M. W. Speed, M. W.; D. O. Bean, P. M. W.; B. C. Smith, O.; B. F. Blanton, G.; S. S. Bassett, R.; W. H. Stream, F.; George Seibert, S.; John S. Pool, R.

Paris Union Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M.—Was chartered March 1, 1835, with Stephen Barton as W. M.; W. K. Van Arsdale, S. W., and John Heard, J. W. The officers for 1884 are: Theo. Bruce, W. M.; E. T. Wetmore, S. W.; Henry P. Long, J. W.; William F. Buckner, T.; Joel M. Moss, Sec'y; J. T. Hickey, S. D.; J. M. Worrell, J. D.; Richard Gentry, tyler. The finance committee consists of D. H. Moss, G. B. Caldwell and J. S. McGee. The hall committee are S. S. Bassett, T. T. Rodes, H. P. Long. The regular times of meeting are the first and second Saturdays in each month.

Monroe Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M.—The charter of this order was issued October 10, 1867, to replace the charter lost about 1861. At this time Abner E. Gore was made M. E. H. P.; W. F. Buckner, E. K.; Drury Ragsdale, E. S. The officers for 1884 are George B. Caldwell, M. E. H. P.; Richard Thomas, E. K.; James D. Evans, E. S.; William F. Buckner, Treas.; Joe M. Moss, Sec'y; Henry P. Long, C. of H.; E. T. Wetmore, P. S.; Sam. S. Bassett, R. A. C.; William G. Smizer, M. 3d V.; Thomas Chowning, M. 2d V.; James S. McGee, M. 1st V.; James L. Fisher, Sent. The first Monday in each month is their time of meeting.

Parsifal Commandery, No. 44, K. T.—Was chartered May 6, 1884. The charter members were A. Wood Terrill, George C. Brown, Jas. S. McGee, Theo. Brace, Geo. B. Caldwell, T. T. Rodes, S. S. Bassett, Jos. M. Moss, L. D. Finch, J. W. Wayland, A. Noland, J. L. Fisher. The officers for 1884 are Sirs A. Wood Terrill, E. C.; Geo. C. Brown, G.; Jas. S. McGee, C. G.; Theo. Brace, P.; Geo. B. Caldwell, S. W.; T. T. Rodes, J. W.; S. S. Bassett, T.;

Jos. M. Moss, R. ; L. D. Finch, S. B. ; A. M. Burgess, S. B. ; Henry P. Long, W. ; Jas. L. Fisher, C. of G. ; Jno. C. Peirsol, 1st G. ; E. T. Wetmore, 2d G. ; Jno. R. Crosswhite, 3d G.

Father Matthew Lodge, No. 358, I. O. G. T. — Was organized on the 26th day of October, 1871, with the following as charter members : — Theo. Brace, Mrs. A. E. Fowkes, T. B. Lunsford, W. J. Powell, Miss V. C. McCann, H. C. Kenyon, Mrs. Bell Mounce, W. H. Dawson, Miss Nettie Burnett, Miss Sallie Dawson, D. Myers, Miss Lucy Burnett, Mrs. R. L. Höcker, B. B. Broughton, Miss Mary J. Runkle, Miss Ella Matchett, Dr. A. E. Gore, John E. Horn, George W. Monson, Geo. W. Cunningham, Jas. C. Bean, R. S. Wilburn, John Matchett, H. W. Shortridge, J. C. Fox, W. W. Moffat, John W. Mounce, A. J. Caplinger, Thos. B. Veal, Miss Sallie Caplinger. The officers for the quarter ending July 31, 1884, were T. B. Broughton, W. C. T. ; Miss Eva Dawson, W. V. T. ; Miss Bessie Manuel, W. R. S. ; B. B. Broughton, W. F. S. ; Mrs. A. W. Broughton, W. T. ; John G. Harley, W. C. ; D. C. Greenman, W. M. ; Mrs. Eliza Dauson, W. I. G. ; Chas. Grow, W. C. G. ; Wm. H. Dauson, L. D. W. C. T.

Paris Lodge, No. 1994, Knights of Honor. — Was organized on the 12th day of January, 1880, by J. W. Halsted, with the following charter members : — James A. Robinson, Thos. J. Marsh, Thos. B. Broughton, P. J. Clapp, J. W. Mountjoy, F. A. Asmuth, R. H. West, T. L. Fox, B. G. Dysart, Jas. Wilson, Jas. L. Fisher, R. B. Worrell, E. S. Reynolds, W. B. Craig, N. Ashcraft, C. F. Vaughn, A. W. Riggs, W. R. Vaughn, T. P. Bashaw, A. J. Austin, T. T. Ruby, N. G. Gosney, J. D. Bounds, F. V. Ragsdale, Theo. Brace, F. P. Vaughn, T. M. Dawson, Wm. L. Combs, C. M. Schrader. The officers for the term ending the 31st of December, 1884, are Thos. W. McCrary, dictator ; W. T. Grear, vice dictator ; B. F. Blanton, assistant dictator ; T. B. Broughton, reporter ; R. H. West, financial reporter ; T. S. Shaw, treasurer ; Geo. C. Brown, chaplain ; W. R. Basket, guide, J. L. Fisher, guardian ; J. G. Harley, sentinel ; N. Ashcraft, E. S. Reynolds, T. B. Broughton, trustees ; B. G. Dysart, medical examiner ; T. B. Broughton, lodge deputy grand dictator.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

A branch of the Farmers' Bank of Missouri was established at Paris, in July, 1858, with Thomas Crutcher, president, and O. P. Gentry, cashier. It continued to do business until 1863, when W. F. Buckner, who was cashier at that time, proceeded to wind up the busi-

ness; his last statement of the affairs of the bank, was made in 1865.

The next banking enterprise was that of the Monroe Savings Association, which commenced business October 1, 1865. David H. Moss was president and John S. Conyers, cashier. The capital stock was \$20,000. It ran until May 1, 1871, when it was succeeded by the First National Bank of Paris, with a capital of \$100,000, paid in. David H. Moss is president, John S. Conyers, cashier, and W. F. Buckner, assistant cashier. The statement of the First National Bank of Paris is as follows: —

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Discounts	\$181,352 04	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds	125,000 00	Circulation	90,000 00
County and township bonds. .	46,600 00	Deposits	284,451 48
Nat. Park Bank, New York. .	31,973 59	Surplus	31,000 00
Third Nat. Bank, St. Louis. .	35,049 38	Undivided profits . . .	16,169 86
Continental Bank, St. Louis. .	10,045 46		
M'rch'nts' Nat. Bank, Chicago .	3,948 41		\$521,631 64
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,000 00		
Expense	1,296 30		
Taxes	409 50		
Treasurer U. S.	4,531 37		
Real Estate	6,000 00		
Premiums	4,275 00		
Cash	70,150 59		
	<hr/>		
	\$521,631 64		

WOOLEN MILLS AND CARDING MACHINES.

The first carding machine that was operated in the county was put up by Green V. Caldwell, about where the poor farm is located, in 1830. Caldwell opened a store at the same place as early as 1831. After the county became settled, carding machines were run at Florida and other places in the same vicinity, and several were located at Paris at different intervals. Among these was that of Charles Dawson, who established a custom roll carding machine prior to 1866, which he continued to operate until about the year 1868.

In 1866 Broughton Bros. (Benj. B and Thomas B.) erected at Paris what is known as a one set mill, which runs 200 spindles and two sets of custom cards. This mill manufactures about 15,000 yards of pure woollen goods every season, which is sold to the local trade — purchasers coming also from the adjoining counties. These gentlemen employ upon an average 13 hands, and work up about 20,000 pounds of wool, for which they pay from 15 to 50 cents per pound. Their pay-roll sometimes shows an expenditure of nearly \$1,800 during the season. They now have on hand \$4,000 worth of goods and about 5,000 pounds of wool. The mill is a three-story brick; the cost of building and machinery to the present time was \$20,000. J. S.

Conyers was a partner in the mill from 1866 to 1871, and H. C. Kenyon from 1871 to 1881.

FLOURING MILLS.

Among the early millers of Paris were Robb, Wallace and Crutcher, John, George and Frank Crow, and others whose names we could not get. The successors of the Crow Bros. were Grimes and Withers (G. P. Grimes and G. R. Withers), who rebuilt the mill in 1881 and in 1882. It is a fine brick building; is run by roller process, has a buhr for making cornmeal, and has the capacity to grind 125 barrels of flour per day. The mill has five sets of double and one set of single rollers, one 4-reel scalping chest, one 6-reel flouring chest, two single flouring reels, two centripetal reels, two case purifiers — double machines; one Throop separator, one Throop brush machine and one smut machine. The mill is run by a Greenleaf 125-horse power engine. The flour is of an excellent quality and is sold to both home and foreign markets.

PARIS BAND.

This band was organized early in 1884, its members being F. H. Crane, Chas. Blanton, Ed. McGee, Sec.; J. S. West, Carson McGee, Treas.; Richard Gamble, Will Bassett, Tom Ransdale, Pres.; Joe Caplinger, Phil Hale.

[From Paris Mercury, July, 1884.]

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Sunday, July 20, 1884, in the forenoon, a large congregation gathered in the new Christian church, in this city, to witness and take part in dedicating that handsome edifice to the "worship of God and the good of humanity." People from far and near had gathered there, some from distant cities, to celebrate this happy event in the history of the congregation that has so long and faithfully labored here. After the vast audience had been seated, the choir opened the services by singing the song, "Welcome." Elder J. W. Mountjoy then read passages from the Scriptures suitable to the occasion, and offered an appropriate prayer. After the choir had sung an anthem, Elder Alex. Proctor preached an able and interesting sermon upon the birth, growth and mission of the Christian Church. We could not do this grand discourse justice by giving merely a synopsis of it, and, as we can not give it entire, we will state that it did the orator honor and delighted his audience, showing that his mind sparkles and his soul burns with the grand ideas and purposes that characterized the lives of the great reformers in the past. He is earnest and eloquent in delivery, gentle and child-like in manner, and may be justly termed one of the advance thinkers of the age. He is broad and liberal in his views, it being

impossible for a little or selfish thought to ever find lodgment in a heart and mind like his. Gathered around the altar, listening to his discourse, were several who took part in the first meeting that ever assembled here in the name of the Christian Church — about fifty-one years ago. To these old patriarchs, who had watched the development of the congregation from a mere handful to its present large membership, that day witnessed the consummation of the crowning earthly epoch in the history of the church in this city. A number of the principal promoters of the organization of the church, and who cared for and earnestly worked for its success, have fallen asleep and rest from their labors. To these Mr. Proctor paid a touching and beautiful tribute, entwining a crown of roses upon the brow of each no less fresh and beautiful than the lovely flowers that decorated the pulpit and dais on this occasion.

After the communion services, the audience dispersed to meet again at three o'clock.

The services in the afternoon consisted of songs by the choir and short speeches of congratulation by the ministers present. After a few appropriate remarks by the pastor, Elder H. B. Davis, thanking the building committee — Daniel Eubank, S. P. Birkit and S. S. Bassett — for the noble manner in which they had discharged the duties assigned them, Judge D. H. Moss, one of the principal factors in the church enterprise, in behalf of the building committee, offered the following as a report of the committee: —

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Total amount paid into the hands of the building committee derived from subscriptions, sale of seminary lots and old building . . . \$10,553 35	Jos. Dirigo, stone work . . . \$1,553 35
	Geo. W. Seibert, brick . . . 2,451 95
	J. W. Austin, carpenter work . . . 1,350 00
	Lumber 1,701 20
	David H. Moss, Jr., painting . . . 310 00
	Freight bills 63 40
	Stained glass 500 00
	Carpets 240 00
	Chandeliers 139 00
	Seats 750 00
	Pulpit furniture 100 00
	Plastering 874 00
	Stone steps 150 00
	Frescoing 250 00
	Fence 500 00
	Total value church property, \$10,932 90

Judge Moss explained that the frescoing, fencing and steps were yet to be paid for, and that there is a balance on hand of \$490 for that purpose. Of the entire subscription made to the building fund, but \$29 was unavailable, and that was caused by death and inability. The building and furniture is paid for in full.

Following the reading of the report, Elders Surber and H. F. Davis, of Monroe City; Jacob Hugley, evangelist; Rev. J. T. Williams, pastor of the Baptist Church of this city; John Burns, of St. Louis; Elder Proctor, of Independence, and that grand old soldier of the Cross, Elder J. C. Davis, of Woodlawn, all made short and spirited

speeches, congratulating the church and the community upon the erection of so beautiful a temple in their midst.

At night, Elder Proctor preached a sermon upon the "Glorification of Christ." It was conceived by a master mind, and delivered in an earnest and captivating manner. After the conclusion of the services, Elder Proctor left for his home in Independence, his departure being keenly regretted by all.

We can not close this article without speaking a word of praise for the most thrilling and lovely music rendered by the choir, which is led by Mr. Philip Hales.

THE BUILDING

is a handsome brick structure 96 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 47 feet to top of roof. The windows are arched with stone, the walls ornamented with pilasters, each one crowned with a stone cap or entablature. The tower, built in the north-west corner of the church—the house facing the west—is 90 feet high, mounted with an iron cross. The auditorium room is 44x57 feet, with an arched ceiling 26 feet high in center. The floor inclines 29 inches from front to rear. The ceiling is of corrugated wood, painted in panel and is very neat and handsome. The seats are of ash, the ends being of walnut. The windows are of stained glass, the designs upon which are very pretty. The carpet is red and harmonizes with the other furniture of the room. The pulpit is on a dais in the east end of the church, and is a neat little affair of oiled walnut. One large and two small walnut chairs, upholstered with velvet, complete the pulpit furniture. In front is a class-room, 18x34 feet, separated from the auditorium by heavy ascending doors, and when occasion requires both rooms can be thrown into one. One of the rear rooms serves as a study room and connects with the baptistry, which is situated on the left of the pulpit. The chandeliers are beautiful and give an abundant light. The carpenter work by J. W. Austin, and the painting by David H. Moss, Jr., are both good jobs of work, while the foundation and brick work are excellent. The building throughout is a fine job of work.

The acoustic properties are perfect, the speaker being heard with ease in any part of the house.

The church is entered through the tower, which serves as a vestibule. Seating capacity of the house is about 600.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

The public schools of Paris were organized, as stated below, in 1867. The enrollment of white children numbered at that time 268; colored, 137; number enrolled white children in 1884, 323; number colored children, 168. Under the management of the different principals and teachers the schools, both white and colored, have done well. The object of the teachers has been, not only to raise the schools to a higher grade, but to so conduct them that their utility

would be recognized and acknowledged by all. How well they have succeeded is seen in the interest manifested upon the part of the citizens of Paris at each commencement; in fact, everybody is now a friend of the public schools.

The following in reference to the public schools of the town, furnished by T. B. Robinson, Esq., embraces many interesting facts and figures:—

The school district of Paris was organized under special law for the organization of towns and villages on the 12th day of August, 1867, with the following board of directors: William J. Howell, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William T. Nesbit, treasurer; D. O. Bean, A. B. Long, Ephraim Ashcraft.

Teachers, session 1867-68: Principal, R. A. Bodine; salary, \$800; assistants, Mrs. R. A. Weedon, \$50 per month; Miss Nannie Bennett, \$40 per month; Miss M. L. Brown, \$50 per month. Colored school, Miss Hawkins, \$30 per month, and Miss Martha Anderson, \$40 per month.

The white school was taught in the male academy building and the colored school in the Colored Baptist Church. The tax levy for 1868 was three-fourths of one per cent for school purposes. The term was 40 weeks.

In 1868-69 the board was the same as above.

The white school was taught in the Female Seminary property for 40 weeks, and the colored school at the colored church 28 weeks. One-half of one per cent tax was levied for 1868.

For 1869-70 the board of directors were J. J. Armstrong, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; D. O. Bean, treasurer; Cicero Alexander, E. Ashcraft and W. J. Howell.

A term of school of eight months was taught in the new Baptist Church.

On the 1st day of March, 1870, the board bought of E. M. Poage the ground situated on Main street, the site of the present school building, for the sum of \$1,300, and afterwards having adopted plans and specifications drawn up by R. E. Hageman for a school house, advertised for bids for the building of the same. These bids were some of them satisfactory to the board, and on the 18th day of June, 1870, a contract was made by the board with Messrs. Eggleston & Willard, of Macon City, Missouri, for the erection of a two story seven roomed brick school house for \$10,277, the same to be completed by the 1st of September, 1870, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by them and adopted by the board.

The board appointed Mr. John Nesbit as superintendent of the work under said contract.

To pay said building bonds were issued and sold by the board, bearing 10 per cent interest, and running from three to nine years after date to the amount of \$11,000, and a tax was levied to pay for ground interest on bonds and to run the schools of 1½ per cent for the year 1870. The school building was completed about the first of January, 1871, and was furnished with the best iron double desks and seats sufficient to accommodate 200 pupils, the capacity of the entire building when furnished being 400 pupils.

In 1870-71, the board was the same as before.

The school opened January 8, 1871, and continued for a term of 6 months. The school was first graded this session, and a course of seven grades, embracing a year in each grade, adopted for the grammar school and a course of four years in the high school, embracing the elements of the natural sciences, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, general history, English literature, mental and moral philosophy and political economy.

In 1871-72 the board consisted of A. M. Alexander, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; D. O. Bean, treasurer; E. Ashcraft, R. N. Bodine and W. J. Howell. The teachers were: F. B. Wilson, principal; J. A. Scott, assistant; Misses Jennie Marr, L. Lewis, Nannie Pool, Kate Bodine. Colored School — Miss E. J. Campbell, E. Burnett, Assistant; H. C. Terrill.

The school term lasted eight months. The tax levy for 1872 was 1 per cent.

In 1872-73 the board was A. M. Alexander, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William Bowman, treasurer; R. N. Bodine, W. J. Howell, E. Ashcraft. The teachers were: Principals, W. D. Collins and M. B. Almond; Assistants, Miss Mattie McNutt, Mrs. M. E. Lasley, Mrs. Sallie Shearman, Misses Nannie Burnett and Kate Bodine. The colored school was taught by H. C. Terrill, assisted by Mrs. Mary Vivion.

The term of school was for nine months.

During 1873-74, the board had for president, A. M. Alexander; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William Bowman, treasurer; R. N. Bodine, E. Ashcraft, P. T. Boon. The teachers were: Principal, B. S. Newland; Assistant, D. C. Gore; Mattie McNutt, E. M. Carter, Kate Bodine. Of the colored school, H. C. Terrill was teacher; Assistant, Mrs. Mary Vivion.

The regular term of the school was fixed at 36 weeks for both schools.

The tax levy for 1874, was nine-tenths of one per cent.

In 1874-75 the board of directors were A. M. Alexander, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; Wm. Bowman, treasurer; S. S. Bassett, M.W. Speed, P. T. Boon; W. F. Buckman in place of Mr. Boon who resigned. Teachers--B. S. Newland, principal; Assistants, Miss Lizzie Kable, Miss Mattie McNutt, Miss Kate Bodine, Miss E. M. Carter. Colored School, H. C. Terrill, Mrs. M. Vivion.

The tax levy was nine-tenths of one per cent.

The directors for 1875-76 were A. M. Alexander, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; S. S. Bassett, treasurer; B. B. Broughton, T. B. Bashaw, M. W. Speed. Teachers--J. B. Bradley, principal; Assistant, W. S. Sears, Miss Annie Bishop, Miss Mattie McNutt, Miss E. M. Carter, Miss Mollie Ashcraft. Colored School, F. L. Barnett, Assistant, Georgiana Mead.

The tax levy for 1876 was nine-tenths of one per cent.

On the 18th day of September the board made an order for the refunding of \$8000 of the outstanding building bonds at 8 per cent interest and falling due in one, two, three, four and five years after the 1st day of January, 1876, and the new bonds were issued and sold at par to Col. P. Williams. This term two students completed their high school course and received certificates of graduation, to wit: Willie H. Robinson and Tirey Ford.

In 1876-77 the board was the same as last year. Teachers--J. B. Bradley, principal; Assistants, A. H. Jamison, Miss Anna Bishop, Miss Mattie McNutt, Mrs. S. A. Iglehart; Colored School, W. H. Grant, Assistant, Sadie Stone.

The tax levy was nine-tenths of one per cent.

During 1877-78, the board was comprised of G. W. Moss, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; Wm. Bowman, treasurer; D. O. Bean, A. E. Gore, Thos. Brace. Teachers--J. B. Bradley, principal; W. E. Chambless, principal; Assistants, A. S. Houston, Miss A. M. Bishop, Miss E. M. Carter, Mrs. S. A. Iglehart. Colored School, Clay Vaughn, Assistant, Sadie Stone.

The tax levy for 1878 was nine-tenths of one per cent.

Prof. Bradley resigned March 2, 1878, and the Rev. W. E. Chambless was employed to fill out the term.

For 1878-79, the board was the same as last year. The teachers were: Principal, W. E. Chambless; Assistants, A. S. Houston, A. W. Riggs, Miss Nannie Duncan, Miss Julia McBride, Miss Mattie McNutt, Mrs.

S. A. Iglehart. Colored School, Clay Vaughn; Assistant, Rebecca Winn.

A tax was levied for 1879 of nine-tenths of one per cent.

Mr. Houston left the school February 21, 1879, and Mr. Riggs was employed to fill out his term as first assistant. This term there were seven graduates who received, under the order of the board, diplomas of graduation in the high school department, to wit: Misses Mollie Dawson, Lucy V. McNutt, Viola B. Rawlings, Kate Moss and Carrie Wilson, and Messrs. William H. Bratner and Ebon Alexander.

In 1879-80 the board was G. W. Moss, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William Bowman, treasurer; D. O. Bean, A. E. Gore, T. T. Rodes. Teachers—Principal, W. E. Chambless; Assistants, A. W. Riggs, Mrs. L. A. Riggs, Miss Julia McBride, Miss Mattie McNutt, Mrs. S. A. Iglehart. Colored school, Clay Vaughn, and Mrs. F. D. Vaughn.

The tax levy was nine-tenths of one per cent. The graduates this term were Misses Sallie Bell McNutt, Nora Lasley, Kate M. Blakey, Maggie Graham and Callie Broughton, and Anderson W. Buckner and Edwin G. McGee.

In 1880-81 the board was G. W. Moss, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William Bowman, treasurer; D. O. Bean, S. S. Bassett, T. B. Bashaw. Teachers—Principal, W. E. Chambless; Assistants, A. W. Riggs, Mrs. L. A. Riggs, Miss Julia McBride, Miss Mollie Bowling, Mrs. S. A. Iglehart. Colored school, G. B. Vivion; Assistant, L. V. Gordon.

The tax levy was six-tenths of one per cent. The last of the bonds issued for building the school-house were paid off January 1, 1881. Graduates this term: Miss Jennie N. Burgess, and John M. Burgess.

During 1881-82 the board had as directors: G. W. Moss, president; T. B. Robinson, secretary; William Bowman, treasurer; S. S. Bassett, T. P. Bashaw, W. F. Buckner, D. H. Moss to fill vacancy. Teachers: Principal, J. M. McMurphy; Assistants, N. W. Riggs, Mrs. S. A. Riggs, Miss Mollie Bowling, Miss Julia McBride, Miss Jennie Burgess. Colored school, G. B. Vivion; Assistant, L. V. Gordon.

The levy of nine-tenths of one per cent included three-elevenths of one per cent for buying site and erecting a building for colored school. Dr. G. W. Moss having died in August, 1881, the board, on the ninth of September, 1881, elected D. H. Moss to fill out his term, and Mr. S. S. Bassett was elected president of the board. Graduates this term: Misses Jessie Holdsworth, Nellie Ann Hayden and Mary E. Cunningham, and Messrs. William H. Bassett and William H. Alexander.

In 1882-83 the board was S. S. Bassett, president ; T. B. Robinson, secretary ; William Bowman, treasurer ; W. F. Buckner, D. H. Moss, T. P. Bashaw. Teachers — Principal, J. M. McMurry ; Assistants, A. W. Riggs, Mrs. L. A. Riggs, Misses Mollie Bowling, Jennie Burgess, Carrie Wilson, Joan Ross. Colored School — G. B. Vivion ; Assistant, L. C. Johnson.

The tax levy was eighty-five one hundredths of one per cent. On the 27th day of May, 1882, a severe wind storm carried off the roof of the school building and the board appointed Mr. D. O. Bean as commissioner to employ the necessary hands and buy the necessary material to repair the building, and in payment of his bill for such repairs, amounting to \$983.23, issued to him warrants for that sum bearing 8 per cent interest from date. The action of the board, though not strictly authorized by law, was afterwards ratified by the district in voting the necessary taxes to meet the warrants issued for costs of such repairs.

Graduates this term were Misses Mary Alexander, Annie Moss, Carrie Bean, Ida Bryan, Lillie Blanton, Pauline Caplinger and Nora Burgess.

In the summer of 1883 the board had erected on the lots purchased of T. L. Fox a substantial two-room brick school house for the use of the colored schools, at a cost of \$1,125, the work being done under the superintendence of a committee consisting of Messrs. James N. Powers, T. P. Bashaw and T. B. Robinson. The building has a seating capacity of 100.

In 1883-84 the board was S. S. Bassett, president ; T. B. Robinson, secretary ; William Bowman, treasurer ; D. H. Moss, W. F. Buckner, A. E. Gore, R. N. Bodine. Teachers — Principal, J. M. McMurry ; Assistants, J. T. Vaughn, Misses Joe Gwyn, Carrie Wilson, Mollie Ashcraft, Joan Ross. Colored School — G. B. Vivion, L. C. Johnson.

The tax levy was seventy-one hundredths of one per cent.

Mr. Bowman having died in November, 1883, Dr. A. E. Gore was elected by the board to fill out his term and Mr. Buckner was elected treasurer of the board.

The graduates for this term were Misses Ida B. Harley, Stella L. Bassett, Gussie L. Holdsworth, Carlotta V. West and Eva L. Dawson.

The following corps of teachers are elected for the next school year commencing September 22, 1884 : Principal, W. D. Christian ; Assistants, J. T. Vaughn, Misses Susie F. Powell, Carrie Wilson,

Sallie B. McNutt, Mollie Ashcraft. Colored School — G. B. Vivion ; Assistant, Mrs. L. C. Johnson.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. M. Alexander, lawyer; Cicero Alexander, express agent; Alexander & Son (Ebin M. and Cicero), grocers; A. De F. Armstrong, bookseller; Nimrod Ashcraft, wagon-maker; Ashcraft & Son (Ephraim and Henry), blacksmiths; Mrs. Alice Barrett, proprietor Southern hotel; L. S. Bassett & Sons (Samuel S., George B. and Tandy G.), dry goods; Daniel O. Bean, contractor; Birkit & Bodine (Sebastian B. Birkit and Massey G. Bodine), grocers; J. B. Bland & Son (John B. and James A.), marble cutters; Benjamin F. Blanton, editor and proprietor of Monroe County *Appeal*; Robert N. Bodine, lawyer; Rev. William Brooks (colored Methodist); George C. Brown, grocer; Broughton Bros. (Benjamin B. and Thomas B.), woolen mill; Thomas Buerk, boots and shoes; M. G. Burnett & Co. (Mary G. Burnett and Maggie E. Gannaway), milliners; Hamilton Campbell, blacksmith; Thomas A. Caplinger, druggist; A. J. Caplinger, mayor; D. L. Cooper, harness-maker; James W. Clark, livery stable; George Caplinger, blacksmith; C. A. Creigh, circuit clerk and recorder; Samuel Crump, barber; J. M. Crutcher, judge of probate; Thomas Crutcher, county clerk; James A. Curtwright, deputy county clerk; Rev. H. B. Davis (Christian); Mrs. Eliza Dawson, milliner; Adam Fisher, proprietor Dooley house; Benjamin G. Dysart, physician; First National Bank of Paris, capital \$100,000, David H. Moss, president, John S. Conyers, cashier; Gannaway & Burnett (Thomas B. Gannaway and Charles Burnett), drugs; Thomas B. Gannaway, county treasurer; Harry W. Garr, saw-mill, six miles west; Glenn House, James M. Worrell proprietor; Mrs. Lula Gosney, dressmaker and milliner; N. G. Gosney, machine agent; Chas. G. Goetz, cigar manufactory; Abner E. & David C. Gore, physicians; Thomas P. Halls, restaurant; Phillip Halls, confectioner and caterer; Rev. William Hancock, colored Christian; T. G. Harley & Bro. (Thomas G. and Franklin F.), dry goods; William Henning, coal miner, one mile west; J. A. Jackson, Sheriff; Mark B. Lowenstein, dry goods; Albert B. Long, grocer; H. P. Long, druggist; Rev. R. H. Longdon, colored Methodist; G. W. Martin, potter; Francis Margruter, grocer; Thomas J. Marsh, butcher; Edward L. Majors, druggist; Mason, Bashaw & Burnett (Abe Mason, Thomas P. Bashaw, Joe Burnett), editors and proprietors Paris *Mercury*; McCrary & Wills (T. W. McCrary &

Edward C. Wills), grocers; Frederick M. Moss, physician; James T. Moss, city clerk; Meyers & Son, carpenters; J. H. Noel, dry goods; J. W. Nixon, saw mill, seven miles south-east; T. W. Pitts, saddler and harness-maker; W. K. Poage & Co. (William K. Poage and John S. Poll), clothing; Poage & Caldwell (Ephriam M. Poage and George B. Caldwell), hardware; James M. Powers, capitalist; Samuel M. Reiley, dentist; Reynolds & Bryan, (Edward S. Reynolds and Joseph B. Bryan,) hardware; Alexander Richards, barber; Temple B. Robinson lawyer; Howard Rodes, billiard room; Joseph A. Rodes, lawyer and prosecuting attorney; Louis Rose & Son (Louis and John), boots and shoes; Rose & Harlow (Miss Dora Rose, Maggie Harlow), dress-makers and milliners; Joseph T. Sanford, lawyer; George Seibert, city marshal; Josiah D. Simpson, jeweler; Henry Slodek, baker; F. A. Sladek, billiard-room; Jeremiah Smith, apple evaporator; Spalding & Speed (William E. Spalding and Matthias W. Speed), furniture; Sproul Bros. (William E., Thompson B.), saw mill, seven miles south-east; Frank Wise, druggist; Oliver P. Vaughn, rail road agent; Joe West, dentist; West & Conyers (Robert H. West and W. S. Conyers), dry goods; John S. West, harness-maker; Wetmore & Cissell (Edward T. Wetmore and John Cissell), livery; Rev. John T. Williams, Baptist; Walter Wilson, blacksmith; Grimes & Withers (G. P. Grimes and G. R. Withers), flouring mill.



CHAPTER VI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson and Indian Creek Townships — Physical Features — Old Settlers — Florida — Its History — Mills — Mark Twain — Early Business Men — Professional Men — Sketch of Mark Twain — The Town Incorporated — Secret Orders — Picnics — Stoutsville — Its History — Business Houses — Pottery Manufactory — Shipments — Indian Creek Township — Physical Features — Elizabethtown — Clapper Station.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Jefferson township lies east of Jackson, and extends from the line of the latter to Ralls county, and contains about eighty-two square miles. About one-seventh of the township is prairie. There is probably more rough land in Jefferson than in any other township in the county. The soil, however, is well adapted to blue grass, but much of it produces good corn and wheat; in fact, there is no better wheat section than that found in the south-eastern portion of this township. Like Jackson, Jefferson township has an abundance of water, which is found at all seasons of the year, in the North, Middle, South and Elk forks of Salt river, saying nothing of their numerous confluent. The above named streams unite in this township, and form Salt river, which at one time in the early settlement of the country, it was thought could be made navigable.

Jefferson township was one of the earliest settled townships in the county; the pioneers who first emigrated thereto were generally from Kentucky, and were men of sterling worth of character. Many of their descendants still reside there, and refuse to abandon the habitations of their fathers, believing after all that old Monroe is as much of an El Dorado as can be found in this Western country.

Among the early settlers of the township we record the names of the following: Maj. William N. Penn, Hugh A. Hickman, Peter Stice, Andrew Rogers, Allery Rogers, Aniel Rogers, John Newsome, William Bybee, Enoch Fruit, John Scobee, Stephen Scobee, Wm. Carter, Richard Cave, Willis Samuel, Bazil Crew, Samuel Darnes, — Darnes, ——— Buchanan, Milton Wilkerson, Edward Damrel, Robt. Donaldson, John Witt, ——— Abernathy, Anderson Hickman, Jackson Hickman, Darius Poage, Levi Hall, Benj. Mothershead, Milas

Johnson, John McNutt, Merritt Violet, Robert George, Lunsford Morton, Ezekiel Phelps, Dennis Thompson, Underwood Dooley, John Alfred, Anderson Ivie, Joseph White.

FLORIDA

is situated upon a high point of land between the Middle and North forks of Salt river, near their junction, in the eastern part of Monroe county. This seems to have been selected as a suitable place for a settlement even by the aborigines and the mound builders, as numerous piles, in a perfect state of preservation to this day, fully attest. The hills, covered with a heavy growth of timber, protected them from the bleak winds of winter and furnished, also, a hiding-place for deer and turkeys, upon which, to a great extent, they must have subsisted. The shoals, too, upon which the mills are built, supplied them an excellent place for spearing fish; for the water in those days, before the ground was broken by the plow, was clear.

The two mills, which formed the first starting points of the town, were built about the same time, in 1827. The mill upon the South fork was erected by Peter Stice, a jolly Dutchman; that on the North fork by Richard Cave. Stice's mill was purchased by Hugh A. Hickman during the fall of 1830 and operated by him for nearly 40 consecutive years. Perhaps no mill in the State was ever run so long by the same individual, nor was ever a business more faithfully managed than was this loved calling by the old Captain, as he was familiarly called.

He resided on a splendid farm about two miles from the mill; but, though rich and sightly as it was, it never occupied much of his attention. The mill was his delight, and to the mill he went every day, rain or shine. He was a splendid horseman and fond of a fine horse, and his large and portly figure, as he rode backwards and forwards to his mill, is well remembered by most of the people in the surrounding country to this day. He died, loved by his family and respected by his many customers for his high sense of justice and cheerful, friendly disposition. He sold the mill in the spring of 1868 to Messrs. Clark & Gaitskill; they to M. B. Clark, and he to the Powers Bros. To the mill these enterprising young men attached a steam engine, and carried on the most extensive lumber business in the county. They retained in the neighborhood of the mill some 15 or 20 men, with teams in proportion, engaged in cutting, hauling and sawing logs. What lumber they could not sell at home they took to Monroe City and sold to the railroads, thus giving employment to a

great number of men and teams. They also ran the grist mill constantly, making a good article of flour and did a large amount of work. The Powers Bros. sold to Goss & Vandeventer (John C. Goss and John W. Vandeventer).

The mill on the North fork was built by Richard Cave and sold by him to Dr. Meredith, a physician from one of the New England States. From Dr. Meredith it was purchased by Boyle Goodwin and operated by him with moderate success, and sold to A. M. Hickman about 1852. "Aleck," as he was familiarly called, devoted his attention exclusively to the mill, and was, by his mechanical skill, good judgment and experience in milling, enabled to make it a splendid financial success. He kept workmen engaged in repairing and improving during the whole of his administration, and would tolerate no work about his premises that was not done in the best possible manner. He thus constructed one of the best country mills in the State—neat, convenient and durable. Much of the work in this mill, if properly cared for, will be good for a hundred years to come. "Aleck" is complimented by his many customers to this day for his great care and skill in his business, and his integrity and sense of justice were of the highest order.

His brother, Joseph G. Hickman, succeeded "Aleck" in the operation of the mill. He has completed in good style the attachment of an engine, but uses steam only in dry weather. He designs extensive improvement of his water-power, and claims at least to be always on hand and to do his best. His assistant miller, Mr. James Rouse, has been with him a number of years, and is to be relied upon as a man of strict integrity. He takes as much interest in the business as the proprietor himself, and is undoubtedly a first-class miller. He has never had a harsh word with a customer since he has been tending the mills.

The business done by the mills from 1845 to 1860, was perhaps the largest milling business ever done in the county. Large quantities of flour were hauled regularly to Hannibal and Mexico, and shipped from thence to St. Louis, until the Hickman flour was well known at one time in that city. Hugh A. Hickman ran out several boats loaded with flour to Louisiana, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Salt river, and brought back one boat lightly loaded with sugar, coffee and other articles of merchandise. Florida was declared the head of navigation on Salt river, and was thought by those brave and ambitious pioneers to be a favorable point for the founding of a great commercial town. The town was accordingly laid off by Maj. Wm. N. Penn, Hugh A.

Hickman and others, and although the bright dreams which swelled the hearts of these noble pioneers were not realized, Florida has always held the rank of a respectable and enterprising village. From this point and vicinity have emanated some of the most prominent business men of North-east Missouri, as well as Mark Twain, a writer of national reputation, and probably the most celebrated humorist ever produced by the United States.

The house in which Mark Twain was born is still standing, and is now used as a printing office by the Monroe County *Democrat*. It is a one-story frame building, containing two rooms. Mark Twain was born in the north room of this building, according to the best information, furnished by Mrs. John A. Quarles, who is his aunt by marriage.

The first store in the vicinity was kept by Maj. Penn for a man named Roundtree, at Stice's mill, and was in operation there in 1831. He afterwards removed to Florida, and from thence to Paris, where he acted for more than 20 years as county clerk. Since the formation of Florida there has been a great number of men engaged in the mercantile business in the place, with varying success. Prominent among the old merchants were John A. Quarles, R. H. Buchanan, Milton Wilkerson, Presley Wilkerson and Mason Wilkerson. They have all crossed the dark river save Uncle Mace, who still lives in the town, and engaged in bee culture, a business in which he is quite an expert.

Mr. Wilkerson came to Jefferson township with his father, William Wilkerson, in 1829, from Clark county, Kentucky, and located about four miles from Florida. At the same time came his brothers, William, Presley, Morgan and Milton, and his sister, Mrs. Sally Tally, all of whom are now dead. The first house in Florida was built by Judge Damrell. Jeremiah Upton built the next; both of these were used by them as residences. Among other early merchants were James Bryant, James R. Payne and James Herndon. Dr. Willis was the first resident physician. He was drowned in Salt river whilst on a professional visit. It was supposed at the time, by some persons, that he was killed; this supposition, however, was never verified. His body was found, a few days after he was missing, some distance below the ford where he was drowned. Dr. Wm. Proctor and Dr. Walton were also pioneer physicians. R. H. Buchanan was the first blacksmith. Washington Moberly was the first tailor. Willard Buck, a one-legged man, was the shoemaker. At an early day Anthony Leake operated a carding machine.

The town was incorporated in May, 1883. The first city officers

were James L. Pollard, chairman of the board ; John D. Poage, clerk ; W. E. Rosell, marshal.

SECRET ORDERS.

Florida Lodge, No. 23, A. F. and A. M. — Is one of the oldest in the State, it having been organized as early as May, 1852, with the following charter-members: W. N. Tanday, T. J. Chowning, John F. Young, John A. Quarles, P. S. Darnes, Mason Wilkerson, Milton Wilkerson, Jonathan Abby, Alvin Mennifee and B. C. Pollard. The present officers of the lodge are T. Chowning, W. M.; J. W. Hurd, S. W.; T. Wright, J. W.; J. L. Clark, S. D.; B. F. White, treasurer; Benjamin Utterback, J. D.; R. H. Goodier, secretary; Mason Wilkerson, tyler. The hall is over J. L. Pollard's harness store, and is owned by the lodge. The room is neatly furnished, and everything paid for. The lodge has about 40 members in good standing.

Triple Alliance — Was organized about three years ago and is in a flourishing condition.

MARK TWAIN LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society was named in honor of Mark Twain, who at the date of its organization (in 1880) presented it with \$25 in cash, and a copy of each of his books. Thinking a brief biographical sketch of Mark Twain would be read with interest, especially by the people of Florida, we here insert it: —

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was born in Florida, November 30th, 1835. He attended a common school until ten years of age, when he became an apprentice in the office of the *Courier*, at Hannibal, Missouri, and afterwards worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York. In 1855 he went to New Orleans, intending to take passage for Pará to explore the Amazon and to engage in the cacao trade, but the fact that there was no ship from New Orleans to Pará prevented the fulfillment of his plan. On his way down the river he made friends with the pilots and learned to steer the boat, and for the consideration of \$500 they engaged to make him a St. Louis and New Orleans pilot. He finally secured a situation as pilot at \$250 per month. In 1861 his brother was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, and Samuel accompanied him as his private secretary. He worked in the mines for about a year. He then shoveled quartz in a silver mill for \$10 a week for one week. He became city editor of the Virginia City *Enterprise* and held the

position three years. Part of the time he reported legislative proceedings from Carson and signed his letters "Mark Twain." The name was a reminiscence of his steamboat days on the Mississippi, where it is the leadman's term to signify a depth of two fathoms of water. From Virginia City he went to San Francisco, and for five months was a reporter for the *Morning Call*. In 1866 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, remaining six months, when he returned to San Francisco and Nevada and lectured through those States. He went to the East and published "The Jumping Frog and other Sketches." In 1867 he went to Egypt and the Holy Land and wrote his book entitled "The Innocents Abroad." He edited a daily paper in Buffalo, and visited England in 1873. In 1872 he published "Roughing It." His residence is at Hartford, Connecticut.

Florida and vicinity have been for many years a great resort for picnics and those who are fond of summer rambles and sylvan sports. Salt river near by is a beautiful stream of water, and its banks are still covered with native forest trees, whose cooling boughs and shady retreats, are often sought by both the aged and the young. Besides, the river furnishes an abundance of fish which are caught and cooked on the ground and eaten by the merry picnics. These picnics have been in vogue for eighteen years, the last annual one occurring August 21, 1884.

STOUTSVILLE.

Stoutsville is located in the north-western part of Jefferson township, on section 13, township 55, range 9, on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was laid out in 1871. The town was named after Robert P. Stout, a wealthy and influential farmer who resided in that vicinity. He came to Monroe county from Kentucky at an early day and died at the age of about 67 years. His widow gave the railroad company six acres of land, and to express its appreciation of the gift, it named the town as above stated, in honor of her husband. His wife and only child are dead.

The first business house in the young town, was erected by Dennis Thompson and used as a grocery store. Perry Kincaid built the next house, which was occupied as a saloon.

The first dry goods and general store was opened by Henry Dooley and J. R. Nolen.

Dennis Thompson opened the first drug store, followed soon after by Henry F. Woodson and A. P. Vance.

Jethro Hardwick was the pioneer blacksmith. Dr. Hagan was the

first physician. The postmasters have been Albert Price, J. R. Nolen and A. G. Dooley — Dooley being the present postmaster.

The Old School Baptists¹ erected a church edifice on the town site many years before the town was thought of. It was constructed of logs; the present building is a frame one. The Missionary Baptists built a church in the town about the year 1876. The town possesses a public school, telegraph and express office; two daily mails by railroad, and one mail, daily, to Florida by hack, seven miles distant.

The business houses are 3 dry goods and general stores; 2 drug stores; 3 blacksmith shops; 1 saw and grist mill; 1 livery stable; 2 hotels and 2 physicians. J. E. Smelser is the depot agent.

One mile north-west of Stoutsville is located the extensive pottery works of J. W. Conrad, which were opened about six years ago. Among the large farmers who reside in the vicinity of Stoutsville are Judge Henry Dooley, H. J. Clapper, H. J. Priest and Martin J. Clark. The shipments from the depot during the past twelve months, beginning with August 1, 1883, have been as follows: Live stock, 80 cars; wood, 115; lumber, 15; wheat, 8; oats, 8; and stoneware, 10 cars.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP

embraces an area of 26 square miles, and is the smallest municipal division in the county. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and is separated from Marion county by a strip of territory three miles in width and forming a part of Monroe township. It is also separated from Ralls county by a portion of territory from two to three miles in width. The North fork of Salt river, flows through the southern portion of the township; there are two or three other small streams, tributaries of the North and Middle forks of Salt river, which afford stock water the greater part of the year; among these is Shell's branch. About four miles of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad passes through the western portion of the township.

The land in this township is nearly all prairie, and is well adapted to agriculture. The south-eastern portion of the township contains a section of the country called the Barrens. School-houses are numerous, there being no less than six in the township. These are located on sections 23, 10, 20, 8, 5 and 6.

¹ The Old School Baptist Church above named, is the oldest religious denomination in the township; the first house was erected prior to 1840. Hiram Thompson, Wm. Wilkerson, W. J. Henderson, Job Dooley and Underwood Dooley were among the constituent members.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Matthew W. Carswell, Andrew Arnett, Henry Bramblett, Zarby Pariss, Sarah Pariss, Lewis Scobee, Martin J. Lyle, John Dale, John D. Green, Anna L. Lawrence, Richard Miller, Richard Miles, John Taylor and William K. Brooks were among the first to settle in this township.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

This little village is located on Indian creek, six miles south-west of Monroe City, and is 17 miles north-east of Paris. The population is about 350; two dry goods houses, two drug houses, three groceries, two blacksmith shops, one good hotel, one very fine house, and the finest church in the county, Catholic. Its dimensions are 100x50, and will comfortably seat a congregation of 800 persons. Its spire is 110 feet high. The town was laid out in 1835 by a Mr. Swinkey, and for some time bore this name. Mr. Swinkey's wife was named Elizabeth, and the town was finally named in honor of her. Prof. Hagan is principal of the school, which numbers 75 pupils. The voting population of the precinct is 160, and 154 of that number are Democrats. Thomas Yates and Dick Miles are the two oldest settlers in this part of the county. Mr. Miles is in his eighty-first year, and Mr. Yates is 73, and both are stout and hearty and bid fair to live 20 years longer.

CLAPPER.

Clapper station is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, eight miles from Monroe City and fourteen from Paris, and is pleasantly situated on a beautiful prairie, surrounded on the south and west by the Salt river timber, and on the east and north by the fine young timber of Indian creek. The view is one of surpassing beauty, the prairie gently undulating, dotted here and there with orchards and ornamental groves, from which cosy farm-houses and barns appear in the foreground, all showing signs of thrift and the industry of the farming community. There are several large stock farms in the vicinity. Among these are the farms of Thomas Tewell, who has as good stock as can be found in the State; also the Buckman brothers, who are raising fine stock by the quantity, and running the largest and best stock farm in the county. J. H. Jett, who owns a fine farm one mile from the station, is the stock dealer for this place, and has within the last three years shipped 100 car loads of stock.

Among the fine farms lying contiguous may be named those of

John H. Clapper, who has recently erected one of the largest and most commodious houses in this part of the county, and that of Col. William M. Priest, who owns one of the best improved farms in the county, and for fertility the soil on his farm is unsurpassed. But space forbids giving a complete description of all the farms near by. Suffice it to say, there is no place that offers better inducements to the tiller of the soil than do the fine lands lying in the immediate vicinity of Clapper station.

Clapper station took its name from Mr. Henry Clapper, who was largely instrumental in getting the railroad built through this section, and out of respect, and appreciating his services, the citizens called the station by his name. (Mr. Clapper has since died.) The population is about 100; two stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, all of which are doing a good business.



CHAPTER VII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Physical Features — Railroads — More Northern People in This Township Than in Any Other — Large Farmers — Old Settlers — Monroe City — Its History — Advancement — Surrounding Country — Pioneer Business and Business Men — Manufacturing Establishments — Monroe Institute — Its History — Names of Stockholders — Success of the Institute — Teachers and Officers — Public Schools — Secret Societies — Monroe City Bank — Churches — Laying of Corner Stone of New Baptist Church — Catholic Church — Hereford Association — Shipments.

Monroe township occupies the north-eastern portion of the county, and is essentially a prairie district. The soil is of an excellent quality and the township, agriculturally, is considered equal to any in the county. There are but a few streams veining its surface, and these are found in the south-eastern portion of the township. It is the smallest township in area in the county, excepting Indian Creek, and contains 31 square miles.

A little more than four miles of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad pass through the north-eastern part of the township, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad enters the same at section 18, in the north-east corner and, traversing its entire width, passes out at section 30. This is the only township in the county through which more than one railroad passes.

There are more Northern or Eastern people in Monroe township than in any other township in the county; the earliest settlers, however, were from Kentucky and Virginia. Coal was discovered on the farm of Benedict Carrico many years ago, but was never worked to any considerable extent other than for the local trade. Among the large stockmen and farmers of the township are James M. Proctor, who deals in Hereford and short-horn cattle; John Nolen, who raises sheep and hogs; W. P. Bush, cattle and mules, and Henry Hurnham, who formerly made a specialty of sheep, but now raises sheep and cattle.

OLD SETTLERS.

The following named persons are some of the early settlers, who entered land and made homes in Monroe township: James Dale, one of the first pioneers who came to the county; Morgan Parish, Bene-

diet Carico, Ramey Dye, Phanty Dye, Joseph Hagan, Fielder Hagan, Thomas Hurd, Simeon Utterback, William Miles, Mr. Buckman and sons, Jasper Corning, John H. Taylor, John Little, Hillary Hardesty, Luther and Jerry Jackson, Stephen F. Thrasher, William Jennison, Samuel Oakley, Robert Lewellen (the first settler in the township), Abraham Winset, Charles Fowler, Leonard Green, John McMillin, Jr., Jacob Abell, Richard J. Hutchinson, Samuel Lamb, Richard T. Haines, William M. Halstead, John C. Johnston, David McGee, William E. Dodge, Thomas Eustace, Alexander Winset.

MONROE CITY.

The following history of Monroe City, was taken from the *News*, in its issue of July, 1876: —

“ The first time the writer saw the place where Monroe City now stands, was in the early summer of 1841 or 1842. This whole prairie was then a pathless sea of grass: there were a few small farms in the edges of the timber, but from the spot on which the seminary now stands, no improvement whatever was visible in any direction. The place last named was called “ The Mound,” and one of the landmarks along with “ The Round Grove,” “ The Lone Elm ” and some others, by which travelers were guided in traversing the lonely prairie. It was not until some ten years later that the farms began to encroach much upon the great body of open land lying between North and Salt rivers. In 1852, the first accurate surveys for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad were commenced; these were completed in the following year, and 50 miles of the road, extending from Hannibal to the head of Crooked creek, were put under contract. After that date there was a steady increase of immigration to this vicinity, with a corresponding extension of old farms and opening of new ones. The work on the railroad progressed slowly, so that it was not until 1857 the track was laid in Monroe county. Mr. E. B. Talcott was at that time partner of Mr. John Duff in the contract for building the road. This placed him in a position to know where stations would be needed and using that knowledge with the business energy and judgment for which he was conspicuous, he purchased the east half of section 13, township 56, range 8, and laid off the north half of it into what is now known as the “ Old Town of Monroe City.”

This was in the spring of 1857. He also immediately commenced the erection of the hotel now known as the Livingston house. The present proprietor of this hotel and Mr. J. M. Preston made the first improvements; the former having made a contract on the 1st of March with S. F. Hawkins for the erection of a store house, in which, on the 1st of April following, he opened the first stock of goods offered for sale in the town. On the 4th of July the same year, an old-fashioned barbecue was held and a public sale of lots took place. Several of the purchasers immediately commenced the erection of

stores and dwellings, and by the close of the year, the place began to assume quite a village-like appearance.

The proprietor of the town, Mr. Talcott, having offered to give the out-lot upon which the seminary now stands for the site of such an institution, a charter for such a purpose was secured from the Legislature. The stock was mostly taken by the farmers in the neighborhood, and the buildings were erected in the summer of 1860; and in the autumn of the same year by the Messrs. Comings, who have had the control of it uninterruptedly ever since. During the war this building was taken possession of and occupied by the United States troops in 1861, and the town was the scene of one of the most satisfactory battles fought throughout the entire campaign — most satisfactory, because not a drop of human blood was shed on either side. The effect of the civil war was not only to check all improvement, but in fact to diminish the population of the town. But immediately on the restoration of peace business was resumed and business revived. The original town plat embraced only the north-east quarter of section thirteen. An addition on the east was made by T. W. Davis, the plat recorded February 7, 1867, and another by Dr. E. Bailey on the south, the plat recorded March 4, 1872. The first church building erected was St. Jude's, which was begun in 1866, and first occupied for worship about July 4, 1867. This was followed by the Christian Church in 1869; the Baptist in 1870; the Presbyterian in 1871; the Methodist South is now in process of erection. A building which had been used for a private school-room by Mr. J. M. McMurry, was purchased for public school purposes in 1867, and has been used for such purpose until the close of the past scholastic year. One which it is hoped will do more credit to the town and afford better facilities to both teachers and pupils is now under contract to be finished in time for the fall opening at the usual time. The incorporation of the town was effected in 1869, trustees being Messrs. H. Cary (who was elected chairman), W. P. Bush, T. M. Hubbard, S. E. Comings and F. B. Sheetz. The town owes its existence to the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and its prosperity has been furthered and its facilities increased by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which commenced operation in 1871. A banking institution under the title of the Monroe City Bank commenced operation in 1875, John B. Randol being president and W. R. P. Jackson cashier. At the present time the town has a population of about 800, has eleven stores for dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, three drug stores, one printing-office, two hardware and tin stores, two furniture stores, two wagon and carriage manufactories, one for agricultural implements, one marble yard, one flouring mill, one jeweler and one lumber yard.

If the growth of the town has been slower than that of some others, it is a satisfaction to know that it has been substantial; relying on the basis of a good surrounding country, peopled by those who for intelligence, industry and enterprise will bear comparison with any simi-

lar community in our State. The future of the town, it is believed, will depend upon the enlarged development of the agricultural resources of the surrounding country — on the continued encouragement given our educational institutions, both public and private — on the liberal support and increase of our manufacturing interests — on the continued activity and enterprise of our business community, and above all, on the maintenance of a public character, marked by morality honesty and liberality.

Monroe City, which now contains a population of about 1,200, is the largest and most important town in the county, excepting Paris. The people are wide-awake and enterprising, and have done much to forward the interests of their little city, both its material and educational interests, and are justly proud of the advancement they have made, and the present position the town occupies, as to business and financial solidity. It is the only town in the county which has the advantage of two railroads. These, centering as they do at Monroe City, give the farmers, business men, and shippers, ready and cheap markets for what they may buy or sell.

The surrounding country consists principally of level prairie, which presents to the eye a pastoral landscape of great beauty. This prairie is dotted over with farm houses, many of which have been built not merely as places of abode, but exhibit in their construction and outside appearance and equipments, much taste and ornamentation.

The farmers are generally thrifty, not a few of whom are large landed proprietors, and have made the pursuit of agriculture a success. Here they surely possess, in a great measure, that most essential prerequisite to good farming, rich land, and have ample room to carry out their most sanguine wishes as tillers of the soil.

As already stated J. M. Preston erected the first building that was put up in Monroe City. It stood on Winter street. J. M. Preston opened the first business house, it being an eating house. The first regular dry goods store was opened by John Boulware. John Wells was the first saddler. Al. Gorrall was one of the early blacksmiths. Dr. Thomas Proctor was the first physician, locating in August, 1864. Judge Thomas Van Swearinger was the pioneer attorney, becoming a resident before the Civil War. Buchanan & Freeman, agents of Rowe & Toll, of Hannibal, Mo., were the first lumber merchants in the town. Mrs. Locke taught the first school; Prof. J. M. McMurry taught the first public school, in 1866. The present public school-house is a brick building, and was erected at a cost of \$4,000. Dr. Thomas Proctor and Prof. J. M. McMurry opened the first drug store. John Gates was the first postmaster. Among the manufacturing insti-

tutions are the Monroe City Creamery Company, which was chartered during the latter part of the year 1872 by a joint stock company, J. A. Peirsol, general manager; the broom factory of Patrick Cochlin, and the hay stacker and rake factory of Eli Wayland. S. B. Gilliland also makes hay rakes. C. H. Poage also manufactures hay rakes and bee-hives, and operates a planing-mill. Two wagon factories are in operation.

MONROE INSTITUTE.

This institution of learning is looked upon by the people of Monroe City with just pride. It was built almost contemporaneously with the founding of the town, and has continued to bestow its benefits and privileges from the date of its existence to the present time, with the exception of a short interval during the war of 1861. The institute building is a two-story brick with basement, and contains 24 rooms; it was erected in 1860 by a joint stock company, the stock being divided into 113 shares, which were taken at \$50 each. The following persons are the stockholders: —

Elijah Bailey, T. N. Read, Daniel Johnson, G. N. Davis, A. Warner, H. H. Lee, A. B. Combs, Alfred Pond, J. W. Sparks, J. F. Cassady, William L. Owens, John B. Lee, William B. Sparks, E. H. Griffith, John Boulware, W. K. Anderson, T. D. Freeman, Moses McClintic, John O. Wood, James A. Burdett, William Gough, B. F. Green, W. H. Byrd, Samuel Vance, B. F. Griffith, J. L. Owen, N. D. Bradley, W. E. Jones, E. B. Talcott, Hebra A. Hough, William Scofield, F. B. Sheets, William B. Okeson, William C. Broughton, J. D. Clark, Lorel Rouse, John Shaw, H. C. Fuqua, Thomas Yates, John Jones, G. B. and S. E. Comings.

The Messrs. Comings were the largest stockholders, having purchased shares to the number of 25. The building cost between \$9,000 and \$10,000, and is located in the northern part of the town, upon seven and a half acres of ground, which was donated by friends of the institution. The grounds are handsomely laid out and are ornamented with a variety of shade trees, shrubbery and blue grass, and, taken as a whole, constitute just such a site and surroundings as would render attractive an institution of learning. The school opened in 1860, under the management of S. P. and S. E. Comings, who were capable and experienced educators. These gentlemen were succeeded in 1876 by Rev. James S. Green. No school was taught during the war, the building being occupied a portion of the time by Union soldiers. Rev. Green was succeeded in 1879 by Rev. I. R. M.

Beeson, who remained the principal until 1882, when Prof. A. Wood Terrill took charge. Under his supervision the school has greatly prospered, there being about 100 pupils in attendance during the scholastic year of 1883-84. Prof. Terrill and his wife are widely and favorably known as accomplished teachers and are doing a grand and noble work for those who are placed under their tuition. The present term of the school opened September 2, 1884. In addition to the course in the scientific department of this school there is a classical course.

The school has no endowment, but depends upon the patronage of the public for its support and maintenance.

Its board of directors are James M. Proctor, James S. Green, J. B. Randol, A. Wood Terrill, J. A. Peirsol.

The officers of the board are James S. Green, president; James M. Proctor, secretary; J. B. Randol, treasurer.

The faculty consists of A. Wood Terrill, A. M., principal, mathematics, physics and German; Mrs. A. W. Terrill, M. A., history, English and philosophy; R. M. Walker, A. M., Greek and Latin; Miss Bettie Hopper, vocal and instrumental music; Miss Ettie Jones, painting and drawing; Miss Callie White, principal preparatory department.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school building, as already stated, is a handsome brick edifice, which cost about \$4,000, and is well equipped for school work. These schools are under the superintendency of Prof. R. D. Wood, an experienced educator, who is doing much to raise the standard of the schools. The enrollment list shows about 160 white and 20 colored children.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Monroe City, for its population, has a greater number of secret orders than any other town in the State, and each and all of these societies are well supported, one or two being liberally patronized by the ladies.

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 104, A. F. & A. M. — This lodge was organized in February, 1873, with the following charter members: J. M. Proctor, Robert Walker, Edward Walker, Thomas Griffith, Harrison Cary, Hayden Griffith, James W. Wayland, A. Wood Terrill, W. S. McClintic, A. F. Barr. The present officers are A. Wood Terrill, H. P.; W. S. McClintic, K.; Robert Walker, scribe; W. Shields McClintic, secretary.

Monroe Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M. — Had its date of charter June 2, 1866. The charter members were Alexander F. Barr, Robert H. Walker, Moses McClintic, Heber A. Hough, Nathaniel C. Cooper, Harrison Cary, Charles Swift, Daniel C. Byrd, William S. McClintic, James W. Jackson, N. W. Drescher, A. P. Vance, W. H. Byrd. The present officers are James L. Lyon, W. M.; W. R. P. Jackson, S. W.; Charles W. Overman, J. W.; B. O. Wood, Sec.; W. B. A. McNutt, S. D.; John Shearman, Treas.; J. C. Peirsol, J. D.; J. H. Blincoe, steward; S. B. Gilliland, steward; J. C. Hartman, tyler.

Monroe City Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F. — Was instituted in 1872. The charter members were H. P. Josselyn, Richard Asbury, Robert B. Bristow, J. W. Clark, W. B. Sibley, James H. Sullivan, J. A. Gerrard. The present officers are B. F. Hickman, N. G.; J. H. Grady, V. G.; George A. Hawkins, Sec.; George Durrant, treasurer.

Lodge No. 168, A. O. U. W. — Was organized December 8, 1879, the charter members being B. M. Ely, W. B. A. McNutt, James W. Johnston, B. F. Hickman, A. E. Cary, D. R. Davenport, B. O. Wood, E. O. Sutton, W. M. Wakefield, J. B. Anderson. Present officers, W. T. Clark, P. M. W.; E. S. Stoddard, M. W.; Joseph Derigo, Foreman; George W. See, O.; A. E. Cary, recorder; H. A. Graves, G.; B. M. Ely, I. W.; B. F. Hickman, O. W. Trustees, John C. Peirsol, William Cranston, B. M. Ely. The lodge has 39 members.

Farmers and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association — Was organized May 21, 1884. The charter members were L. W. Arnold, C. W. Overman, Mrs. M. E. Greenleaf, John Hanley, Charlotte Turner, J. D. Evans, Adolphus Noland, George L. Turner, Theresa Simpson, R. T. W. Lee, James S. Randol.

Cary Council, No. 2, R. T. of T. — Had as charter members John B. Randol, Harrison Cary, Jerome Winigter, Horace J. Kent, Henry F. Davis, Sallie M. Hickman, Emma C. Jones, Eudora E. Hawkins, Mary L. Davis, James T. Jones, Richard Asbury, George A. Hawkins, Charles C. Wakefield, Ben F. Hickman, Thomas Hendricks, William Scofield, James H. Sullivan, Mary E. Graves, Mary E. Hendricks, Zeulado Cary, James K. Blincoe, Clay B. Clark, Norman W. Eakle, S. R. Eakle.

Monroe City Camp, No. 89, Triple Alliance — Was organized January 10, 1884. The charter members were James S. Randol, C. G. Stewart, J. B. Anderson, W. E. Moss, H. E. Schofield, J. W. Strean, J. R. Griffith, J. P. Brashears, John J. Rogers, A. R.

Wheeler, W. T. McDaniel, George W. Shaw, E. L. Anderson, George B. Anderson, H. C. Fuqua, George L. Turner, J. O. Gooch, Thos. P. Shaw, T. J. Sharp, Walter Fay, A. Wood Terrill, Mrs. George Lively, George W. Tompkins, John Hanley, Mrs. M. E. Noland, M. A. Priest, Mrs. A. Farrell, Miss Eroda Farrell, Mrs. M. J. Demaree, S. G. Demaree and M. A. Crosby. The present officers are J. S. Randol, P. ; C. G. Stuart, K. ; J. B. Anderson, C. C. ; S. G. Demaree, C. G. ; H. E. Schofield, 1st lieutenant ; J. W. Streat, 2nd lieutenant ; W. E. Moss, treasurer ; George W. Tompkins, secretary.

MONROE CITY BANK.

This bank was established in 1875, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The last statement made by this bank is as follows :—

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash.	\$ 15,110 53	Deposits	\$ 91,048 75
Bills receivable	51,651 48	Capital stock	20,000 00
Due from banks	42,301 18	Undivided earnings	814 44
Real estate	1,500 00		
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00		\$111,863 19
	<hr/>		
	\$111,863 19	R. V. SULLIVAN, Pres.	
		THOS. PROCTOR, Cash.	

CHURCHES.

Monroe City is not only rich in the number and variety of her secret and social societies, but also has a number of religious organizations and church edifices, which are highly creditable to her moral and reflecting people. It contains a Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist Church. The Baptists have now in process of erection a new church edifice. We give below an account of the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone, which we have taken from the *Paris Mercury* in its issue of July 4, 1884 :—

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN MONROE CITY.

Last Saturday was a gala day for Monroe City, and it will long be remembered in the annals of that flourishing little town as a day most happily enjoyed, more particularly by the Masons. About 4½ o'clock a procession was formed on Main street, consisting of Parsifal Commandery, No. 44, of Paris, commanded by E. C. A. W. Terrill ; Monroe City Lodge of A. F. and A. M., together with a number of brethren from other lodges, and the Grand Lodge. Leading the van was a brass band, which enlivened the march with stirring music. Parading the principal streets of the city the knights, in their gay uniforms and glittering arms, presented a fine appearance, as also did the Masons in their white aprons.

Halting around the corner stone of the church, on the corner of Main and Catherine streets, the ceremonies of laying the stone were performed in a graceful and appropriate manner, under the rites of Ancient Craft Masonry. Acting Grand Master Hon. J. P. Wood, of Ralls county, Past Grand Master; Col. R. E. Anderson, of Hannibal, acting Deputy Grand Master; Col. W. B. Drescher, of Hannibal, acting R. W. G. S. W.; Major W. R. P. Jackson, of Monroe City, acting R. W. G. J. W., and Rev. J. S. Green, Chaplain — constituted the Grand Lodge.

A copper box was inserted in the stone, which contains a copy of the *Monroe City News* of June 26, 1884, containing a synopsis of the history of the church; a copy of the ordinances of the city of 1879; a catalogue of Monroe Institute of the past session; a copy of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and a manuscript roll of the members of the congregation.

After the ceremonies, the column marched to the beautiful grounds of the Monroe Institute, where the Masons, and a large number of ladies and others, listened to a masterly address by that silver-tongued orator, Col. R. E. Anderson. The address was full of good Masonic doctrine, couched in beautiful language, and delivered in a style characteristic of the orator. At the close of the address, Hon. J. P. Wood made a few appropriate remarks, followed by a timely speech from Eminent Commander A. Wood Terrill, to the effect that supper was ready. Under the shade of the trees of the Institute grounds long tables had been erected, and to these the assembly at once repaired. The supper was complete in every respect, and the meats, berries, ices and cakes were especially attractive, evidencing the fact that the ladies of that section understand the culinary art.

At night an entertainment was given in the recitation-room of the Institute, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. Misses Scheetz, Brummel and Hattie Lyons, and Master Willie Schofield brought down the house, and deserve great credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The recitation by Miss Bishop was well received and highly eulogized.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics of Monroe City have bought the old Baptist Church, and will soon have regular services here. The first meeting will be held on Sunday, August 31st, by the Rev. Father Casey, of Shelbyna, who will have charge of the church.

HEREFORD ASSOCIATION.

Under date of August 7, 1884, the *Monroe City News* has this to say of the Hereford Association which has been successfully organized in that city:—

MONROE CITY, Mo., August 1, 1884.

The Hereford breeders of Monroe City and vicinity met over the furniture store of F. M. Wilson, at 3 o'clock p.m., and were called to

order by J. O. Wood, of Canton. J. M. Gentry, of Hannibal, was elected temporary chairman, and O. J. Wood, of Ralls county, temporary secretary.

Col. W. C. Splawn, of Centre, was called upon to state the object of the meeting, and responded by stating that the principal object was the promotion of the interests of the breeders of Hereford cattle, by comparing experiences of the members; advertising the sale of calves through the association; bringing calves together for the purpose of comparing them, and doing many other things which would naturally be suggested as we advance, that would be of mutual benefit.

A committee was appointed to report business to the meeting. After retiring for a few minutes they returned and submitted the following report:—

We, your committee, recommend, first, that this meeting go into a permanent organization.

Second, that a committee of three be appointed to draft constitution and by-laws to govern this body, and report at a future meeting.

Third, that this association offers a premium on the following named calves, to be exhibited at Monroe City:—

For the best grade Hereford bull calf of 1884.

Second best grade, Hereford bull calf of 1884.

For a herd of five of the best Hereford bull calves of 1884.

For a herd of five of the second best Hereford bull calves of 1884.

For the best grade Hereford heifer calf of 1884.

Second best grade Hereford heifer calf of 1884.

For a herd of five best grade Hereford heifer calves of 1884.

For second best herd of five grade Hereford heifer calves of 1884.

Fourth, that this association advertise the bull calves of its members in some stock journal that has the widest circulation in the West and South-west, and that the expense thereof be equally borne by the owners of the calves so advertised, to be prorated by the number of calves each.

Fifth, that there be a corresponding secretary elected, whose business it shall be to attend to the advertising of the calves for sale by the members of this association.

W. C. SPLAWN,
JAS. S. SCOTT,
J. O. WOOD,
O. J. WOOD,
Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted by sections.

Col. Splawn moved that the association proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer. Carried. Col. W. C. Splawn, J. M. Proctor and John O. Wood were put in nomination for president, and J. M. Proctor was elected. Col. Splawn was elected vice-president by acclamation. O. J. Wood was elected secretary in the same manner. For treasurer, E. S. Hampton and J. S. Scott were placed in nomination, and Mr. Scott was elected. W. Shields McClintic, E. S. Hampton and W. T. Clark were then nominated for corresponding secretary, and Mr. Hampton elected.

Col. Splawn moved that the secretary be authorized to solicit membership, and that an entrance fee of \$1 be charged. Carried. The following gentlemen were enrolled as members of the association:—

James M. Proctor, Monroe City ; W. A. Davis, George W. Piper, Joseph M. Gentry, Hannibal ; S. F. Strode, W. C. Splawn, Centre ; L. H. Redman, Ralls county ; John O. Wood, Canton ; E. S. Hampton, N. L. Hume, Ralls county ; H. C. Jones, S. C. Watson, Hannibal ; W. H. Fuqua, Ralls county ; W. Shields McClintic, E. S. Boulware, Hunnewell ; B. G. Moss, James M. Howe, J. W. Calvert, Marion county ; James S. Scott, W. T. Clark, Monroe City ; George W. Tooley, O. J. Woods, Ralls county.

On motion of J. M. Gentry, W. P. Bush was made an honorary member of the association.

A motion that this association offer a premium for the different rings of calves to be shown, and that an entrance fee be charged the exhibitors, sufficient to cover the same, was lost after a long and heated debate, in which J. M. Gentry, Col. Splawn, J. O. Wood, L. H. Redman and others took part.

A motion was then made that premiums be offered for the different rings of calves shown, and that a committee be appointed to provide and arrange and provide for same, and to fix entrance fee. Lost.

W. P. Bush offered the following, which was adopted :—

Resolved, that an entrance fee be charged each calf entered for exhibition, and that the chair appoint a committee of three to arrange for the exhibition of calves, to offer a premium on each class, and to fix the amount of entrance fee, the same to be sufficient to cover all expenses of the exhibition.

E. S. Hampton, W. Shields McClintic and J. O. Wood were appointed as the committee.

Col. Splawn, Joseph M. Gentry and L. H. Redman were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws to govern the association, and instructed to report at next meeting.

On motion it was ordered that this association convene again in Monroe City on Saturday, August 30, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Motion that this association solicit grade Hereford steers out of the bulls of 1885, to be fed "for all that is in them," as an experiment, to arrive at as near as possible, whatever merit there may be in the breed. Carried, and seventeen head were promised.

On motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to find out at earliest date possible the terms of advertising, and collect the amount from each member having calves to advertise, as provided in committee's report.

It was moved and carried that Col. Splawn be requested to address the association at the next meeting on the breeding and the different breeds of cattle. Adjourned.

J. M. PROCTOR, President.

O. J. WOOD, Secretary.

SHIPMENTS.

Below we give a carefully prepared statement of the shipments from each of the railroad depots in Monroe City. This statement embraces a period of one year, beginning August 1, 1883 :—

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.—Hay, 40 cars; cattle, 22 cars; horses, 4 cars; calves, 3 cars; mules, 1 car; horses and mules, 2 cars; wheat, 4 cars; oats, 3 cars; emigrants' outfits, 5 cars; hoop-poles, 1 car; apples, 1 car; corn, 2 cars; household goods, 1 car; old iron, 2 cars; hay stackers, 2 cars. Total, 93 cars.

Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R.—Hogs, 140 cars; cattle, 52 cars; sheep, 19 cars; horses and mules, 13 cars; ties, 277 cars; oats, 15 cars; corn, 2 cars; wheat, 15 cars; logs, 11 cars; lumber, 46 cars; scrap iron, 2 cars; hay, 2 cars; hoop-poles, 5 cars; emigrants' outfits, 7 cars; apples, 2 cars; poultry, 1 car; hay rakes and stackers, 5 cars. Total, 514 cars.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Miss Ora Aruent, music teacher; Anderson & Moss (Jerome B. Anderson and W. Ed Moss), general store; Dr. Elijah Bailey, capitalist; Wm. A. Bird, photographer; James H. Blincoe, lumber; Boulware & Sullivan (Aaron Boulware and Randolph V. Sullivan), dry goods; Briggs & Shaw, variety store; Bristow & Lighter (Robt. Bristow and John T. Lighter), lawyers and real estate agents; W. T. Windsor, horses and mules; W. P. Bush, live stock; Mrs. Nina Byrd, milliner; Harrison Cary, groceries, etc.; Mrs. Hugh M. Clark, music teacher; Miss Annie Cobbs, milliner; Dennis Crowley, blacksmith and wagon maker; David G. Davenport, lawyer; David R. Davenport, insurance agent; Rev. Henry F. Davis (Christian); Benjamin M. Ely, blacksmith and wagon maker; Norman W. Eakle, carpenter; Durrant & Jackson, (W. R. P. Jackson, George W. Durrant), hardware; William Turner, blacksmith; Gem house, N. S. Topping, proprietor; Gentry & Snider (Overton H. Gentry, Samuel R. Snider), grocers; Alexander J. Gerard, railroad agent; Samuel B. Gilliland, manufacturer Champion hay rake with sulky attachment; Heinrich C. Goetze, grocer; Adam Graves, constable; George Green, proprietor lime quarry; Rev. James S. Green (Baptist); Thomas J. Griffith, justice of peace; Thomas J. Griffith, live stock; Griffith & Strean (John R. Griffith, John Strean), barbers; Grimm & Losson (Andrew Grimm, Nicholas Losson), boots and shoes; Samuel H. Hallock, editor and proprietor *Monroe City News*; Hanley House, John Hanley, proprietor; Thomas Hendricks, lumber manufacturer at Hunnewell; Hickman, Hawkins & Co. (Benjamin F. Hickman, George A. Hawkins, Joseph E. Ogle), lumber; Rev. B. F. Hixson (Baptist); James Jackson (estate of), sand stone

quarry four miles north-west; James S. Randol, grocer; James S. Jones, Rev. J. E. Latham (Presbyterian); Rev. J. T. Lighter (Methodist); Wm. W. Longmire, lawyer and insurance; James L. Lyon, railroad agent; Patrick H. McLeod, justice of peace, three miles south-west; W. B. A. McNutt, physician; Megown & Kent (Sam. Megown, Horace Kent), proprietors Monroe Flouring Mills; Monroe Institute, A. Wood Terrill and Rev. J. S. Dingle, proprietors; Monroe City Bank (capital \$50,000), Randolph V. Sullivan, president, Thomas Proctor, cashier; Elanhan W. Meyers, nursery; James J. Norton, physician; Benjamin T. Ogle, carpenter; C. W. Overman, carpenter; John C. Peirsol, attorney; J. W. Paul, capitalist; Cyrus H. Poage, machinist and apiarian; Mrs. Ragland, music teacher; Geo. T. Ridings, real estate; John J. Rogers, dry goods; John W. Rouse, dry goods; Geo. Rupp, harness maker; Acayan K. Rutledge, druggist; Rev. W. G. Suber (Christian); Shearer & Sullivan (Preston Shearer, Wm. J. Sullivan), grocers; James H. Simpson, jeweler; Rev. G. H. Ward (Episcopal); G. W. Tompkins & Co. (Geo. W. Tompkins, Geo. L. Turner), druggists; Ben. H. H. Tucker, post master; C. E. Tucker & Bro. (Chas. E. and G. W.), confectioners; Dan. K. Yowell, harness maker; Geo. L. Turner, physician; A. Jaeger, hardware; Chas. C. Wakefield, physician; Eli Wayland, manufacturer Champion hay rakes; Westhoff, Bros. (Adolphus and Francis), wagon makers; Frank Westhoff, blacksmith; Francis M. Wilson, furniture; Benj. O. Wood, druggist; Felix Wunch, baker; Noah A. Sidener, livery stable; A. Noland, dentist; Willard Peirsol, physician; Leishman Bros., painters, W. S. Whitehead, restaurant; Spalding & Kennedy (Miss Kate Spalding, Miss Maggie Kennedy), millinery and dress making; Mrs. C. M. Smith, milliner; Mrs. Searcy, milliner; David A. Ely, boarding-house; Sam. H. Ryan, meat market; Monroe City Creamery Co. (capital stock, \$6,500), J. M. Proctor, president, J. A. Peirsol, manager.



CHAPTER VIII.

MARION AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

Marion Township -- Physical Features -- Old Settlers -- Madison -- Secret Orders -- Holliday -- Union Township -- Old Settlers -- Primitive Justice -- Middle Grove -- Secret Orders.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township contains about seventy square miles, and with Union township forms the western boundary of the county -- bordering upon Randolph. Its surface is veined by the Middle and Elk forks of Salt river, and by Mud creek. About one-sixth of the township is prairie. Much of the northern portion of the township is hilly and broken, but a large portion of the land is good for wheat, corn and tobacco, the latter crop being probably more largely cultivated in this township than in any other.

The township was named in honor of Gen. Francis Marion.

OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers in this township were William Farrell, Joel Farrell, John Farrell, James Farrell, Solomon Hays, Samuel M. Quirey, James Swindell, Joel Swindell, Berry Overfelt, David Overfelt, William Gooch, William Smith, Nicholas Plummer, Henry Harris, John W. Dawson, Larken Bell, John Stephens, Marcus Embree, Jacob Satterlee, James Davis, -- Todd, John Glenn, Evan Davis, William Davis, Thomas Davis, Joseph Bryan, Joseph Stephens, William Swindell, Aaron Yager, James Yager, Arphaxed Key, John Waller, Stephen Callaway.

MADISON.

The town of Madison was named by James R. Abernathy, Esq., who came to Monroe county, Mo., in 1817.

Mr. Abernathy thought a great deal of James Madison, President of the United States, and called the new town Madison, in honor of him. He entered 40 acres of land where the town was located and laid out half of the tract in 1837, dividing it into about 90 lots, which he disposed of in a short time, receiving therefor the sum of \$1,100. The first house in the place was put up by Henry Harris, who came from Madison county, Ky., and used as a tavern in 1837. James

Eubanks, from Tennessee, opened the first store in 1838. George Cunningham was the pioneer blacksmith. The first sign-board was put up by L. B. Wade. It read: "Private entertainment by L. B. Wade." Nicholas Ray was one of the first physicians of the town, and was a Kentuckian, as was also Dr. Venough; both came about the year 1838. The Christian denomination built the first house of worship about 1851. Mrs. Morris, a widow lady now residing in Madison, was the first person born in the town.

Among the first settlers in this part of the township were Joel Terrill, Evan Davis, Joel Noel, James Owenby, William and Thomas Davis, all from Oldham county, Kentucky. Joseph Brown, Joseph Bryan, Joseph Stephens, James M. Yager, Martin Groves, Isaac Baker, Ezra Fox, William Swindell and Reuben Burton were also early settlers, and from Kentucky.

The town contains a public school, Christian and Methodist churches, one flour and a saw mill, telegraph (W. U.), express, United States mail daily, and has a population of about 500. It has also two general stores, one harness shop, three drug and grocery stores, one grocery store and meat market, one grocery store, one furniture store, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one livery stable, two hotels, one barber shop, one photographer, two physicians.

The town is situated on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R., five miles from Holliday, 13 from Paris, the county seat, and contains a population of about 600, and is in the midst of a very good agricultural country, with good timber and coal lands in close proximity, which add greatly to its prominence as a business point; and the coal mines in this region are destined in the near future (when fully developed) to be a source of extraordinary benefit to the citizens of Madison and vicinity. This is one of the oldest towns in the county and its citizens are mostly natives of the county. They are an energetic and enterprising people and take great interest in the prosperity of the county in which they live. They give employment to all worthy mechanics that come among them, and assist by their aid and influence in every laudable enterprise. Such is the character of its business men, its citizens and the community in general.

MADISON LODGE, NO. 91, A. F. AND A. M.

This lodge now meets at Holliday. It was organized in October, 1847. The first officers of the lodge were Henderson Davis, W. M.; Samuel McQuerry, S. W.; W. H. Nowell, J. W. Present officers are William Hord, W. M.; G. Waller, S. W.; W. Davis, J. W.; T. W.

McCormick, secretary ; R. Wright, treasurer ; John Helen, S. D. ; T. Hayden, J. D. ; G. L. Harper, tyler.

HOLLIDAY.

This thriving village is situated in Marion township on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, eight miles from Paris, five miles from Madison, and was first laid out by W. H. Holliday & Bro. in 1876.

These enterprising men were engaged for some time in selling dry goods and provisions, and did a prosperous business, so much so that others were attracted to the place and engaged in different enterprises. House after house has been erected, and being located in a beautiful farming country and splendid timber in close proximity, it could not be otherwise than prominent as a business point.

All the lots laid off in the original plat have been disposed of, and to supply the wants for more room for buildings, Mr. Henry Glasscock, who owns a valuable farm adjacent, laid off a tract of land into town lots.

The people of Holliday are noted for liberality, hospitality and general business enterprise.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Holliday for information in regard to this place. His business tact and energy has been to him a financial success. He has now retired from active business pursuits, and transferred them to younger men, who will see that "business" is the watchword, and that it loses none of its laurels.

All well regulated communities, cities and towns should have good schools and churches. Holliday has both. One church, Cumberland Presbyterian (newly painted and papered), has a membership of 140. This church was built about 40 years ago, before there was any town at this point. Rev. James Sharp is the present minister.

Holliday can also boast of a large and commodious depot, presided over by Mr. H. McCown. There was shipped from this point during the year 1881 the following car loads : —

Mules, 11 ; hogs, 66 ; sheep, 15 ; cattle, 41 ; logs, 4 ; ties, 89 ; old iron, 38 ; oak lumber, 26 ; cord wood, 19 ; piling, 36 ; hoop poles, 6. Total car loads, 351.

These shipments have slowly but constantly increased since that period, until now (1884) Holliday has become one of the most important shipping points in the country.

The first house in the town was erected by W. H. Holliday, and was used by him and his brother, Thompson Holliday, as a general store. The first dwelling-house was also built by W. H. Holliday.

The first school-house was built about thirty years ago. It was taken down about five years ago, and a larger and more substantial building put up, which will comfortably seat 125 pupils.

Among the early settlers was William Singleton, from Macon county, Mo.; he opened the first hotel in the town. Thomas Mappin built the first saw and grist-mill in the vicinity. Among others who located in this section of the township were Austin Moore, William Moore, Philip Moore, Samuel Harper, Samuel Belmer, Frank McCord, Rev. J. B. Mitchell, James Parish, Gustavus Parish, Andrew Thomas, Rumsey Saling, Frank Weatherford, James Greening, Joseph Holliday, Robert Gwynn and Harvey Arnold. Near the present town site, and in Henry Glascock's field, Thomas Terrill opened a race track. Rumsey Saling was a great hunter and was so fond of this pastime that when game became scarce around his home he moved to Texas, where he could pursue with better results his favorite recreation.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the south-eastern part of the county and borders upon Randolph. It has about 80 square miles. Its water-courses are Long branch, Elk fork of Salt river, Hardin's, Oldham, and Milligan creeks. One-half of the township is prairie, and taken as a whole the soil is well adapted to the growth of the cereals, and in fact, all kinds of crops raised by the farmers of this section are successfully grown in Union township. Some of the earliest settlers in the county located in this township, where they lived and died, and many of their descendants still linger around their old homes.

Herndon Burton, who now resides in Union township on the Elk fork of Salt river, is said to be the first white child born in Monroe county. The most noted hunter in this region of country is George H. Bassett, who followed hunting for 35 years. He came from Virginia to Randolph county, Missouri, where he resided five years and then moved to Monroe county and located within one mile of Middle Grove, where he lived for a quarter of a century. He now lives in Middle Grove. The first mill in the township was built and operated by C. B. Dawson in 1851, in the town limits. It was, when first built, a saw-mill and carding machine, and afterwards machinery was added for a grist-mill.

OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers to this township were Kentuckians and Virginians: John G. C. Milligan, Jacob Whittenburg, Daniel Whittenburg, John

Gee, Ezra Fox, J. C. Fox, John Burton, Reuben Burton, Michael Klugh, James Martin, James Wells, Austin Swinney, Valentine Swinney, Ashley Snell, James Ownby, George H. Bassett, Joseph Swinney, Bluford Davis, Van Davis, Willis Snell, Fountain Chandler, John Boulware, Hardin Yates, Vincent Yates, James Noel, Leroy Noel, Vincent Jackson, Thomas Embree, Henry Martin, Edward Tucker, Edward Tydings, John Wright, John Myers, Charles Allen, Col. Ed. Tydings, Richard Branham, William Smith, Larkin Bell, C. Collins, Jack Stevens.

PRIMITIVE JUSTICE.

In 1827 or 1828, in what is now known as Union township, Monroe county, there lived John Burton, a justice of the peace. Reuben Burton, his brother, had lost a hog, and finding it in the possession of one, Rious, a free negro, brought suit before his brother John for the possession of it. The day of trial came. The plaintiff was present with his lawyer, J. C. Fox; the defendant was also present but had no lawyer. The trial was about over, and the witnesses, as it was thought, had all been sworn and examined, when the justice, a large, tall man, rose from his seat and requested Pleasant Ford, who was a constable, to swear him. Ford administered the oath to the justice, as was requested by that official, when the justice gave his testimony. He said that he was in possession of some facts in reference to the hog that were not presented to the court by the other witnesses, and after giving his testimony, he decided the case in favor of the free negro. He had often hunted with the negro and knew the hog to be his, and hence decided in his favor, and against the claim of his own brother. The justice, however, was known to be a just and truthful man, and his evidence was so clear and convincing, that the decision was regarded by the bystanders as being right.

MIDDLE GROVE.

Middle Grove is a substantial and business little town of about 200 inhabitants, and is situated in the south-west corner of the county, and 20 miles from the county seat, and four and a half miles from Evansville, the nearest railroad point. The town is built upon a long sloping hillside, at the foot of which runs Milligan creek, a small tributary of the Elk fork of Salt river, and is surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State. The town site is a part of the old Ezra Fox settlement, which was made in 1820, and was the first permanent settlement in Monroe county, and the name was derived from its being a midway station between the Father of Waters

and Big Muddy, and also the most central station on the first mail route established between New London and Fayette; and from being located in an arm or belt of timber reaching into the Grand Prairie, became the halting place of the earliest pioneers, and was called Middle Grove. These facts, in connection with others, give this little town and neighborhood a history and a civilization reaching farther back than any other portion of the county, and almost to the beginning of the present century, when the first daring frontiersman crossed the Mississippi in search of new homes, or new fields of fortune and adventure; and some of the fields adjacent to the town, which now annually yield their bountiful crops of golden grain, were the first lands ever located in the county. The first virgin soil disturbed by the ploughshare of civilization, still preserves many lingering marks of the husbandry and decayed habitations of the pioneer fathers — the Foxes, Whittenburgs, Burtons, Davis, Swinneys, Ownbys, Noels, Milligans, Fords, Stephens and others of the early settlers, who first sowed in the tracks of barbarism the seeds of civilization, of which four of the youngest only remain to witness the glory crowning the efforts of their parents and of their young manhood, and that four are Blufar Davis, Herndon Burton, Fountain Swinney and ex-Sheriff James Ownby.

Thus originated Middle Grove, around which settlers gradually located, and in which John C. Milligan started the first store about the year 1830 or 1831; afterwards, in 1840, the town was properly laid off into lots, by John G. C. Milligan, and from that time rapidly grew into a thriving village, and one of the best trading points in Northeast Missouri, and in its inhabitants could be found some of the best blood of Virginia and Kentucky, with its attendant qualities of patriotism, hospitality and neighborly kindness; and many of these distinguishing features yet remain to mark the character of its people, and nowhere are people more united and patriotically resolved for the common weal and welfare of the community and country, or the culture and advancement of the rising generation.

The town is pleasantly and healthily located, and the mortality of the neighborhood will compare favorably with any in the State, and none can boast of longer lived and more aged citizens. The oldest citizen of the town is Dr. John McNutt, who settled in the Grove in 1848, and practiced his profession until recent years, when he retired, and now survives the hardships and reverses of fortune that would have killed any ordinary man, at the good old age of 74 years.

John G. C. Milligan, a Virginian by birth, built the first house that

was put up in the Grove, and in fact, in this section of country in 1825. He was also the first postmaster and the first hotel-keeper. The mail route was between New London in Ralls county, to Old Franklin in Howard county, on the Missouri river. John Myers was the first mail carrier on this route. John Hedger was one of the early blacksmiths of the town. Henry Lutz was the pioneer carpenter and wood workman. Edward T. Tucker was the first tailor. The first school-house was built in the township about the year 1830, and William Maupin taught the first school. He was from Howard county, Missouri. The first church was erected by the Christian denomination about 1825, on section 33, township 54, range 12, two miles north-east of Middle Grove. William Reid was the officiating minister. The first church in Middle Grove was erected about the year 1840, by the Christian denomination. A Presbyterian Church was built in 1852, first presided over by Rev. J. B. Mitchell; this organization was discontinued in 1862 and the building was sold and moved away in 1872.

Middle Grove claims the honor of being the point where the first store was opened in Monroe county.¹ The house as already stated, was built by John G. C. Milligan and Glenn and Parsons sold the first goods in it. An old colored man — Jesse Burton — who now lives at Holliday, cleared away the brush for the town site.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lodge No. 326, I. O. O. F. — Was organized in August 1874 with the following charter members: George D. Ownby, James Mitchell, John Mitchell, John T. Haley, Henry Bell, J. B. Swinney, John McAdams, Samuel Truby, Thomas Garrett, Edward C. Brooks, S. T. Hull, John McDonald, Thomas Hocker, Joel H. Noel. The present officers are S. T. Hull, N. G.; J. F. Ownby, V. G.; W. G. Webb, secretary and T. B. Stephens, treasurer.

¹ See Chapter V.



CHAPTER IX.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

Its Physical Features — Farmers — Cemetery — Pioneers — Santa Fe — Its History — Secret Orders — Strother — Strother Institute — Its History — Extracts From Catalogue — Long Branch Post-office.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1834 and occupies about 72 square miles in the south-eastern portion of the county. It is watered by the South fork of Salt river, Long Branch and their tributaries. Much of the land is favorably located for farming purposes and, in fact, portions of the township are very productive, growing large crops of wheat and corn. There is an abundance of timber of the best quality, and the very best of building stone. Among the large farmers of this township are William Hanna, Jr., J. R. Smiley, James W. Trimble, James B. Davis, John Davis, Charles Davis, John W. Hizer, W. C. Bates, Benjamin Coward, E. W. Smith, John Dashner and C. P. McCarty. The early settlers of the township were generally from Kentucky and Virginia and were an intelligent and thrifty class of people.

The various religious denominations are well represented, each having neat and substantial houses of worship. Religious services and Sunday schools are regularly held in all the churches and are largely attended. The public schools of the township are numerous and are liberally patronized and generally well furnished with all the appliances necessary to successful teaching. Besides the public schools, additional facilities for instruction are furnished by the Prairie High School which is located at Strother, and of which we shall say more hereafter.

Pleasant Hill cemetery, in this county, is the largest burying ground in Monroe county except the one at Paris. It takes its name — Pleasant Hill — from the church of that name, which was located there by the Old School Presbyterians at an early day, and which is now a large and influential religious body.

The cemetery is well preserved and the great number of tombstones and monuments, though neither very costly nor magnificent,

testify to the respect entertained by the living for their loved ones, some of whom have been resting here for nearly half a century.

“The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock’s shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.”

PIONEERS.

Among the pioneers who settled in South Fork township we record the names of the following: Lewis Crigler, Lovick Crigler, Capt. Frank Davis, Theodore Price, Dr. John Bybee, Lary Boggs, William Blankenbaker, Powell Snyder, Henry Tanner, William Hanna, John Hanna, James Hanna, David Hanna, Joseph Hizer and Esom Hanna.

SANTA FE.

The original proprietor of the old town of Santa Fe was Dr. John S. Bybee, a Kentuckian, who entered and purchased several hundred acres of land in that vicinity. The town was laid out in 1837 and was named after Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The first business house in the town, was opened by Henry Canote in 1837. This was what was at that time called a grocery, but would be classed to-day as a saloon, as whisky was the chief article of trade. Clemens and Hall started the first general store. Thomas Mosely, who is still living, was the first blacksmith in the town, beginning work soon after the place was laid out. Dr. D. L. Davis was the first physician. Alvin Cauthorn was the first tailor. The first church (now M. E. Church South) was built by the Methodists prior to 1840. The first mill in this vicinity was erected about the year 1838 by Bybee and Canote, on the South fork of Salt river, about three miles north of Santa Fe.

The town having been started 47 years ago, now looks old and weatherbeaten. It is, however, a good business point, and is surrounded by a good farming country. The inhabitants are genial and hospitable, the majority of them being descendants of Virginians and Kentuckians. The town contains 2 churches, Methodist and Christian, and a school-house; 2 secret orders; 2 general stores; 2 drug stores; 1 hardware store; 1 shoemaker shop; 2 blacksmith shops; 1 saw and grist mill; 2 physicians and a justice of the peace.

SECRET ORDERS.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 315, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted March 25,

1874, by A. M. Alexander, Grand Master, officiating. The charter members were P. A. Cook, Philip Quisenbury, W. C. Bates, Dr. John S. Drake, T. J. Armstrong, D. Sheekles, H. P. Miller and J. R. Smiley. The present officers are Philip Quisenbury, N. G. ; C. W. Tanner, V. G. ; Lewis Fleming, R. S. ; George W. Kerr, treasurer ; Philip Quisenbury, L. D.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 462, A. F. and A. M. — Was set to work under a dispensation from Samuel Owens, Grand Master, in April 1873, by Col. Theo. Brace, Past Master.

On the 16th day of October, 1873, the Grand Lodge issued a charter with Dr. J. S. Drake, W. M., Dr. W. R. Rodes, S. W. and Jas. B. Davis, J. W. The Hall was dedicated and the officers publicly installed by Deputy District Master L. R. Downing, in November, 1873. The charter members were J. W. Bates, Jas. Bledsoe, Jas. Bridgeford, J. S. Drake, Geo. W. Edmonston, W. S. Forsyth, Jas. McCutchan, A. H. Moore, Isaac Hanna, Irvin Powell, W. R. Rodes, Urid Rouse, J. M. Travis and G. A. Wilson.

The present officers are Dr. John S. Drake, W. M. ; C. C. Davis, S. W. ; Geo. D. Massy, J. W. ; J. P. Brownlie, secretary ; Jas. B. Davis, treasurer ; G. W. Stuart, S. D. ; D. McIlhany, J. D. ; L. A. Creigh, tyler. The membership is 24 and the night of meeting is the Saturday before the full moon. The lodge is out of debt and own the hall and is in good working condition.

STROTHER.

This is the name of a recently established post-office in South Fork township, which takes its name from Prof. French Strother, who has resided there for seven years. There are three or four families and one general store in town, kept by Rev. Joseph Rowe. The country surrounding the place is a high and healthful prairie and is one of the most productive and beautiful farming regions in Monroe county.

Strother is chiefly known as the seat of Strother Institute, which has for many years been a prominent institution of learning. It was formerly known as Prairie High school. At a very early day, Capt. John Forsyth, Jacob Cox, Joseph E. Sprowl, Wm. Vaughan, Hiram Powell, Willis Bledsoe and Wm. T. Bridgeford determined to establish a school of higher grade than the ordinary district schools of the country. They accordingly employed John N. Lyle, a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio. After teaching acceptably for some time he returned to his Alma Mater to complete his education. He is now

the distinguished Professor of Natural Science at Westminster College, which position he has held for years. The next teacher employed was Robert N. Baker, a graduate of Westminster College. He is a prominent physician and lives at Millersburg, Callaway county. William C. Foreman, a graduate of Princeton, N. J., was the next teacher. He is now a prominent lawyer of San Antonio, Texas. The next incumbent was James G. Bailey, a graduate of Westminster, now deceased. The next was an Indiana gentleman, by the name of Hastings, who was afterwards a Captain in the Confederate army. He is now dead, having lost his health in the army. Dr. Thomas Gallaher, a distinguished writer and minister of the "Old School Presbyterian Church," was the next teacher. These gentlemen all taught before the war. During the war the school was small and the term short. Among those who had the charge of it might be named Miss Bennett, Miss Annie Vaughan and some others whose names are forgotten.

After the war, among the most prominent teachers who have had charge of the school may be mentioned Prof. Henry Vaughan, now of St. Louis University; Prof. Jesse Lewis, of the Holliday public school, and the county school commissioner of Monroe county, and Prof. J. Iglehart, now of Columbia public schools.

At a public gathering in the neighborhood in 1879, where many persons from a large section of the country had congregated, and at which some distinguished teachers and former pupils were present to enjoy a rich repast furnished by the friends of education, Prof. Lyle in complimenting some of the old citizens of the neighborhood, said he had known many strong supporters of education, but that Capt. John Forsyth was the best friend and supporter of education he had ever known.

It is proper that a short sketch of the life of Capt. John Forsyth should be embodied in the history of this school.

He was connected with it from its establishment in 1854 till 1861, the beginning of the war. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, March 10, 1798, came to Missouri about the year 1837, was married November 24, 1842, to Miss Isabella A. Berry, who was a hearty co-worker and sympathizer with him in all his enterprises concerning schools and churches. The cause of education was one very dear to him. He devoted his time and means without stint in the employment of first-class teachers and in the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of pupils. His house was the home of the teachers and many of the boarding pupils.

His interest and liberality were not confined to this school alone. He took a scholarship in Westminster College, and in this way assisted several young men to obtain an education. He was a constituent member of New Hope (Presbyterian) Church, and assisted with both his time and money in the erection of the church edifice. Of this church he was a ruling elder, and held that position until the time of his death, which occurred July 22, 1870. Capt. Forsyth was universally esteemed as an upright, kind-hearted neighbor, friend and Christian gentleman, and in his death the community, as well as his family, suffered an almost irreparable loss.

In his catalogue for 1885, Prof. Strother says:—

Our effort will be to conduct our school so that both mind and heart of pupils will be cultivated and developed for good; knowing, as we do, that knowledge is as great a power for evil as for good.

The years are past when any ambition was felt to establish large and popular schools, and as our sun of life has reached its zenith amid prosperity and adversity, pleasure and pain, sunlight and shadow, bright anticipations and sad bereavements, our hearts' desire is to be more and more the means of doing the Master's work, and leading the youth intrusted to us in right paths. Therefore, only a limited number of pupils will be received.

Special attention will be given to spelling, reading, writing and other elementary branches. Without a well-laid foundation, pupils will find it difficult to maintain a good standing in advanced classes.

As many pupils never complete branches higher than those included in grammar schools, and as these enter very largely into the practical business of every-day life, a careful drill will be given in each study. Young teachers who are not satisfied with their attainments and are ambitious to teach schools of higher grade will do well to attend this department. Pupils well trained in these studies will not find those of the Collegiate Department difficult.

The Collegiate Department embraces classes in physiology, botany, zoology, astronomy, geometry, algebra, conic sections, trigonometry, surveying, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, mental philosophy, chemistry, physical geography, book-keeping, Latin and Greek.

The department of music is under the control of Mrs. Strother, an accomplished music teacher and composer, as are also the composition and elocution classes. Many of her pupils can testify to her success, both in theory and practice.

Teachers of Strother Institute: French Strother, principal; French Wood, assistant; Mrs. S. A. Strother, principal of musical department; Mrs. Bertha Baker, assistant.

LONG BRANCH POSTOFFICE.

This is a small point containing the post-office and a store kept by Browning Bros.

CHAPTER X.

WASHINGTON, CLAY AND WOODLAWN TOWNSHIPS.

Washington Township — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Clinton — Jonesburg — Churches — Farmers — Clay Township — Physical Features — Farmers — Old Settlers — Granville — Woodlawn Township — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Woodlawn — Duncan's Bridge.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township is the largest of the northern tier and contains about 74 square miles. Its water advantages are excellent and supply almost every portion of the township. Among the principal streams are the North fork of the Salt river, Brush, Clear and Crooked creeks. About one-third of the township is prairie, and somewhat broken along the streams. For farming purposes it is about an average township.

EARLY SETTLERS

here were J. M. Dean, Caleb Wood, J. T. Martin, W. A. Saunders, Albert Saunders, William Henniger, W. T. Adams, Preston Adams, Fountain C. Sparks, James T. Hart, Ignatius Coombs, Clifton G. Maupin, David Henniger, T. P. Sharp, Robert Price, James Cox, Cornelius Edwards, Russell Moss, James Ragland, D. M. Dulaney, Willis Buford, Milton Crutcher, Charles Crutcher, Owen Gerry, Gabriel Penn, A. White, John Henniger, Hiram Dooley, Calvin Shearer, Francis Harrison, Angel Gillespie, Gabriel Jones, Edward Shropshire, Barney Worland and Jesse White. Mr. White was in the Indian War, and while fighting was separated from his companions and cut off from a bridge. He ran up the banks of the stream 12 miles before he could cross, and then returned the same distance to where his comrades were. The Indians chased him, and when they would get near enough to him he would present his gun and they would hide behind trees, he doing the same thing when they would attempt to shoot at him. Mr. White ever afterwards seemed to be upon the alert, and would constantly look about him, especially when traveling. His neighbors say that so vigilant was he that no man could slip up on him in the woods.

CLINTON.

The above town is known as Sumersset post-office. It was laid out by George Glenn, Samuel Bryant and S. S. Williams in 1836.

These gentlemen built the first store and first mill that were opened and operated in the town. Jacob Kirkland was the pioneer blacksmith. Greenlee Hays and Major William Howell were once merchants in the town. After the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was built through that section of the country and the towns of Shelbina and Hunnewell sprang into existence, the business of Clinton was withdrawn from that place and given to the newer and more enterprising railroad towns mentioned above. About all there is left of the ancient and once ambitious little village of Clinton are a blacksmith shop and two potteries. George Leach is the proprietor of one of these potteries, and James Turner is the proprietor of the other. There was at one time a flourishing Catholic church located at Clinton, but this, like the town, is now a thing of the past.

JONESBURG.

Jonesburg, the rival town of Clinton, was divided from the latter merely by an alley. It was laid out by Col. Gabriel Jones in 1836. Greenlee Hays opened the first store. James Coombs, Benedict Gough, Blakey and Lasley were early merchants. The town went down when Clinton did.

North Fork post-office is located one mile north-west of Clinton, at the residence of Samuel McDowell, who is postmaster. The first church in the township was located at Clinton and was built by the M. E. Church South.

Among the constituent members of this church were William Fowler, wife and two sons; John Strayer and wife; Adam Hickart and wife; William Henniger and wife and Henry Ashcraft and wife.

The Christian Church bought Greenlee Hay's house at an early day and made a church of it. Among the first members of this church were James M. Dean and wife; John and Drury Ragsdale and Robert Nesbit. These churches were discontinued years ago. The Methodists, however, built another church one mile east of Clinton which is still in existence. John Couch was one of the first school teachers in the township and taught at Deer Creek school-house. Among the large farmers in Washington township are C. A. Hamilton, George Gough, Jacob Crow, Thomas Hart, Fountain Sparks, W. T. Adams, James Hawkins and John Hager.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay township embraces an area of nearly 50 square miles, and is one of the north-western tier of townships bordering upon Shelby county. About two-thirds of the township is prairie. It is a fair, average township for farming purposes, the northern and southern portions being the best. It is watered by Crooked and Otter creeks, and also by the Middle fork of Salt river, which passes through sections 26, 27 and 28 in the southern part of the township. It contains seven school-houses, located as follows: One in section 31, one in section 15, one in section 26, one in section 18, one in section 6, one in section 2, and one in section 14; and two churches — one in section 31, and one in section 12, the former a Baptist and the latter a Methodist church. Among the important farmers of this township are M. D. Blakey, W. A. Sparks, W. T. Fields, William Powell, M. D. Maddox and Henry S. Sparks.

OLD SETTLERS.

Charles S. Clay (after whom the township takes its name), Robinson Hanger, Isaac and Samuel Stalcups, G. M. Buckner, Samuel Henniger, William Stalcups, Jacob Sidner, Taylor Barton, John C. Kipper, Anderson McBroom, James P. Shropshire, Larkin Packwood, Morgan Sherman, Ben C. Johnson, Lucy Wilcox, Elijah Sparks, Daniel Barton, Robert Gains, De Witt C. Caldwell, Francis Herron, Hezekiah King, Robert T. Garrison, Henry Gibson, Isaac E. Webdell, Richard Hubbard, William Arnold, Sr., Sarah Shotwell, Caleb Stone, John Cash, Thomas Cash, Jr., William Biggs, Emily Arnold and Simeon Sparks were early settlers here.

GRANVILLE.

The first house in Granville was built by John T. Parker, who also opened the first store. Samuel A. Rawlings was also an early merchant. The town now contains three general stores, two blacksmith shops, a Christian and a Methodist church.

WOODLAWN TOWNSHIP

constitutes an area of country a little larger than Monroe township, and is situated in the north-western portion of the country. The Middle fork of Salt river forms its southern boundary; Otter creek with its tributaries penetrates the northern part of the township. About one-fourth of the township is timber. The soil is good.

OLD SETTLERS.

Thomas J. Wise, William Smiley, Johnson and Perry Whiles, Thomas Jennings, Nicholas Rea, Allen Phillips, William P. D. Claybrook, Thomas Stephens, Gabriel G. Rice, Asbury Broadwell, Elizabeth Coolidge, Benjamin Byers, Peter J. Sowers, Elisha Hyatt, John A. Martin, Joshua Ginnings, Travis Million, Milton Robinson, Thomas J. Palmer, William S. Brown, Lucy A. Dye, Esom Faris, John A. Johnson, Elijah Atteberry, Eglantine Hill, Isaac Atteberry, and James King were early settlers in this township.

WOODLAWN,

in] the north-western portion of Monroe county, 18 miles from Paris, in Woodlawn township, is situated the village of Woodlawn. This village is surrounded by as good a farming country as can be found in any other portion of the county, and taking population into consideration, has more energetic farmers than any other township in the county. Several farmers in the immediate vicinity of Woodlawn are extensive stock dealers, and should this township ever have railroad facilities, it would, in a short time, be the banner township of the county. The village of Woodlawn has two stores, one dry goods and grocery, the other drug and grocery.

DUNCAN'S BRIDGE.

Duncan's Bridge, or "Leesburg" as it is familiarly called, is situated in the western portion of Monroe county, in Woodlawn township, 20 miles from Paris, 10 miles from Madison. The village is surrounded by a prosperous farming community, and the village itself can boast of superior business qualifications and enterprise as will be shown by the growth and prosperity of the place. Eight years ago there was only one business house and one saw-mill; to-day there are three dry goods and grocery stores, one drug store, two saw and grist mills, one furniture store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one carding machine run by steam. All are in prosperous condition, and at no distant day Duncan's Bridge, though a thriving village now, will reach an epoch when it will be known as one of the important towns of Monroe county.

CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL HISTORY AND OFFICIAL RECORD.

“There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath no operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give expression to.”

From 1831 to 1840 party politics wielded but a slight influence in the local government of the county. While it is true that many of the first settlers, from the earliest days, possessed well-defined political views and tenets, and were thoroughly partisan upon all questions pertaining to national or State elections, an indefinite number of candidates were usually permitted to enter the race for the county offices, and the one possessed of superior personal popularity generally led the field and passed under the wire in advance of all opponents. In the olden time it was not at all unusual to meet the energetic candidate for the sheriff's office, the treasurer's office, or the candidate who aspired to represent the people in the State Legislature, astride his horse, going from settlement to settlement to meet with the voters at their own firesides, to sleep beneath their humble roofs and sup with them at their family boards, to compliment their thrifty housewives and to kiss the rising generation of little ones.

The historian would not dare draw upon his imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes molded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes and methods by them adopted to increase their popularity with the people. There was then but a few newspapers to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the maneuvers and capers, successes and failures, with their pleasures and sorrows of more than 40 years ago, in Monroe county, are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us and the sayings and doings of bygone days, and could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, they would shine out upon the pages of this history “like diamond settings in plates of lead.”

In vain have we tried by the lens of individual recollection or tradition to ferret them out. We could not do it. Our discouraged fancy dropped the pencil and said 'twas no use. We could not

paint the picture. A little consolation may be found in these lines : —

“ Things without all remedy
Should be without regard; what's done is done.”

In some of these early campaigns the various candidates for a single office, and sometimes those running for the different county offices, would travel together from settlement to settlement throughout the county. Every camp meeting, log-raising, shooting match, and even horse race occurring in the county during the season preceding election, was a favorite resort for the electioneerer, and every honorable device was adopted by each candidate to develop his full strength at the polls. For many years after the settlement of the county no political conventions were held, and the result was, a number of candidates entered the race for the same office. This has been the case during the past 10 years. A nominating convention, however, will be held this year, 1884.

Until 1854, or until the organization of the Native American party, the Whigs generally controlled the elections in the county — their majorities ranging from 50 to 200 votes.¹

After the Native American party came into existence the Democratic party gradually became the dominant political organization of the county. During the late Civil War, because of the “ Ousting Ordinance,” the Drake Constitution and the test oath, which were enforced by the State government, at that time in the hands of the Radical party, the Democratic party was not in power. With this exception the county has been Democratic since the war — in fact, Monroe county rolls up a larger majority for the Democratic candidates than any other county in the State. At the presidential election in 1880 the majority of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock over James A. Garfield was 2,817, in a total vote of 4,159. Garfield's vote was 671; the Republican vote in the county now (1884) is about 700.

ELECTION OF 1840.

Although the county of Monroe was not so densely populated as a few others in 1840, yet that election was one of remarkable political excitement between the Whigs, with Gen. W. H. Harrison as their

¹ Charles W. Flannigan was the first Democrat elected to the Legislature. He was a member of that body from 1844 to 1846.

James F. Botts was a Democrat and elected in 1850.

John N. Parsons and William Coulter were also Democrats, the former elected in 1858 and the latter in 1864.

presidential candidate, and the Democrats who were wildly excited in behalf of Van Buren, who had beaten Harrison in 1836. At no time in the history of the United States were the people generally roused to such a pitch of political excitement as during this memorable campaign. A reference to the newspapers of that period will convey some idea of the frenzy which raged; but the actual scenes witnessed beggar description. Men, women and children for some months before the election, which occurred in November, seemed to have little else to engage their attention. Every village had its log-cabin and tall Whig pole, representatives of the Whig party, whilst the hickory poles also loomed up emblematic of Gen. Jackson and the Democratic party. Mighty crowds were assembled in the log-cabins to hear inflammatory speeches and indulge in potations of hard cider, while the Democrats met in council at their headquarters, heard and made speeches, etc.

All parties sang and drank during the campaign quite as much as was necessary and considerably more. It was the commonest event to meet hundreds of farmers' wagons loaded with from 15 to 20 of both sexes, singing and roaring as they wended their way to some point agreed upon, where they were to listen to the eloquence of some great party leader and exhibit their patriotism.

"Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," was the Whig watchword, accompanied by promises of "\$2 per day and roast beef," to every workman under Harrison's administration.


ELECTION OF 1844.

Another exciting political contest that occurred in Monroe county in the early days was the election of 1844, when Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the candidates of their respective parties for President of the United States. Lofty hickory poles were raised in Paris, and barbecues were given by the Whigs and Democrats at different points in the county. A barbecue was given by the Whigs in Thomas Conyer's pasture near Paris. Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra, was the orator of the occasion, and was considered the wheel-horse of the Whig party in this section of the country. An old settler who attended the barbecue and heard Anderson's speech, said that Anderson during the delivery of his speech would occasionally ask the question, "Who is James K. Polk?" Apropos to that period will be found the following, which we have taken from an old copy of the *Paris Mercury* of 1844:—

Clay pole raising! "Old men for counsel." "Young men for action!"

The Whig young men of Monroe county will hold a county meeting in the town of Paris on Saturday, the 27th day of July instant, for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization of the Whig young men of the county, and for the purpose of raising a Clay pole. Every young man who feels an interest in the good old Whig cause, and who desires the success of the Whigs at the approaching contest, and the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency, is requested and urged to attend.

The opponents of Henry Clay are using every means in their power to defeat his election; and they will leave no means untried to accomplish their object. In order to thwart their purpose and gain a decisive victory over our opponents, it behooves the young, as well as the old Whigs, to engage heart and hand in the good work. Our fathers in the Whig cause are marching forward in a solid column and with a firm and steady step to rescue our Government from the grasp of the spoiler — and they have given us their counsel and call upon us to follow their noble example. Arouse, then, young Whigs, and come to the meeting; let every young Whig in the county be present. Remember, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

All are requested to come in as early as possible.  The old Whigs and the ladies of Monroe county are requested to favor us with their attendance.

Speeches will be made by young Whigs of Monroe county.

George B. Gough, J. C. Parrish, Basil Bounds, James T. Martin, S. G. Styles, W. Styles, Drury Ragsdale, J. W. Ragsdale, James Cox, F. Williamson, W. Lasley, R. N. Martin, Samuel Bowlin, Robert Bowlin, Caleb Wood, Jr., J. W. Fowler, George Fowler, Richard Poage, R. H. Powers, James Worland, George Greenwell, J. M. Lasley, W. M. Long, H. L. Frary, William Bowman, Richard B. Burton, A. P. Moore, Ambrose Burton, W. M. Broom, Thomas J. Palmer, William Buckner, John S. Covington, J. H. Fox, James T. Glenn, B. E. Harris, H. W. Rockwood, Milton Crutcher, Lewis M. Coppedge, Joseph H. James, John M. James, J. C. Foreman, John Curtright, Charles Carter, D. Curtright, George W. Threlkeld, W. B. Davis, P. H. Noonan, W. T. McGee, D. L. Boyd, James W. Wills, R. D. Wills, F. Helm, James Shoot, D. T. Bryan, John Coppedge, Samuel M. Sprowl, Hugh J. McGee, J. J. McGee, A. C. Goodrich, E. A. Goodrich, James Vaughn, John Vaughn, Thomas Noonan, John M. Moore, Joseph Hill, Edward Holloway, James Holloway, Richard E. F. Moore, Simeon Sparks, Irvin Poage, S. W. Bryan, Thomas Moss, John H. Trimble, Wesley Wilson, John D. McCann, William T. Coppedge, William B. Withers, Andrew Caplinger, Edward J. Hollingsworth, Franklin A. Poage, Nicholas Davis, John W. Beatty, N. H. Marders, D. Ray, J. G. Grove, S. Mallory, T. Greening, J. Barker, B. E. Cowherd, George W. Stewart, James E. Poage, W. H. Violet, John D. Lyon, F. B. Powell, John H. Moyer, Josiah T. Dickson,

Thomas M. Reavis, Abraham Riggs, John Stewart, James A. Quarles, Alexander Kenson, John Daniel, W. C. Smith, Gustavus Banister, D. T. Cowherd, Samuel Leake, Burnard Lewellen, John Bryant, B. Quarles, J. Greening, Henry Davis, James S. Davis, John M. Ray, E. W. Boone, John M. Howell, James M. Bean, Robert D. McCann, D. H. Moss, F. Hollingsworth, W. A. Mason, Thomas C. Moore, James I. Sparks, A. E. Gore, William H. H. Crow, Joseph Miller, Rufus Poage, E. Thompson, William Arnold, Thomas Hurd, W. Lewellen, J. W. Harris, J. Alexander.

Having given above a list of names, among which may be found a number of prominent Whig politicians, we will now mention the names of a few of the leading Democrats of Monroe county in 1844:—

William Armstrong, W. K. Van Arsdall, James Botts, Granville Snell, C. W. Flannagan, P. H. Higgins, John S. Buckman, Alexander Winsette, James A. Elder, Joseph Forest, William Streeter, Moses Parris, Clement Pierceall, Robert Lewellen, Robert Miles, William Lawrence, William H. Gough, I. L. Aud, James F. Riley, A. Gillmore, James Dale, James C. Parsons, William Sterman, Joseph Hagan, Philip Williams, William W. Williams, A. G. Williams, John Wright, Richard D. Austin, William M. Leake, William A. Buckman, John Short, Thomas Forest, T. S. Ireland, Clement Parsons, Henry R. Parris, Henry Miller, Leonard Green, Francis E. Yeager, Vincent Yates, A. R. Morehead, David Yates, James M. Parris, William M. Priest, J. T. Gilmore, John D. Green, J. Pierceall, R. Yates, William W. Penn.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Senators.—Joshua Gentry, Samuel Drake, James M. Bean, Theodore Brace.

Representatives in the Legislature.—Joseph Stevens, 1832–36; William N. Penn, 1836–40; Jonathan Gore, 1836–40; Jonathan Gore, 1840–42; Joseph Stevens, 1840–42; William J. Howell, 1842–44; Charles W. Flannagan, 1844–46; Anderson W. Reid, 1844–46; William Vawter, 1846–48; Waltour Robinson, 1848–50; William A. Scott, 1850–52; James F. Botts, 1850–52; James M. Bean, 1852–54; Gabriel Alexander, 1852–54; James M. Bean, 1854–56; Samuel Drake, 1854–56; Samuel Rawlings, 1856–58; John N. Parsons, 1858–60; William R. Giddings, 1860–62; George W. Moss, 1862–64; William Coulter, 1864–66; James C. Fox, 1866–68; T. T. Rodes was elected in 1868 but was denied his seat in the Legislature on the ground of illegal registration in the county. The county was not

represented again until 1870. M. C. Brown, 1870-74; P. H. McLeod, 1874-76; M. D. Blakey, 1876-78; Thomas P. Bashaw, 1878-84.

Circuit Judges. — Priestly H. McBride, 1831 to 1833; David Todd, 1833 to 1836; Priestly H. McBride, 1836 to 1844; A. Reese, 1844 to 1855; John T. Redd, 1855 to 1862; Gilchrist Porter, 1862 to 1866; John I. Campbell; William P. Harrison, 1866 to 1871; John T. Redd, 1871 to 1881; Theodore Brace, 1881 to 1887.

Circuit and County Attorneys. — Ezra Hunt, John Hurd, James R. Abernathy, J. J. Lindley, Thomas V. Swearengen, John Anderson, David H. Moss, William F. Hatch, Waller M. Boulware, J. H. Hollister, A. M. Alexander, Robert N. Bodine, J. H. Rodes.

County Clerks. — Ebnezer W. McBride, 1831 to 1848; William N. Penn, 1848 to 1859; J. R. Abernathy, 1860 to 1866; William Bowman, 1867 to 1871; William N. Penn, 1871 to 1873; Thomas Crutcher, 1873 to 1886.

Circuit Clerks. — Edward M. Holden, 1831 to 1833; Thomas S. Miller, 1833 to 1840; John G. Caldwell, 1840 to 1854; George Glenn, 1854 to 1859; Henry Davis, 1859 to 1867; Elisha G. B. McNutt, 1867 to 1871; J. M. Crutcher, 1871 to 1875; George C. Brown, 1875 to 1883; Charles A. Creigh, 1883 to 1887.

Sheriffs. — William Runkle, 1831 to 1832; Pleasant Ford, 1832 to 1836; Thomas Pool, 1836 to 1840; Thomas Crutcher, 1840 to 1844; Joel Maupin, 1844 to 1848; Daniel M. Dulaney, 1848 to 1852; Marion Biggs, 1852 to 1856; Preston Swinney, 1856 to 1860; John C. McBride, 1860 to 1862; E. G. B. McNutt, 1862 to 1866; James Ownby, 1866 to 1870; William H. Ownby, 1870 to 1872; F. L. Pitts, 1872 to 1876; G. W. Waller, 1876 to 1878; R. F. West, 1878 to 1880; James A. Jackson, 1880 to 1884.

County Court Judges. — 1831 — Andrew Rogers, John Curry, William P. Stephenson, appointed in February. 1831 — Andrew Rogers, Robert Simpson, Reese Davis; Curry and Stephenson resigned, and Simpson and Davis were appointed in May. 1832 — Robert Simpson, Reese Davis, Edmund Damrell. 1833 — Reese Davis, Edmund Damrell, Samuel Curtright. 1834 — Edward Shropshire, Robert Margruter, Samuel Curtright. 1836 — Samuel Curtright, Jonathan Gore, Edward Shropshire. 1837 — Jonathan Gore, Samuel Curtright, John M. Clemens. 1838 — Robert P. Stout, John M. Glenn, Granville Snell. 1841 — Granville Snell, Thomas J. Crawford, John M. Glenn. 1842 — Thomas J. Crawford, W. R. Stephens, Granville Snell. 1842 — Caleb

Wood, William G. Moore, Richard D. Austin. 1845 — Richard D. Austin, William G. Moore, Thomas Pool. 1847 — William G. Moore, George Williamson, Samuel M. Quirey. 1849 — Samuel M. Quirey, George Williamson, David W. Campbell. 1850 — Samuel M. Quirey, David W. Campbell, John A. Quarles. 1853 — Samuel M. Quirey, David W. Campbell, James W. Herndon. 1855 — David W. Campbell, E. W. McBride, Joseph D. Moore. 1858 — David W. Campbell, Joseph D. Moore, Peyton Botts. 1859 — Joseph D. Moore, Peyton Botts, Joel Maupin. 1860 — Peyton Botts, Thomas Barker, Daniel M. Dulaney. 1862 — Thomas Barker, Alfred Warner, Samuel Pollard. 1864 — Thomas Barker, James Speed, Jacob Kennedy. 1865 — James Speed, Jacob Kennedy, Mahlon Harley. 1866 — James Speed, William R. Newgent, S. M. Quirey. 1870 — Samuel M. Quirey, William K. Newgent, Stephen M. Woodson. 1872 — Samuel M. Quirey, S. M. Woodson, H. P. Batsell. 1875 — Stephen M. Woodson, William Lightner, Henry Dooley. 1877 — William Lightner, Henry Dooley, John D. Curtright. 1879 — James M. Pollard, Henry Dooley, John D. Curtright. 1881 — James M. Pollard, William K. Newgent, James D. Evans. 1883 — William K. Newgent, Henry Davis, James D. Evans.

Surveyors. — John S. McGee, 1831 to 1836; John Burton, 1836 to 1843; George Glenn, 1843 to 1847; Samuel Pollard, 1847 to 1851; George Glenn, 1851 to 1853; John McCann, 1853 to 1855; William L. Combs, 1855 to 1861; F. A. Whitescarver, 1861 to 1868; William L. Combs, 1868 to 1884.

Collectors. — The sheriff was ex-officio collector until 1872, when the two offices were separated. George W. Waller served from 1872 to 1876; F. L. Pitts, from 1876 to 1882; W. A. Miller, from 1882 to 1884.

Probate Judges. — The county court had jurisdiction of probate matters until 1872, when it was made an independent tribunal. The first person elected to that office was William N. Penn, in 1873; he died in August, 1873, and in September Thomas P. Bashaw was elected to fill his unexpired term. Bashaw held the office until 1878. Thomas Brace, elected in 1878, served till 1880; James M. Crutcher, elected in 1880 and served till 1884.

Treasurers. — James R. Abernathy, C. H. Brown, John N. Parsons, Jesse H. McVeigh, John W. Mounce, George W. Moss, William F. Buckner, W. H. H. Crow, I. A. Bodine.

Assessors. — John S. McGee, John Burton, Milton Wilkerson, Levi Shortridge, Thomas J. Gillespie, Newton Adams, William Lightner, Dr. Fitts, William N. Penn, John B. Smith, Daniel East, Samuel H. Smith, Samuel Hardy, John D. Stephens, Robert P. Stout, William H. Holliday, James M. West, J. D. Jackman, J. D. Poage, Robert H. Buchanan.

Buchanan was elected in the fall of 1874, died in February, 1875, and William Bowman was appointed to fill the vacancy.



CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is its advance courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for and whose arrival is hailed with joy, as it brings tidings of its latest achievements. The press prepares the way and calls mankind to witness the approaching procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When the car of progress stops the press will cease and the intellectual and mental world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press. So intimately are they related, and their interests interwoven, that one cannot exist without the other. Progress made no advancement against the strong tides of ignorance and vice in the barbaric past, until it called to its aid the press. In it is found its greatest discovery, its most valuable aid and the true philosopher's stone.

The history of this great discovery dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Haerlem, Holland, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. While men sleep progress moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind in the old Dutch town. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconding during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dis-

solved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in lawsuits, had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, his servant, and a most ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet. Faust was so pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor.

Coster's discovery of wood blocks or plates, on which the page to be printed was engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schoeffer's improvement—casting the type by means of matrices—was made about 1456. For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure was applied the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time until the hand-press now in use is a model of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1844, steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Kong, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvement in presses alone, one ought to be privileged to stand awhile by the pressman who operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed modern printing offices of our larger cities where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing therefrom as newspapers, ready for the carrier or express. The Romans, in the times of the emperors, had periodicals, notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These daily events were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form.

In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News-Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24, 1704. It was a half-sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the postmaster, was the publisher. The

Boston *Gazette* made its first appearance December 21, 1719, and the American *Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22, 1719. In 1776, the number of newspapers published in the colonies was 37; in 1828 the number had increased to 852, and at the present time not less than 2,000 newspapers are supported by our people. Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly toward that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of interviews with famous journalists, touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

The first newspaper published in Monroe county was the *Missouri Sentinel*. It was established in 1840, by Lucien J. Eastin, who continued its publication until 1843, when it was purchased by James M. Bean and John Adams, who changed the name of the paper to the *Paris Mercury*, the name it bears to-day. In 1844 the paper was owned and edited by John Adams and J. R. Abernathy. In 1845 J. R. Abernathy became the sole proprietor. In 1848 it passed into the hands of Abernathy & Davis, and in 1851 James M. Bean and A. G. Mason purchased it and ran it until 1874 as partners, when Mr. Bean died. On January 24, 1875, in order to release Mr. Bean's interest, the paper was sold, and William L. Smiley purchased one-third interest, which was Bean's share. After twelve months, Thomas P. Bashaw bought out Smiley, and at the end of five years sold his interest to Joseph Burnett. The paper is now owned, edited and controlled by A. G. Mason and Joseph Burnett.

The *Mercury*, reaching back almost contemporaneously with the organization of the county, has been an important factor in the building

up of the material interests of the county — in making its location and advantages known — and by its advocacy of such measures and principles as always tended to the best interest of the people.*

The *Monroe Appeal* was established in Monroe City by M. C. Brown and H. A. Buchanan, October 8, 1865, the date of its first issue. It afterwards passed into the hands of R. B. Bristow, and was burned, while in his possession, May 6, 1872. It was re-established by M. C. Brown and J. B. Reavis on the 26th of the same month. B. F. Blanton having secured a half interest, the paper was moved to Paris on the 22d of August, 1873. It was conducted by Blanton & Reavis for a short time. On the 17th day of October, 1873, E. M. Anderson purchased the interest of Mr. Reavis.

The *News* was established in Monroe City by Samuel H. Hallock, January 14, 1875. He ran it three years and sold to Peirsol and Chandler, who, after six months, sold to G. W. Johnson, who continued the publication of the paper for two and a half years, when Mr. Hallock again purchased it. Mr. Hallock is now the sole editor and proprietor. The *News* is Democratic in politics.

Monroe County *Democrat* was started by R. H. Womack, the first issue of the paper appearing August 16, 1882. Mr. Womack sold the paper to Prof. T. Wright & Bro. in April, 1883, and they sold to P. S. Jakobe July 24, 1884.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the news-boy's bundle the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete, it could be demonstrated that the public schools turn out more men and women better fitted for business and usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of the public schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which people are the only factors, the education which the public schools afford, especially when they are of the superior standard reached in this country, fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be obtained by private schools and academies. The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is intensely American. They are the colleges of democracy, and if this government is to remain a republic, governed by statesmen, it must

be from the public schools they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge that the masses here receive is important beyond measure, and forms the chief factor in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge, which it is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart, that makes the system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent, social influence which the common schools incidentally exert. It is claimed for our country that it is a land of social equality, where all have an equal chance in the race for life; and yet there are many things which give the lie to this boasted claim of aristocracy of manhood. Our churches are open to all, but it is clear that the best pews are occupied by the men of wealth and influence. The sightless goddess extends the scales of justice to all, but it will usually appear that there is — money in the descending beam. It requires money to run for office, or at least it takes money to get office. The first appearance of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public schools. If it is a rich man's son, his class-mate is the son of poverty. The seat which the one occupies is no better than that occupied by the other, and when the two are called to the blackboard, the fine clothes of the rich man's son do not keep him from going down, provided he be a drone, neither do the patches on the clothes of the poor man's son keep him down, provided he has the genius and the application to make him rise. The pampered child of fortune may purchase a diploma at many of the select schools of the land, but at the public schools it is genius and application that win. That State or nation which reaches out this helping hand to the children of want, will not lack for defenders in the time of danger, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually expended for the common education of children is but money loaned to the children, which they will pay back with compound interest when grown to manhood. In a common unassuming way our schools inculcate lessons of common honesty. The boy hears his father make promises and sees him break them.

Mr. Jones is promised \$20 on Monday; he calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the \$20 on Saturday. The boy goes with his father to church, and frequently gets there after the first prayer. In vain does that father teach his boy lessons of common honesty, when the boy knows that the father disappointed Jones, and never reaches the church in time. The boy soon learns at the public school that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to absent a day is to get a big black mark.

A public school in which punctuality and promptness are impartially and fearlessly enforced, is a most potent conservator of public morals. It has been often said that the State of Missouri has not only been indifferent to the subject of education, but that she has been hostile to the cause of common schools. To prove that these are gross misrepresentations, and that her attitude towards an interest so vital and popular does not admit of any question, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875 make this subject of primary importance and guard the public school funds with zealous care. The fact is, the constitution of no State contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education, than the Constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty-two years of her existence not a solitary line can be found upon her statute books, inimical to the cause of education. No political party in all her history has ever arrayed itself against free schools, and her Governors, each and all, from 1824 to the present time (1884), have been earnest advocates of a broad and liberal system of education. As early as 1839 the State established a general school law and system. In 1853 one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to the maintenance of free schools. Her people have taxed themselves as freely for this cause as the people of any other State. With the single exception of Indiana, she surpasses every other State in the Union in the amount of her available and productive permanent school funds; the productive school fund of Indiana being \$9,065,254.73, while that of Missouri is \$8,950,805.71, the State of North Carolina ranking third. The State of Indiana levies a tax for school purposes of sixteen cents on the \$100 of taxable value, and does not permit a local tax exceeding twenty-five cents on that amount. The State of Missouri levies a tax of five cents and permits a local tax of forty cents without a vote of the people, or sixty-five cents in the county districts and \$1 in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the tax-payers voting.

For the year ending in April, 1880, only two counties in the State reported a less rate of local taxation than the maximum allowed in Indiana, only one the amount of that maximum, and the average rate of all the counties reported was about thirty-nine cents, or fourteen cents more than the possible rate of that State. It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of school-houses than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter State is on her valuation; while

the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts \$5,405,128.09.

The Missouri system of education is perhaps as good as that of any other State, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year. The only great fault or lack in the laws in reference to common schools is the want of executive agency within the county. The State department should have positive and unequivocal supervision over the county superintendent, and the county superintendent should have control over the school interests of the county under the direction of the State superintendent. When this is done the people of the State will reap the full benefits that should accrue to them from the already admirable system of free schools which are now in successful operation throughout the State.

The public schools of Monroe county were organized soon after the close of the Civil War. At first a prejudice existed in the minds of the people, generally, against the public school system, but as time passed and the practical utility and great benefits arising therefrom were fairly demonstrated, this prejudice gradually subsided, and now the public schools are regarded with great favor by all.

From a few straggling log-cabin school-houses, which were poorly supplied and equipped with conveniences for instruction, and illiberally patronized, the number has increased to 108, many of which are first-class in appearance and appointments and all are neat and comfortable and during the school year are filled with as bright and intelligent a class of pupils as can be found anywhere.

One hundred and twenty-five teachers are employed to take charge of these schools. Fifty of these are males and sixty-five are females. The males receive a salary of \$42 a month, and females \$32. There are in the county, according to the enumeration for 1884, 2,992 white male children, 1,323 colored male children, 2,728 white female children and 304 colored female children, making a total of 6,347.

The county has a magnificent school fund which is exceeded in amount by only five counties in the State. The school fund now reaches the sum of \$110,062.92. During the year 1883 there was paid to teachers the sum of \$27,639.17; for repairs and rents, \$1,326.35, and for erection of school-houses, \$1,789.85.

The schools are under the excellent management and superintendence of Prof. Lewis, who brings to the work many years of experience and, being energetic and thoroughly qualified, the public schools through his instrumentality have attained a degree of excellence of which the people of the county may well feel proud.

APPORTIONMENT OF MONEY TO EACH DISTRICT.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Amount to Each Child.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Amount to Each Child.</i>
No. 2.	\$42 08	\$2 00	No. 4.	170 44	2 15
No. 3.	26 05	2 00	No. 1.	160 91	2 43
No. 1.	29 95	2 49	No. 1. (col'd)	121 91	2 43
No. 2.	197 05	2 49	No. 2.	190 91	2 43
No. 3.	107 29	2 49	No. 3.	202 38	2 43
No. 4.	19 95	2 49	No. 4.	99 97	2 43
No. 5.	79 82	2 49	No. 5.	156 01	2 43
No. 1.	244 42	2 28	No. 5. (col'd)	73 14	2 43
No. 2.	102 79	2 28	No. 1.	131 17	2 31
No. 3.	153 06	2 28	No. 2.	111 08	2 31
No. 4.	230 72	2 28	No. 1.	82 51	2 42
No. 5.	221 58	2 28	No. 2.	60 66	2 42
No. 6.	149 29	2 29	No. 3.	111 61	2 42
No. 1.	158 59	2 36	No. 4.	126 18	2 42
No. 2.	123 08	2 36	No. 5.	99 50	2 42
No. 3.	47 35	2 36	No. 2.	185 39	2 54
No. 4.	113 62	2 36	No. 3.	218 41	2 54
No. 5.	97 07	2 36	No. 4.	96 49	2 54
No. 6.	82 84	2 36	No. 5.	109 21	2 54
No. 7.	175 17	2 36	No. 6.	304 72	2 54
No. 8.	78 10	2 36	No. 1.	250 68	2 30
No. 1.	136 21	2 13	No. 2.	112 68	2 30
No. 2.	97 92	2 13	No. 3.	105 78	2 30
Monroe City	557 66	2 13	No. 4.	77 09	2 30
No. 1.	145 78	2 27	No. 5.	75 88	2 30
No. 2.	75 15	2 27	No. 6.	85 10	2 30
No. 3.	127 57	2 27	No. 7. (col'd)	85 10	2 30
No. 4.	104 80	2 27	No. 8. (col'd)	41 38	2 30
No. 1.	91 74	2 47	No. 1.	42 39	2 49
No. 2.	246 69	2 71	No. 2.	47 37	2 49
No. 3.	203 31	2 71	No. 3.	211 97	2 49
No. 4.	181 63	2 71	No. 4.	177 06	2 49
No. 1.	243 67	2 27	No. 1.	90 13	2 43
No. 2.	122 96	2 27	No. 2.	141 27	2 43
No. 3.	97 93	2 27	No. 3.	131 53	2 43
No. 4.	116 14	2 27	No. 4.	77 84	2 43
No. 5.	102 47	2 27	No. 5.	68 20	2 43
No. 6.	184 44	2 27	No. 6.	87 68	2 49
No. 1.	95 61	2 17	No. 1.	359 21	2 13
No. 2.	95 61	2 17	No. 2.	120 46	2 18
No. 3.	115 14	2 17	No. 3.	131 43	2 18
No. 4.	91 26	2 17	No. 4.	166 46	2 18
No. 5. (col'd)	39 10	2 17	No. 5.	153 33	2 19
No. 1.	133 03	2 18	No. 1.	108 36	2 12
No. 2.	111 22	2 18	No. 2.	114 72	2 12
No. 3.	130 85	2 18	No. 3.	203 98	2 12
No. 4.	93 79	2 18	No. 4.	108 36	2 12
No. 5.	126 48	2 18	No. 5.	189 09	2 12
Paris	1053 88	2 15	No. 6.	150 86	2 12
No. 2.	122 96	2 15	No. 7.	176 37	2 12
No. 3.	189 96	2 15			
Total				\$14,618 11	

CHAPTER XIII.

BENCH AND BAR—CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Introductory Remarks—Priestly H. McBride—David Todd—Austin A. King—Ezra Hunt—A. B. Chambers—Albert G. Harrison—John Anderson—James R. Abernathy—Present Members of the Bar—Crimes and Accidents—Miss Jennie Searcy Killed by a Train of Cars—W. T. Johnson—Jephtha Heathman—George Stayton—Robert Cummings—William Rouse—W. O. Creason.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite as essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being or theology to the protection of moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for far more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus afflicted. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as unreasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and a corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything—lawyers nothing. Law would still exist though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law

in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations and people, it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as many great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as in any of the others and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people because of his enacting laws and enforcing them for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe, and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-men. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great, and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, thus replied to the sneers of his friends: —

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy
 Can Solon boast. For when its noble blessings
 Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.
 Where were his sense and spirit, when enclosed
 He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw it?
 Who to command fair Athens but one day
 Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
 Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz.: that the wisest and greatest of all law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered and

modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Roederer, and Thibaudeau excites a thrill of pride, of greatness and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons. The Bacons, father and son, who with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of state, and Sommers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Elden, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell, and Curran, who with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country have we not names among the dead as sacred and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity.

The American will ever turn with special pride to the great Webster, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and a hundred others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. And among the truest and best sons of Missouri are her lawyers, and even in the good old county of Monroe some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

The following sketches include only some of the earliest attorneys, who either presided on the bench or practiced at the bar of the Monroe circuit. For many of the facts and incidents herein related we are indebted to Judge Bay's Bench and Bar.

PRIESTLY H. M'BRIDE

(The First Circuit Court Judge of Monroe County).

This gentleman was a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri during 1845 and 1846. He was a native of Kentucky, and born, raised and educated near Harrodsburg. He received a good education, studied law in Kentucky, came to Missouri when quite young and located in Columbia, Boone county. On December 11, 1830, he was commissioned as judge of the second judicial circuit.

On January 1, 1836, the Legislature adopted and passed a consti-

tutional amendment, which, among other things, vacated all the judicial offices. Judge McBride, however, refused to give up his office, stating as a reason that the amendment had not passed by the requisite majority, and alleging also their irregularities. An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* was taken against him, requiring him to show cause by what authority or commission he continued to exercise the duties of the office, etc. In answer to this the defendant pleaded his commission of December 11, 1830. To this plea a demurrer was filed and the question of the validity of the action of the general assembly was thus raised. The real point in the case was this: The amendment had been ratified by a vote of two-thirds of a quorum of the house, but not two-thirds of all the members, which the judge contended was necessary.

The case went to the Supreme Court, where it was held that two-thirds of a quorum was sufficient. This, of course, ousted Judge McBride from the office. The reader will find the case reported in 4th Missouri Reports, p. 303.

The same legislature organized a new circuit composed of the counties of Marion, Lewis, Clark, Monroe, and probably Shelby, and Judge McBride was appointed to that circuit, where he remained until he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1845. During part of his judicial service he resided in Paris, Monroe county.

In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, but took no active part in the political contests of the State while on the bench. In January, 1829, he was appointed by Gov. Miller secretary of State, and resigned in 1830, in order to accept the judgeship of the second judicial circuit. He was in no sense a brilliant man, though he made a fair judge.

DAVID TODD.

Few of the early judges of Missouri were better known than David Todd, who for many years presided over the most important circuit in the State. He was the oldest son of Gen. Levi Todd, of Kentucky. His mother was a Briggs, and niece to Gen. Benjamin Logan.

David Todd received a liberal education, was well versed in Greek and Latin, and had some knowledge of French and Spanish. He was educated at Transylvania University in Lexington. He pursued his legal studies at the office of Judge Bibb, of Lexington, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1810. He served several terms in the Kentucky legislature with distinction, and when Missouri was admitted as a State, came over and located in Franklin, Howard

county. He did not practice long before he was appointed judge of the Howard circuit.

He presided at the first court held in Cole county on June 5, 1821. After a long and successful professional career he died in 1859 in Columbia, Boone county, which had been his place of residence for over 30 years.

He was by no means a brilliant man, yet he possessed a vigorous, well balanced mind, and had a very clear comprehension of the principles of the law. He was, moreover, a man of kind heart and tender feelings, as the following incident related by his son well illustrates: "One day," said his son, "I was traveling in Texas, and stopped for dinner at a large farm house. As I dismounted a venerable-looking gentleman came out to receive me. We soon fell into conversation, during which I casually mentioned my name, when with some emotion he remarked that the best friend he had ever had was of the same name — Todd — 'Judge David Todd.' I told him that that was the name of my father. He seemed greatly excited — got up and shook me cordially by the hand and remarked that he was tried before my father for murder, and was indebted to him for his life. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances as follows: He said that some 40 years before he was residing in Missouri; that he attended a public gathering of the people in his neighborhood; that he was challenged by several young men to wrestle, and on every occasion was successful; that a general row took place, resulting in a murderous attack upon him; that in repelling the assault, he struck one of them with a club, producing his death; that he was arrested and indicted upon the charge of murder and tried before my father; that the trial produced intense excitement, his friends and enemies being present in full force. After the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal the court adjourned. All was tumult and excitement. In the midst of it the sheriff tapped him on the shoulder and whispered to him to slip away quietly from the crowd and go to the Judge's room in the hotel, as the Judge wanted to see him immediately. He obeyed the summons, and found the Judge in his room. That the Judge told him he had sent for him to let him know that his life was in imminent danger; that a plot was on hand to kill him, and that daylight must not find him in the county. He told the Judge that he had a horse, but very little money, and was poorly prepared to start on a long journey. Said he, 'your father took out his pocket-book and handed me all the money in it. He also gave me a paper upon which was marked the route to Louisiana and a letter of introduction to his (the Judge's)

brother in the parish of Saint Landry.' Said he, 'I left that night, followed your father's instructions, and have never been in Missouri since.' Here the old man's utterance failed, and still holding me with a firm grasp he wept like a child."

AUSTIN A. KING.

Missouri has been fortunate in the selection of her chief magistrates; for, with few exceptions, they were men of learning, ability and integrity. Such was Austin A. King, who was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, on September 21, 1801.

He received an ordinary English education, but after determining to follow the law as a profession, took private lessons in Latin and Greek and became a fair scholar. His father was a farmer and Austin rendered him efficient aid in the cultivation of his farm, and by so doing acquired habits of industry and labor which proved very serviceable to him in after life. After reaching his majority he commenced the study of the law, which he pursued for several years with great diligence. Then he removed to Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, and commenced the practice.

He had not long been a resident of Boone before he was elected to represent that county in the Legislature.

In 1837, he removed to Ray county; was soon after appointed judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which office he held until the people of the State, in 1848, elected him to the office of Governor. It was during his administration that the railroad system of the State, which has contributed so largely to our population and wealth, was inaugurated. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to the practice in Ray county.

In 1860 he was selected to represent his district in the National Democratic Convention. When the dark cloud of Civil War rolled over the country he raised his voice in behalf of his government and was very bitter in his denunciation of secession.

In 1862, he was selected by the Union party to represent his district in Congress, and voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This closed his public life, and he died while on a visit to St. Louis, in April, 1870, in his sixty-ninth year. Gov. King was a man of vigorous intellect, and rendered a faithful discharge of duty in every position to which he was called.

EZRA HUNT.

There is no position more difficult to fill, and which furnishes so large a field for dissatisfaction and complaint, as that of a *nisi prius*

judge; and it is gratifying to be able to name one whose judicial administration was the subject of universal praise.

Judge Ezra Hunt for many years presided over the circuit comprising the counties of Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Ralls and Montgomery. He was born in Milford, Massachusetts, on April 7, 1790, and entered the freshman class at Harvard in 1812; became greatly distinguished in mathematics, which subject was assigned him at commencement when he graduated. Upon leaving college he was appointed preceptor of Leicester Academy, a position which he held until the latter part of 1814, when he returned to Cambridge, with the intention of studying divinity, but was soon after persuaded to take charge of the academy in Pulaski, Tennessee. His health failing him there, he determined to cross the Mississippi, and reached St. Louis in 1819 or 1820, entered the law office of Judge William C. Carr, and while pursuing his studies became tutor to the judge's children; was in due time admitted to the practice of the law, and soon after settled in Louisiana, then the county seat of Pike county, where he remained about three years, when he removed to St. Charles. In 1831, he returned to Pike, and in 1836 was appointed judge of that circuit, the duties of which he discharged many years; then returned to the practice, and finally died in Troy, Lincoln county, in 1860, at the ripe age of 70 years.

As a jurist, he was learned, just and true.

He was not a man who would attempt to impress an audience with a sense of his own importance, for he was very unassuming, and cared nothing for office, except so far as it enabled him to accomplish something for the public good. In 1845 he was in the convention called to revise the State constitution.

Judge Hunt was noted for his illegible writing. A man named Gregory called upon him for his opinion in a land suit and the judge promised to write it out and send it to him; the opinion was sent, but neither Gregory nor any other person could read it. Gregory sometime afterwards asked the judge to read it to him, and after an examination of it the judge said, "Some d——d fool has been trying to write, but failed."

Gregory said, "Judge did you ever write to me about that case of mine?" The judge took the hint, got the cue and read it off easily, saying, "Anybody but a d——d fool could read that."

A. B. CHAMBERS.

Adam Black Chambers was born in Mercer, Mercer county, Pa., January 9, 1808, and received an academic education in that State.

In 1830 he came to St. Louis, and after remaining there a few weeks moved to Bowling Green, in Pike county, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. It was not long before he was appointed circuit attorney for the Pike circuit, and in that capacity exhibited talents of a high order. The fact that Mr. Chambers discharged the duties of the office with signal ability is the best evidence of his legal attainments. He was a fluent and logical speaker, never indulging in flowery declamation, and his good, practical sense paved the way to professional success. In July, 1837, he purchased an interest in the *Missouri Republican* and at once became its editor, which position he retained for 18 years. The marked ability with which that paper was edited during Mr. Chambers' life is too well known to need any comment. Under the editorial management of Mr. Hyde and the proprietorship of the Messrs. Knapp, the paper still maintains its supremacy as a Western journal. His fine business qualifications were frequently called into requisition and he became, at different times, connected with important corporations, in some of which he acted as president. He died in St. Louis, May 22, 1854, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He left a widow and three children — son and two daughters — also, two step-sons. His remains were placed in Bellefontaine Cemetery, a cemetery in which he had taken deep interest, and to the adornment of which he had largely contributed.

ALBERT G. HARRISON

was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on June 26, 1800. At the age of 18 he entered the junior class of the academical department of Transylvania University, and in 1820 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He made himself familiar with the French and Spanish languages, which proved very advantageous to him in the prosecution of his profession. After completing his course in college he entered the law department of the same university, and in 1821, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and entered upon the practice of the law in Mount Sterling.

In 1827 he removed to Callaway county, Missouri, and settled in Fulton. In 1828 President Jackson appointed him one of the visitors to attend the annual examination at West Point. In 1829 he was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust the land titles growing out of Spanish grants; and, after holding the office a few years, resigned and became a candidate for Congress, and was elected for two successive terms, but died in 1838, before the expiration of his last term.

With his fine education, popular manners, and decided ability, he bid fair to become one of the most prominent men of the West; but death, which too often seeks a shining mark, cut him off in the prime of life.

As a member of Congress he was devoted to the interests of his constituents. Mr. Harrison was well read in his profession, but embarked too early in political life to distinguish himself as a lawyer, though it is said by his contemporaries that he evinced much skill in the trial of a cause, and by his pleasant, insinuating manner, won the confidence and good will of a jury. He was a man of fine personal appearance, very attractive in his manner, and possessed rare conversational powers, which made him popular with the people and gave him a passport to public favor. In his social relations he was affable and generous to a fault, and when thrown among strangers made friends rapidly.

JOHN ANDERSON.

This gentleman was one of the earliest lawyers at the Palmyra bar. He was a Kentuckian by birth and received a good academic education. He emigrated to Missouri about 1830 and settled at Palmyra, and died about five years afterwards. Though his professional career was short, he acquired considerable reputation as an orator, which soon brought him a good practice. He was well read in law, having acquired his legal education in the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington. There are a few persons still living in North-east Missouri who recollect him as a man of fine personal appearance, with winning and agreeable manners. He was very successful as an advocate, and was generally employed in cases where the battle was to be fought before a jury. We have not learned that he ever held any official position. It is to be regretted that so little is known of one who bid fair to obtain professional distinction.

JAMES R. ABERNATHY.

Mr. Abernathy was born in Lunenburg county, Va., February 25, 1795. He was the son of Blackstone and Elizabeth Abernathy. He came to Missouri in 1817 and settled in Monroe county in 1831. He has had somewhat of a chequered life, about 53 years of which have been spent in Paris. He was one of the earliest attorneys to practice law in Monroe county, and during the early years of his residence in Paris he was prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, his field of labor extending over twelve counties. He has also filled the posi-

tions of justice of the peace, county and circuit clerk, besides many other places of trust in Monroe county. He was editor of the *Paris Mercury* from 1844 to 1848. He was present at the organization of the Christian Church, which occurred in 1833. He and six others were the constituent members, and he alone is now the only living survivor of that little band of worshipers.

The following story is related of Mr. Abernathy: He was a school teacher, and while he was conducting his school, never dreaming of the dull principles inculcated by Coke and Blackstone, some one of his patrons—perhaps the host with whom he boarded—had a bee-gum taken from him rather unceremoniously. He was in trouble, and in his extremity applied to “Abbey,” as he was familiarly called. He took the statutes and turned to the index and looked first for “bee-gums.” Seeing nothing, he turned to “bees,” and being still unsuccessful he next looked for “honey,” but his search was a vain one; and thus mocked by everything, but being a man of resolution, he began to turn leaf by leaf and page after page. He had not proceeded far until he came to “forcible entry and detainer.” “Ah!” said he, “I have it,” and he instituted an action for forcible entry and detainer for the bee-gum. This was his first case in court, from which he afterwards branched out, and he was so well pleased with his success that he read law and applied for a license. His case was referred for examination to Judge Jack Gordon. It is said Mr. Gordon, who was himself a fine lawyer, though a little eccentric, only asked him if he could sing and dance, and these questions being satisfactorily answered, he was ready to report. He presented himself at the bar and the judge asked him if he were ready to report. His answer was that Mr. Abernathy did not know much of the common law, but was h—ll on the statute, and he recommended that the court grant him a license.

Mr. Abernathy possesses a kind, genial disposition and is fond of a good joke or story, and relishes them with the same hearty zest that he did 60 years ago. Notwithstanding his great age, having nearly reached his ninetieth mile-stone in the journey of life, he has a remarkably tenacious memory, and can recite early incidents and facts with all the apparent ease, as though they had occurred but yesterday. He can also give the names of the earliest pioneers of the county with great accuracy, not forgetting even Christian names. He is still physically strong for one of his age. He has been one of the fixtures of Paris and Monroe county for more than half a century, and is doubtless more widely known in this region of country than any of

the pioneers. The old man, whose sands of life have nearly run, who has been so long seen upon the streets of Paris, as he walks along with a quick and short step, will long be remembered by the boys of the town, with whom he has so often traded knives, and by the men, whom he so often entertained with his store of anecdotes and incidents of early times.

PRESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Theo. Brace, circuit judge; Thomas P. Bashaw, R. N. Bodine, T. B. Robinson, A. M. Alexander, member of Congress; J. H. Rodes, county attorney; T. T. Rodes, Hugh E. McGee, R. A. Bodine, Ellis D. Gore, Theo. S. Shaw, Joseph T. Sanford, public administrator; D. R. Davenport, D. G. Davenport, J. C. Peirsol, W. W. Longmire, J. T. Lighter.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

There has been but one legal execution in Monroe county. As a community the people are as law abiding as the people of any other county in the State. Yet there have been crimes committed within her borders, a full and complete history of which would occupy too much space in our book for record. We have, therefore, recorded only a few of the most prominent of these, believing that a perusal of the same will be of interest to the reader. Thomas Blue, colored, alias Dick Dooley, was tried at the May term of the circuit court, 1867, and found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing William Vandeventer, a white man, and was hanged June 21, 1867, just north of Paris. The following men composed the jury: William Dunaway, George F. Palmer, Moses Noel, J. M. Brooks, Henry Evans, George Ridings, William Foster, George J. Pinnell, T. T. Rodes, Nathaniel W. Duncan, Joseph L. Hill, William Bohon, George F. Palmer, foreman.

MISS JENNIE SEARCY KILLED BY A TRAIN OF CARS.

On Monday, December 6, 1875, Miss Jennie Searcy was run over and killed by the cars. We copy from the *Appeal*:—

Stoutsville was the scene of a most distressing and heart-rending accident on last Monday morning. Miss Jennie Searcy, a young lady of 16, and a boy by the name of Elliott were going from Elliottsville to Stoutsville, and were walking upon the railroad track about a mile and a half from Stoutsville, when engine No. 35 came along and overtook them; the engineer, Mr. Donald, invited them to get on and ride to the station, which they did. He stopped for them to get off and they alighted and started to cross the railroad track immediately behind the engine, thinking it was going to move on. At the same instant, the engineer reversed the engine and started back, knocking

down the young lady, who uttered one scream, and the wheels of the engine passed over her body leaving it a mangled, mutilated, lifeless corpse. The engine also struck the boy but he managed to escape unhurt. The girl was a daughter of Mrs. Searcy, a widow who resides in Elliottsville, and was much esteemed by all who knew her. No blame was attached to the engineer, as they (the girl and boy) were so near the engine when attempting to cross that he could not see them.

W. T. JOHNSON.

A committee of citizens near Middle Grove was preparing to hold a picnic on September 18, 1876, and a difficulty originated over the letting of a booth or stand for selling refreshments. Another committee of arrangements met at the drug store of Nave & Johnson. Mr. Thomas H. Hocker came into the room and after conversing upon some other subject relating to the picnic, said he wished to put in a bid on the booth. Mr. W. T. Johnson, being one of the committee, rather objected to Mr. Hocker putting in a bid on the booth, and remarked he expected to occupy the booth himself, and was willing to leave the price of the booth to the committee. Some angry words passed between the parties, which resulted in Johnson's ordering Hocker out of the store, and shortly after caught hold of Hocker to enforce his order, and led or pushed him out on the platform in front of the store. As soon as Johnson released Hocker, the latter rushed upon Johnson and stabbed him near the left of the left lung, it is supposed with a small pocket knife, severing the sub-clavian artery. Friends interfered, and Mr. Johnson went back into his store and in a few moments expired. Mr. Hocker was promptly arrested. Shortly after his arrest he expressed a desire to see his mother. He was accompanied to his residence by a guard, and it was thought he passed on immediately through the house and out the back door and made his escape, leaving the guard in front of the house.

Mr. Hocker was raised in this county. Mr. Johnson was from Boone county. Hocker was tried and acquitted, and now resides in Texas.

JEPHTHA HEATHMAN.

Dan Hendricks shot and killed Jephtha Heathman on the 11th day of December, 1877. On the morning of the 11th, Mr. Hendricks drove over to Mr. Heathman's in a two-horse wagon, taking with him two hands. The hands and the wagon were left standing in the road. Mr. Hendricks got over into Mr. Heathman's corn field and went to where Mr. Heathman and two little boys were gathering corn. After the wagon was loaded the two boys went with it to the house, leaving

the two men alone. What occurred after that no one knows but Mr. Hendricks, for when the boys returned to the field they found their father in the agonies of death — too far gone to speak to or recognize them. Mr. Hendricks says after the boys left he and Mr. Heathman attempted to have a settlement, when Heathman disputed the account and in an angry and threatening manner began to roll up his sleeves. Hot words passed between the parties and Mr. Hendricks says Mr. Heathman assaulted him with his pocket knife. Then he drew his revolver — a small five shooter, and shot Mr. Heathman, the ball entering Heathman's left breast, about two inches above and to the right of the heart. The two men then grappled and during the scuffle Mr. Hendricks again discharged his revolver, the shot this time missing. During the scuffle Mr. Heathman received two cuts on the back of the head, which appeared to have been made with the hammer of a revolver. It appears after the affray Mr. Heathman attempted to go to his own home, but fell and expired about eighty yards from where the difficulty occurred. Hendricks surrendered himself to the constable.

Hendricks was finally acquitted.¹

GEORGE STAYTON KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

At half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 24th of December, 1882, at the dwelling place of widow Stayton, two miles south-east of Clapper Station, a fratricidal homicide occurred, seldom equaled — either by brutality or fiendishness, in the annals of crime. The family in question consisted of the widow, her daughter Miss Mary, and two sons — James and George W. — the latter recently married to Margaret M. *nee* McLeod. The night of the tragedy they sat up until a late hour, engaged in social converse, nothing occurring either by word or action to irritate the mind or create unpleasant feelings. At the hour above mentioned, when all were wrapped in sleep (except the murderer), George's wife was startled from her slumber by a loud report, which she could not under the circumstances well define, whether it was the report of a pistol, the slamming of a door or a crash of falling timbers. She immediately attempted to arouse her husband to ascertain the cause of the noise, but all her efforts to effect this object failed — he neither by word, sign or motion made any response. She then screamed for help to the balance of the family who slept up stairs. In the meantime she looked across the room and

¹ *Paris Appeal.*

by the feeble light she saw James Stayton standing on the floor, in his night clothes. She asked him what he was doing and he answered "nothing." She asked him if he had shot George, and he answered — "I have not; what is the matter with George; had I not better go and get a doctor." "Yes, go immediately," she said. He then proceeded to light a lamp, went up stairs, dressed himself and then went to the stable — got a horse and fled to parts unknown. All this occupied but a few moments. The female portion of the family were in the meantime applying remedies to restore vitality to a dead man, thinking he was attacked by a congestive chill in consequence of his previous sickness of ten days. Some time had elapsed in their vain efforts in this direction ere the fatal wound was discovered. It was produced by a 32 caliber ball which entered about an inch back of the right ear, ranged upwards and lodged in the brain. Only a few drops of blood exuded from the wound, on the pillow, which were covered by the position of the head. This settled the matter of the cause of death. The nearest neighbor was immediately apprised of the horrid deed. The news spread rapidly and a force collected who made arrangements to pursue and arrest the murderer. A warrant was issued by 'Squire Fields and placed in the hands of the leader, Robert F. Parsons, who, with a few determined men, struck his trail. All these arrangements, however, required time, which gave the offender some four or five hours the start. The pursuing party arriving at Stoutsville, telegraphed to the Paris authorities that if James Stayton put in an appearance there to take charge of him. Shortly after the receipt of the telegram Officer Thalus Hocker of that place arrested Stayton near the Glenn House. Stayton had a pistol cocked in his pocket, but did not resist and was lodged in jail. It appears that his object was to catch a train and make his escape. When within a few miles of Paris he turned his horse loose and walked into the town.

In justice it must be said that the unfortunate offender had for some years manifested at times strong evidences of insanity, resulting from an injury sustained by being thrown from his horse, which was subsequently intensified by a sun-stroke. He was declared to be insane and sent to the insane asylum, where he now is.

ROBERT CUMMINGS.

May 31, 1883, Robert Cummings was killed in Madison, Monroe county, by Clifton Wade. Several parties were at Madison on the day of the occurrence, drinking freely, among them Robert Cummings,

but Cummings had not created any particular disturbance. Clifton Wade had also been drinking. Prior to this — two or three months previously — Cummings and Wade had a fight, the latter getting the better of his antagonist. Last Saturday they both appeared to be prepared for war, and got into a difficulty. Wade struck Cummings on the back of the head with a weight, and as Cummings turned round, Wade shot him in the forehead. He lived until about one o'clock Sunday morning. No inquest was held on Cumming's body, and no special effort made to arrest Wade, by the people of Madison. Sheriff Jackson sent his deputies on Sunday, but when they arrived, Wade could not be found. Four hundred dollars were offered for Wade's arrest, but he has never been found.¹

WILLIAM ROUSE KILLED BY AN UNKNOWN PARTY.

[From the Monroe City News of March 1, 1883.]

There was considerable excitement aroused in our city last Sunday, a little after one o'clock, when Al. Adams came riding in from the south, with the intelligence that he had found a man lying dead in the road, near a vacant house on John O. Wood's farm, about a mile and three-quarters south-east of town. A number of men and boys at once procured horses and started for the place, accompanied by 'Squire T. J. Griffith. When they arrived at the spot where the dead man laid, an investigation disclosed the fact that the dead man was J. W. Rouse, better known as "Billy," or "Little Will Rouse," a nephew of John W. Rouse, the merchant. 'Squire Griffith, acting as coroner, at once impaneled a jury consisting of W. P. Bush, J. A. Peirsol, J. T. Umstadt, Frank Elliott, S. S. Hampton and Mr. Gibber-son, who viewed the body and decided that death resulted from a gunshot wound. The body was then brought to town and laid out in Wilson's undertaking establishment, while the inquest was adjourned until Monday. A report having been brought in that a man had been seen with a gun near the place where the murder was committed, a number of our citizens armed themselves and went out after him. They hunted until dark, but found nothing and abandoned the search.

Tracks had been found leading in the direction of the house where the body was found, and a colored boy named Frank Smith was arrested on suspicion, and held until sometime Monday when he was discharged, there being no evidence to show that he made the tracks. It was further proved he had been in town all the forenoon. The murdered man had been working for J. H. Sullivan, who lives a mile north of town, and had been since last October. He attended Sunday-school at the Methodist Church Sunday morning, and after it closed (which was a few minutes before 11 o'clock) he went to his grand-

¹ From the *Appeal*.

father's in the south-west part of the town, where he remained about five minutes, leaving there about half past 11 o'clock, to visit his brother, Robert L., who lives three or four miles south-east of this place. He was riding a pony belonging to Mr. Sullivan.

At Sunday-school in the morning, he took out his pocket-book and gave something when the contribution was collected. Some of those in the class with him say he had \$2 or \$3 in his purse. When the body was found, both purse and money were gone, showing that the murderer's object must have been robbery. When the body was found, it was lying in a fence corner, face downward, the hat, which was riddled with shot, a few feet away, and the pony standing in the road about fifty yards from the body. J. F. Elder, of Ralls county, was the first man who saw the body. He was coming to town after a doctor, when he saw it lying there, but supposing the man to be drunk, and being in a hurry, did not stop. Soon afterwards, G. W. Gallaway and Al. Adams passed along the same road, going east, and noticed the body. Their first impression was, the man was drunk, and Mr. Adams called to him several times. Receiving no answer, Mr. Adams got off his horse and bent over the body, when he noticed blood on the back of the head. He took hold of the shoulder and found the man was dead. Adams then brought the news back to town while Mr. Gallaway rode on to Robert Cranston's and notified him and his brother William. The murdered man was a widower and leaves two children, who have been living with some of their relatives, since their mother died. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and is not known to have had an enemy in the world. From the fact that he was robbed, it is believed that he was mistaken for some other person. This is only speculation, however, and the truth may never be known. One thing is certain, a cowardly murder has been committed and all hope that the perpetrator may be identified and awarded the full penalty of the law. The murdered man's remains were buried Tuesday at the Moss Chapel.

Below, we give the main points of Dr. McNutt's testimony:—

I found four shot-holes penetrating the brain, one entering the head, just under the left ear and ranging in the direction of the nose; eleven holes in his body and one through his right arm. From the course of the holes he was shot from the left side and from behind; one or two shot had struck his head and not entered his skull; several shot had discolored the skin of his body, but had not entered. I cut one shot from the back of his neck and it was pronounced by several parties as double 00 in size; some of the holes seemed to have been made with larger size shot, I think buckshot; I think any one of the five shot entering his brain would have killed him.

As above stated, Frank Smith was arrested, tried and acquitted. No arrests have since been made, and the foul murder remains a mystery to this day.

W. O. CREASON KILLED.

The *Appeal* of July 24th says: —

It becomes our painful duty this week to chronicle the lamentable circumstances connected with the shooting of W. O. Creason, one of the most deplorable and shocking affairs that has ever startled our community. Mr. Creason resided on Long Branch, some fifteen miles south-west of this place. He hired a couple of young men last spring to work for him, during the working season. When the harvest approached, they informed Creason that they desired to leave as they could get better wages by the day in the harvest field than they were getting by the month. Creason protested against their leaving him before their time was up; but they left, he owing one of them — Joseph Kribs — a part of a month's wages, which he refused to pay unless Kribs would work his time out. There were some words between them when Kribs left. On last Monday evening, having armed himself with a revolver, Kribs returned to Creason's, called him out to the fence and told him he wanted him to settle, when Creason answered, he had not complied with his contract and that he had no settlement to make with him, whereupon Kribs flew into a passion, and commenced cursing Creason, who ordered him off his premises. Creason got over the fence as he ordered Kribs to leave, who was sitting upon his horse outside of the yard. Kribs fired upon him as he got upon the ground, the ball entering the right side, just under the arm and penetrating his breast, killing him instantly. After the shooting Kribs left in a gallop. Wes. Johnson and Henry Johnson, two of the neighbors, came down and informed the sheriff of the terrible affair. Sheriff Pitts procured a writ immediately from Esq. Armstrong, of this place, and in company with James Curtright and Thalus Hocker, repaired to the scene of the tragedy, and thence to the home of the young man in Audrain county where, having procured the assistance of several others, he surrounded the house and captured him about daylight on Tuesday morning. The Sheriff returned with the prisoner to Paris, and lodged him in jail. Kribs is a young man about twenty-two years, well made and muscular.

William O. Creason was one of the most promising and highly esteemed young men in the county. He was about 32 years of age. He was a soldier in the First Missouri Confederate Brigade, had fought upon many hard contested battle fields, and lost an arm at Corinth on the 4th day of October, 1863, while charging the breastworks. Coming back from the army without a dollar, he settled with his aged father and mother in this county, where he has been raising stock, and at the time of his death, was prominent among the large stockmen, being a member of the firm of McCann & Creason. Kribs was tried and sent to the penitentiary for 20 years, but after he had served about half his time was pardoned by Gov. Crittenden.

CHAPTER XIV.

Mexican War — Call for Volunteers — Monroe County Men — California Emigrants — The Scenes in '49 and '50 — Emigrants From Monroe County — Incident — Death of Emigrants — The Civil War of 1861 — Number of Men Entering Southern Army from the County — The Battle at Monroe City — Capture of Paris — Grant's Expedition v. Harris — *Mercury* Suspended — Skirmish Near Elliott's Mills — Florida Fight — Bott's Bluff Fight — Lieutenant Killed by One of His Men.

MEXICAN WAR.

We have stated elsewhere in this work that the Mexican War began in May, 1846, and during the middle of that month Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West" in an expedition to Santa Fe. The full complement of companies was made up from the following counties, which composed the first regiment: Jackson, Co. A, 114 men, Capt. Waldo; Lafayette, Co. B, 112 men, Capt. Walton; Clay, Co. C, 113 men, Capt. Moss; Saline, Co. D, 94 men, Capt. Reid; Franklin, Co. E, 117 men, Capt. Stephenson; Cole, Co. F, 100 men, Capt. Parsons; Howard, Co. G, 100 men, Capt. Jackson; Callaway, Co. H, 104 men, Capt. Rogers.

"Our heroes of the former days
Deserved and gained their never fading bays."

Monroe county has never been wanting in patriotism, but upon the contrary, her citizens have always been among the first to respond to the call of their country when its honor or its liberty were imperilled. Whether they were called to meet the savage Indian at home, or the scarcely less civilized Mexican under the burning suns of a foreign clime, they have responded with the same alacrity, and gone forth to do battle with an enthusiasm and courage that have ever characterized the true soldier.

The men who buckled on their armor for the distant fields of Mexico, numbered about 44, a few of whom had seen service in the Black Hawk and Florida wars. These men were mustered in at Fort Leavenworth, in July, 1846, and mustered out at the same place in September, 1847. They were in the battles of Taos and Morotown, and sustained a loss of one man killed, Robert Bower. The following

are the names of the men who went from Monroe county; the list is not quite complete: —

N. B. Giddings, captain; Samuel Sproule, first lieutenant, Elijah Burton, second lieutenant, T. C. McKamey, third lieutenant; Benjamin Owings, C. Nelson, T. B. Giddings, T. Branham, R. Brown, S. P. Scaneker, Washington Scaneker, D. Helm, T. Helm, W. McGee, Hugh J. Glenn, R. Farrell, — Sharp, R. M. Scott, G. A. Maddox, Robert Bower, E. W. Bower, Richard Poage, R. Burton, A. Burton, T. Archer, F. Buckner, W. F. Buckner, Dr. Caskey, Ol. Smith, John Blanton, C. C. Palmer, Shad Whittington, E. H. Boon, William Lightner, — Lightner, Green Berry Featherton, — Featherton, Frank Gilbert, N. B. Todd, Frank Helm, Berry Shoot, J. W. Pace, Robert M. Scott, William Painter, Rufus Ferrell.

[From the *Paris Mercury* of September, 1847.]

A meeting was held in Paris to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the returning volunteers from Mexico. The barbecue and reception took place September 29, 1847.

On motion, the meeting appointed the following gentlemen a committee of arrangements: Col. Thomas Nelson, William Orr, J. Twyman, John Wright, Thomas Crutcher, John N. Parsons, Massa Tanner, Joel Maupin and J. C. W. McKinny.

The following were made a committee to select speakers: William G. Moore, Dr. Moss and E. W. McBride.

On motion, the following gentlemen of the several townships were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions and provisions for the festival: —

Jackson — David W. Campbell, Joseph H. Fox, William M. Sharp, Thompson Holliday, Thomas Pool, J. C. W. McKinny, J. Twyman, John S. Conyers. *Jefferson* — Thomas Poage, Dr. Williams, Alexander Hiekman, Dr. McNutt, Joseph Goss. *Indian Creek* — Joseph Hagan, Joshua Gentry, Moses Parris, Brooks Bell. *South Fork* — John Cissel, James F. Botts, Samuel Drake, Theodore G. Price. *Otter Creek* — Marion Biggs, William Lamb, Samuel Hill, Bird S. Webb. *Marion* — James B. Swindell, N. H. Marders, Henderson Davis, Robert Gwynn, Dr. N. Ray, Charles Capp, F. Chandler. *Union* — Charles Allen, J. M. S. Berry, P. Swinney, A. R. Oldham, William B. Giddings, William R. Stephens, William Vawter. *Washington* — David Thomas, William A. Saunders, Benedict Gough, William Goe, Robert T. Smith, John W. Martin, Allen Thompson.

On motion, the meeting appointed the following gentlemen as a committee of invitation and correspondence: Hon. P. H. McBride, Maj. William J. Howell and Gen. R. D. Austin.

It is ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL E. DARNES, Sec'y.

THE BARBECUE.

A meeting of the committee of arrangements (for the barbecue to be given in honor of the Monroe volunteers) was held on Saturday last, and made the following appointments: *Marshal of the day* — Col. Richard D. Austin. *Assistant Marshals* — Gen. Anderson W. Reid, Gen. William M. Sharp and Maj. Thomas Crutcher. *Committee to superintend the cooking department* — J. Twyman, William Orr, William Bridgford and Avory Grimes.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

No doubt the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue to remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift and industry. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania. The gold fever first broke out in the fall of 1848 when stories began to spread about of the wonderful richness of the placer mines in California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth to try the dangers, difficulties and uncertainties of hunting gold. Day after day and month after month were the papers filled with glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever rose higher and higher. It was too late in the fall of 1848 to cross the plains, but thousands of people in Missouri began their preparations for starting in the following spring. The one great subject of discussion around the firesides that winter (1848) was the gold of California. It is said at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind, and were contemplating the trip to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it most difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when the emigrants passed through — sights that may never be seen again in Monroe county. Some of the emigrant wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. Early in the spring the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar description. There was one continuous line of wagons from the Orient to

the Occident, as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward and, like a cyclone, drawing in its course on the right and left many of those along its path. The gold hunters of Monroe crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many who went, left quiet and peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death.

Just how many persons went to California in 1849-50 from Monroe county cannot at this date be ascertained. It is supposed that the parties named below composed the majority of the emigrants from this county:—

John Sears, Alexander Mackey, Hugh Glenn, Frank Buckner, William Buckner, Daniel Boon, Jefferson Wilcoxson, D. A. McKamey, James Bridgford, Jefferson Bridgford, George Waller, James Waller, Thomas McKamey, Dr. G. M. Bower, Waller Withers, William Withers, William Withers, James Glenn, James Hill, Wesley Hill, Stephen Hill, James H. Smith, Boon Helm, David Helm, Fleming Helm, Samuel Sproule, Samuel Gaines, George Kipper, Joseph Donaldson, Alexander Thompson, Joseph Thompson, John Thompson, John Poage, William Poage, Thomas Cleaver, Thompson Holliday, William Holliday, Marion Biggs, Thomas Farley, Green Featherstone, Charles Featherstone, William Armstrong, Thomas Reavis, David Reavis, William Williams, Curren Foreman, Edline Chapman, David Heninger, Joseph Heninger, Thomas Dry, Benjamin Davis, Hiram Collins, John M. Bates, Saul Threlkeld, Jesse Allen, Harrison Williamson, Will Sparks, John Goe, George Goe, Isaac Stalcup, George Bondurant, Vincent Worland, James Worland, Zimmerman Zigler, Malk Ashcraft, Adam Heckart, James Gough, James Lasley, William Gibson, David Craig, David Major, William Gilbert, Frank Williamson, Gose McBroom, Thomas Maupin, Taylor Barton, William Fitzpatrick, William Greenwell, Dr. M. Gough.

INCIDENT.

While the emigrants were passing through the county the following incident occurred: A large, burly looking fellow was driving an ox team through the principal street in Paris. He was attempting to read all the names of the business men as he passed along, but, being an uneducated man, he had to spell each name out slowly and then pronounce it. He came to the name of Heitz—Dr. Heitz—and

began to spell it — H-e-i-t-z, but before he pronounced the name he exclaimed, “Dutchman, by G—d!” Dr. Heitz happened to be standing in his office door at the time, and it is said enjoyed the matter exceedingly.

[From Paris Mercury.]

We are indebted to Mr. David A. McKamey, who has just returned from California, for the following list of persons who have emigrated from Monroe and died in that country. We truly sympathize with those who have received the sad intelligence of the death of their friends and relatives who have died in the distant region:—

Emigration of 1849.—Thomas Blane, Isaac Martin, Albert Armstrong, Thomas Tyson, Tate Packwood, John W. Graves, F. Helm, Thomas Glasscock, Milton Vincent, James Ferguson, Thomas Greening, Dr. Williams, — Hickman, William T. Marr and Vincent Worldling.

Emigration of 1850.—John F. Bryant, Thomas Ridgway, Thomas Poague, John Saling, — Deavers, John Sidner, Franklin Moore, Andrew Kippers, George Sheppard, — Broadus, Joseph Smith, — Neal, Alvin Musset, Shelt, colored boy; colored boy, name Shropshire.

The above was published soon after 1850.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

When the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumpter (April 12, 1861), little did the citizens of the remote county of Monroe dream that the war which was then inaugurated would eventually, like the simultaneous disemboguing of a hundred volcanoes, shake this great nation from its center to its circumference.

Little did they then dream that the smoke of the bursting shells, which hurtled and hissed as they sped with lurid glare from rebel batteries upon that fatal morning, foreboded ravaged plains —

“And burning towns and ruined homes,
And mangled limbs and dying groans,
And widows’ tears and orphans’ moans,
And all that misery’s hand bestows
To fill the catalogue of human woes.”

Little did they dream that the war cloud which had risen above the waters of Charleston harbor would increase in size and gloom until its black banners had been unfurled throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Little did they imagine that war, with all its horrors, would invade their quiet homes, and with ruthless hand tear away from their fireside altars their dearest and most cherished idols.

Could the North and the South have foreseen the results of that internecine strife, there would be to-day hundreds of thousands of happier homes in the land, hundreds of thousands less hillocks in our cemeteries, hundreds of thousands less widows, hundreds of thousands less orphans, no unpleasant memories, and no legacies of hatred and bitterness left to rankle in the breasts of the living, who espoused the fortunes of the opposing forces.

All that transpired during that memorable struggle would fill a large volume. Monroe county, as did the State of Missouri generally, suffered much. Her territory was nearly all the time occupied by either one or the other antagonistic elements, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of first one side and then the other. However much we might desire to enter into the details of the war, we could not do so, as the material for such a history is not at hand. Indeed, were it even possible to present the facts as they occurred, we doubt the propriety of doing so, as we would thereby reopen the wounds which have partially been healed by the flight of time and the hope of the future. It were better, perhaps, to let the passions and the deep asperities which were then engendered, and all that serves to remind us of that unhappy period, be forgotten. We have tried in vain to obtain the number and names of the men who entered the Confederate army from Monroe county. No record of them has ever been preserved, either by the officers who commanded the men or by the Confederate government.

It is supposed about 600 men went into the Southern army. Hon. Theodore Brace raised the first company at Paris for State guards, numbering about 70 men. These men went into camp on Elk fork of Salt river, six miles south of Paris. After being in the service six months they were discharged, when some of them entered the Southern army at the battle of Lexington.

THE BATTLE AT MONROE CITY.

The only engagement that took place in Monroe county during the Civil War of 1861 where cannons were used was the fight at Monroe City. The following is a full and true account of the same as given by eye-witnesses, and those who participated in the engagement:—

The war clouds hovering over North-east Missouri grew blacker and blacker, and the rumblings of the battle thundered louder and louder, and at last the storm broke.

Hon. Thomas A. Harris, the representative of this county in the Legislature, had been appointed brigadier-general in the Missouri

State Guard by Gov. Jackson under the military bill, and had established his headquarters first at Paris, and next at Florida, Monroe county, whither all the companies of the State Guard in this district or division (the 2d) were ordered to repair. About the 16th of June Capt. R. E. Dunn's company, near Philadelphia, of this county, took up the line of march for this rendezvous.

Capt. Dunn's men were well organized, disciplined and drilled. They were uniformed and armed with muskets purchased the previous fall from the Palmyra military company, and presented a fine, soldierly appearance. Arriving at Paris, the men from Marion were mistaken for Federal troops, and it is said quite a panic and fright ensued among Harris and his men.

The State Guard companies flocked to Gen. Harris in such numbers that by the 5th of July he had probably 500 men in his camp near Florida. By their scouts and spies the Federal military commanders were informed of his doings, and Col. Chester Harding at St. Louis, under authority from Gen. Lyon, ordered Col. Smith, of the Sixteenth Illinois, to march upon him and his fellow secessionists and break up their camp. Smith had himself reinforced at Palmyra by four companies of the Third Iowa, one company of the Hannibal Home Guards, a piece of artillery, a six-pounder and got ready for the work.

On Monday evening, July 8, Col. Smith marched from Palmyra against Tom Harris. His force consisted of Companies A, F, H and K, of the Third Iowa Infantry; Companies F and H, of the Sixteenth Illinois; Capt. Loomis' company of the Hannibal Home Guards; the six-pounder cannon — in all about 500 men, or not more than 600. The expedition went per rail to Monroe City, where it arrived in an hour and disembarked. It was intended to make a night march on Florida, about 12 miles a little west of south of Monroe, and attack Harris' camp at daylight, but a severe storm coming up prevented this plan — as perhaps it should not have done.

Tuesday morning (after his men had informed half the people of their destination) Col. Smith, with his entire command, not leaving even a guard at Monroe City to protect the town, the train and his stores of provision and ammunition, set out towards Florida to encounter Gen. Harris. As Monroe City is situated in the midst of an extensive prairie which stretches miles away in all directions, and as the troops were all infantry and marched slowly, their progress could be noted for hours, and ample preparation made on the part of the secessionists to receive them, especially as 10 hours' notice had been given

of their approach. Passing out of the prairie through the "Swinkey Hills" the Federal troops reached the farm of Robert Hagar,¹ three or four miles north of Florida. Here in the thick timber and brush, and on the top of an eminence known as Hager's Hill, they encountered perhaps 50 secessionists under Capt. Clay Price, who had been sent out by Gen. Harris to reconnoiter. These at once, and without warning, opened fire from their ambush at close range, severely wounding Capt. McAllister and two privates (one named Prentiss) of the Sixteenth Illinois, slightly wounding a private of the Third Iowa, and killing the horse under Adj. Woodall, of the Sixteenth.

The fire was returned and the Missourians retreated, leaving one man mortally wounded, and perhaps half a dozen horses. This affair took place about four o'clock in the afternoon. Not caring to go on, and not daring to retreat through certain bodies of timber in the night on his way back to Monroe, Col. Smith went into camp on Hagar's farm, near the scene of the fight.

During the afternoon and night of the 9th, Col. Smith learned that he had stirred up a hornet's nest, and that the secessionists were swarming all about him,—that they had gotten in his rear and were playing havoc at Monroe City, and their numbers were constantly increasing. Early on Wednesday morning, the 10th, he began his retreat to Monroe City. On the "Swinkey Hills" his advance guard was attacked, but no serious damage done. Emerging from the timber north of "Swinkey" or Elizabethtown, and coming in sight of Monroe, the Federals discovered the station-house, out-buildings, six passenger coaches, and ten or a dozen freight cars in flames. The Missourians, Capt. Owen's company, could be seen a mile away to the left, or west, watching the fire and the Federals. Col. Smith opened on them with his cannon and fired half a dozen or more round shots at them, one of which, it is said, killed a horse.

The station-house and train had been fired by 100 mounted secessionists, under command of Capt. John L. Owen, of Warren township, Marion county. The value of the cars destroyed was placed by the railroad company at \$22,000; the station-house and contents, aside from the government stores, \$18,000. The value of government property taken and destroyed was considerable. The same morning the train from Hannibal was fired on a few miles east of Monroe, it is said, by some of Capt. Owen's men and by his orders. The engineer was slightly wounded by a rifle ball in the arm.

¹ Killed at the battle of Kirksville while serving as captain under Col. Jo. Porter.

Reaching the town, and finding himself surrounded, Col. Smith marched his men into a fine large two-story brick academy building in the place known as the "Seminary," took full possession of it and the grounds adjoining, around which he began throwing up breastworks, having dispatched a messenger to the nearest telegraph office to ask for reinforcements.

Meantime the greatest excitement had arisen in the surrounding country, the news that 500 or 600 Yankees were "holed up" or "treed up" at Monroe spread like wild-fire. Hundreds of persons living within 10 or 12 miles of the scene, roused by the messengers that went galloping over the country, by order of Gen. Harris, mounted horses and rode to the "battle," some actuated by mere curiosity, others determined to participate in the fight.

By noon Gen. Harris had collected around him probably 1,000 effective men, who were reasonably well armed and were eager to take a pop at the cooped-up Federals. His skirmishers crawled up as close to the academy building as they dared, and fired away at the windows and breastworks very briskly, with but little effect, however. The Union troops returned the fire at every good opportunity. The main portion of Harris' forces were at a safe distance, watching their enemies and taking pains that they should not escape.

The night of the 10th, Gen. Harris sent off for a cannon, the nine pounder which had been cast by Clever & Mitchell, of Hannibal, for Drescher's artillery company, and which was then hidden under a haystack on the farm of Blair Todd, a few miles north of Palmyra. The messengers dispatched for it were George W. Brashears and George Milton, of Owen's company, who had assisted in hiding the piece, as well as another six-pounder and a lot of balls. The six-pounder and the balls were under a pile of cordwood a mile west of Palmyra. The six-pounder was not mounted. The nine-pounder was serviceable, and with this Gen. Harris hoped to compel the Federals to surrender, or else batter down the building and tumble the walls about their ears. That night a close watch was kept on the besieged that they did not make either a bold *sortie* or a stealthy attempt to escape.

Thursday, the 14th, the cannon came to the great delight of the Secessionists, and the bombardment began about 1 o'clock. A stranger from Ohio was chief gunner. There were only a few nine-pound balls and these were soon shot away. Nothing was then left for use but the smaller balls, and artillery practice with six-pound balls from a nine-pound gun was not certain to be accurate. Some amusing incidents were narrated of the cannonading by Capt. Kneisley's gun.

It was said that the only safe place within its range when discharged was only immediately in front of it. One shot, it is stated, struck in the road 30 feet from the muzzle of the gun, and *ricocheted* over to the left a quarter of a mile, struck a blacksmith shop and dispersed a crowd of Secessionists, who fled in dismay, declaring they could not stand to be fired on by their own men and the Yankees too! The academy was struck but a few times and no serious damage done. One shot struck the casing of a window in the upper story, damaging the wall and window and passing on through two brick partitions, knocking holes 10 inches in diameter and finally falling on the floor.

Another passed through a door and a partition wall in the lower story; a third struck the stone foundation; one shot passed through the breastwork, but did no injury. In the meanwhile the number of Missourians gathered around had increased to 1200 or 1500, many of whom were not warriors *pro tem.* but mere spectators who had come to see "the fun." Even ladies and children had ridden up in carriages and wagons, and seated in their conveyances under the shade of parasols and umbrellas, watched the battle, the first perhaps ever graced by the presence of the fair sex, out of deference to whose sensibilities it is to be presumed the occasion was made as bloodless as possible.

It was a sort of picnic or holiday and while it lasted nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. Not a man was killed or badly wounded on either side by an enemy's ball. Gen. Harris was a great speech-maker. Where two or three were gathered together and he in the midst, he would, it is declared, mount the nearest elevation and proceed to orate. He could not let this occasion pass without making one of his noblest efforts. At noon on Thursday he assembled some of his troops and addressed them. His cannon had not yet arrived he told them and without it he could not take the academy unless at the sacrifice of many noble lives. He further said a large reinforcement for Col. Smith was hourly looked for and he thought the best thing that could be done under the circumstances was to retreat. He then directed his troops to disperse, repair to their encampments and await orders. This, however, they refused to do. Then the cannon came up amid great cheering and the fight was resumed, without a leader really on the part of the Secessionists, every man fighting "on his own hook."

Meanwhile Col. Robert Smith was not a little disturbed at the situation. He had unwisely allowed the greater part of his ammunition to be captured or destroyed and he had but a few cannon balls or shells or other artillery ammunition, and so his six-pounder was not of much

service. He saved his ammunition in expectation of an assault, by firing bolt pins gathered from the ashes of the burnt railroad cars. True, his enemies were doing him no damage. Out of 25 or more of their cannon shots, only three had hit the building, and the shot-guns and squirrel rifles could avail but little against strong breastworks and brick walls. Yet he feared that another and a more efficient piece of artillery might be brought up, and that Gen. Harris' already large force would be made larger, before his own reinforcements could be brought up. Gen. Harris failed to tear up the railroad track east and west of the town, as thoroughly as he could have done, and as he had no force in either direction, there was nothing to prevent the arrival of reinforcements for Col. Smith from either Quincy, Hannibal or Hudson, at all of which points it was known that Federal troops were stationed. True, Salt river bridge, to the west 10 miles, had been burned, but a transfer could easily be made and the distance soon compassed.

At last they came.

At about half past 4 o'clock, a train was seen slowly approaching from the east, and as it came well in view, it was discovered to be crowded with Federal soldiers and upon a flat car a brass cannon gleamed ominously in the slanting rays of the declining sun. The beleaguered Federals sent up a loud cheer; the cannon on the car opened with grape and Gen. Harris and his troops, to use an expression common in the Civil War, skedaddled in short order, or rather in no order at all. Eye-witnesses describe the scene as highly ludicrous. Many of the would-be soldiers hid their guns and sought safety in the carriages with the women and the children. Others galloped wildly away. The prairie was covered with buggies, carriages, wagons, horsemen and footmen—all fleeing for dear life, and becoming more terror-stricken every rod they traversed. The majority of the State guards, however, retreated in good order to the westward and northward, carrying off their cannon, which was hidden that night and for some days in the timber a few miles north of the town and west of Sandy Calverts. Capt. Owen took off his company without much confusion and disorder. The Federal reinforcement proved to be Cos. A, B and D of the Sixteenth Illinois, under Maj. Hays of that regiment, accompanied by a nine-pound field piece manned by volunteer artillerists. The whole force numbered about 275 men and had come from Palmyra and Hannibal to relieve their comrades and commander from their predicament. While these events were progressing, the most painful and exaggerated reports and rumors were flying through

the country, reaching not only Palmyra and Hannibal, but Quincy, Springfield, Chicago, and even New York and Washington. One report was, that a desperate battle was taking place at Monroe City, and that Col. Smith's regiment had been surrounded and was being cut to pieces. The Fourteenth Illinois, Col. John M. Palmer (afterwards Major-General and subsequently Governor of the State), and the 21st Illinois, Col. U. S. Grant (afterwards Lieutenant-General, etc.), and other Illinois troops, in camp at Springfield and Quincy, were ordered to the rescue. Palmer reached Monroe City on the morning of the 12th and remained two days, returning to Quincy. Grant came up a day later and went to Mexico. By Friday morning 2,000 Union troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had reached Palmyra on their way to the scene of war.

One body of reinforcements for Col. Smith, under ex-Governor Wood, of Illinois, came from Quincy down the river and landed at Marion City, and thence marched to Palmyra and on to Monroe. The old warehouse at Marion City had been burned a few days before. About 1,200 troops started from St. Joseph on the 11th and were joined at Hudson (or Macon City) by 700 more. These were detained, however, by the burning of Salt river bridge, which locality they reached on the 12th. The evening of the 11th the greater portion of Smith's command, including some of those who had been in the seminary, returned to Palmyra. Federal troops soon scattered. Grant and Palmer went down on the North Missouri. The Iowa troops from St. Joseph returned and Col. Smith remained in this quarter.

Gen. Thomas Harris with a portion of his command went southward in the direction of Jefferson City. Near Fulton, Callaway county, he was dispersed by a regiment of Home Guards, under Col. John McNeil, in an affair that was known as "the Fulton races." In a few days quiet was restored; trains were running regularly over the road by the 18th, transferring at Salt river for a few days until the bridge was built. A day or two after the affair at Monroe the Federals burned the residence of Capt. John L. Owen and seized a number of horses and mules and a large lot of bacon belonging to him. This was done, as was claimed, in retaliation for his destruction of the railroad property at Monroe.

During the fight at Monroe two or three of Smith's men were slightly wounded. Of the secessionists, one man was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun, and another had three fingers shot off. Another had a valuable horse killed, and one poor watch-dog, a

non-combatant, lost his life by a stray shot. After Gen. Harris had ordered the Missourians to disperse, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Marion county, living near Marion City, approached within 100 yards of the Federal breastworks, cheered for Jeff Davis, and urged the secessionists to charge the academy and drive "the Hessians" out. Her father and two brothers were in the State Guard at the time.

Capt. McAllister and the other men wounded at the "Hagar Hill" fight were taken to Palmyra, and Capt. McAllister was given quarters at George Lane's hotel — the Overton House.

Following is Col. Smith's official report to Gen. Lyon: —

"HEADQUARTERS 16TH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, }
MONROE STATION, Mo., July 14, 1861. }

SIR: In accordance with your order, on the 8th of this month I left my headquarters at Palmyra, Mo., with Cos. F and H of the Sixteenth Illinois regiment, and Cos. A, F, H and K of the Third Iowa regiment, and Co. A of Hannibal Home Guards, and one six-pounder and proceeded to this place. A heavy rain storm coming on retarded our further progress. Early on the morning of the 9th I started out in search of the rebel force under Harris. At 4 o'clock p. m. when about 12 miles south of Monroe, our advance guard was fired into by the enemy, concealed in a clump of timber and brush, the first volley severely wounding Capt. McAllister of Co. G, Fifteenth Illinois regiment, also Private Prentiss of Co. A, same regiment, and slightly wounding a private of an Ohio regiment. I immediately ordered a charge and drove the enemy from their cover. As they were all mounted it was impossible to follow them further with advantage. We found one of their men mortally wounded and have reason to believe several more were shot who were carried off by their friends, and captured several horses, saddles and bridles.

We made camp near this place for the night. On the morning of the 10th, having heard rumors of trouble at Monroe station, moved my command back. On coming in sight of Monroe found the station, out-houses, 17 passenger and freight cars and other railroad property in flames and found the enemy collected to the number of 300 to 400 on our left. On nearing them they began to move off, when I brought forward the field piece and sent a few round shots into their ranks, scattering them in all directions. The only damage done here that I know of was one horse killed. After coming into Monroe I took possession of a brick building known as the Seminary and enclosed grounds adjoining, its position answering my purpose for defense if necessary and the apartments good quarters for the men who were without tents. During the day we made several advances on the enemy without being able to get near enough to do much damage.

On the morning of the 11th the enemy began to collect from all quarters, and by noon we were surrounded by from 1,500 to 2,000

men. At 1 o'clock p. m., they opened fire upon us from one nine and one six-pounder,¹ at a distance of about a mile. Their firing was very inaccurate, only three shots out of the first 27 striking the building, and they did very little damage, my men being well covered by a breastwork they had thrown up. After throwing their first six shots, they moved their cannon some 400 yards nearer and opened fire. I immediately answered with the six-pounder, dismounting their smaller gun, (?) which made a general scattering, and caused them to carry their nine-pounder to a safer distance. Their firing from this time had little or no effect.

Much credit is due Capt. Fritz, of Co. F, Sixteenth regiment, for the able manner with which he led his men throughout our little expedition. Also to gunner Fishbourn, who planted his shot among them every time, but who had to deal sparingly, as he was almost out of shot, when we were relieved. I was much pleased with the officers and men generally, for their coolness and obedience to orders throughout.

At 4:30 o'clock p. m., of the 11th, a train was seen coming from the east with reinforcements. It proved to be Maj. Hays, of my regiment, with Cos. D, B, and A, of the Sixteenth Illinois, and one nine-pounder field piece. The enemy now began to move off and by dark had left the field entirely, since which time they have been skulking about the country in squads, burning wood-piles, small bridges and culverts, when opportunity offers of doing so without danger. On the morning of the 12th, we were again reinforced by Col. Palmer's Fourteenth regiment, which returned to Quincy to-day, leaving us in a worse position than ever, with the exception that we have more ammunition. Col. Palmer brought two brass field pieces with him which he took away. Something of the kind would be very acceptable here just now, as there is a slight probability of their being useful.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.²

ROBERT F. SMITH.

TO BRIG.-GEN. LYON.

CAPTURE OF PARIS.

Wednesday, July 30, 1862, a few days after the battle of Morris Mill in Callaway county, Col. Joseph Porter, coming north into Marion, Lewis and other counties, sent Joseph Thompson with a force of men who captured Paris. The county officials and a few Union citizens were arrested and paroled. Porter came up that night with 400 men, and after remaining a few hours left town, going north.

¹ The Confederates had no six-pounders.

² History Marion County, from page 381 to page 389, inclusive.

GRANT'S EXPEDITION VS. COL. TOM HARRIS.

The first service in the field (Civil War) performed by Gen. U. S. Grant was from Hunnewell to Florida against Col. Harris. (For particulars, see history of Shelby county.)

During the time of Porter's raid, and while the Federals occupied Paris, the *Mercury* suspended — the Union soldiers took possession of the office and published (one issue) a red-hot radical paper.

SKIRMISH NEAR ELLIOTT'S MILLS.

In the early spring of 1862, a band of men under Marion Marmaduke were routed near Elliott's Mills, on Salt river above Stoutsville, by a company of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, commanded by John F. Benjamin, of Shelby county. The lieutenant and four men were captured. Marmaduke leaped his horse over a high bank, swam Salt river and escaped. Lieut. Rowland Harvey was taken to Shelbyville and in a few days shot in retaliation for some Unionists killed by bushwhackers. (See history of Shelby county.)

FLORIDA FIGHT.

July 22, 1862, 400 Confederates under Col. Joseph Porter met 50 men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Col. H. C. Caldwell (now U. S. Judge, Eastern District of Arkansas), at Florida. The Confederates were returning South from Knox county and met the Federal soldiers unexpectedly. A fight ensued. The Federals lost six men, killed and wounded — the Confederates, one killed and three wounded. The Federals retreated to Paris and the Confederates went south.

BOTTS' BLUFF FIGHT.

A few days after the Florida engagement, Col. Porter and the Third Iowa Cavalry met again on the farm of Mr. Botts, near Santa Fe, when another fight ensued, with a loss to the Federals of one killed and three wounded and to the Confederates of one killed and three wounded.

About May 6, 1862, Lieut. Theodore Brooks, Co. F, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia (Guitar's Regiment), had a scouting party in the southern part of Monroe, near Santa Fe. The party was staying at a house all night. Confederates heard of them, resolved to take them in — capture horses, etc. Made attack; alarm given; soldiers ran out at stable lot. Lieut. Brooks was shot by one of his own men (Sergt. W. W. Conger, of Centralia, who was killed in boiler explosion a few

weeks ago), and died soon after. It was dark and Conger thought that Brooks was a Confederate. Brooks was from Columbia, a gallant and talented fellow.

THE FIGHT AT PARIS.

On the afternoon of October 15, 1864, at about the hour of three o'clock, the Confederate soldiers numbering about 500 men, under the command of Col. McDonald, entered the town of Paris from the west, in hot haste, with whoops and yells. Col. McDonald's object was to capture a company of militia, numbering 60 or 70 men, in charge of Capt. William E. Fowkes. Capt. Fowkes and his company were, at the time, quartered at the Glenn House. The Confederates at once attacked the building containing the militia, their fire being returned in a spirited manner. After firing at each other at intervals from three p. m. to six p. m., Capt. Fowkes with his company surrendered. The Confederates had kindled a fire under a frame building, which stood where the Masonic Hall building now stands, and this being connected by other frame buildings with the Glenn House, they thus expected to set fire to the latter. This fact being made known to Capt. Fowkes, and at the same time a flag of truce from Col. McDonald, being borne by Mrs. Fowkes, the Captain's wife, who was ushered into his presence, induced him to surrender. His men were all paroled, only one person in either command was hurt,—a man by the name of Mills, in Capt. Fowkes' company, receiving a slight wound.

MAJ. A. V. E. JOHNSON.

It was from Paris that Maj. A. V. E. Johnson started (September 26, 1864,) with detachments of Cos. A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Missouri, in pursuit of Bill Anderson, George Todd, John Thrailkill, *et al.* The next day, September 27th, the fight occurred near Centralia, where Johnson and 122 of his men were killed.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Capt. Preston Adams, Thomas H. Adams, S. W. Adams, E. M. Anderson, Evan Anderson, J. W. Atterberry, Charles I. Allen, Walter Ashby, J. W. Arnold, William Brown, John Bryant, George Bounds, Crockett Bower, killed; Col. Theodore Brace, R. T. Bridgeford, G. M. Bower, James Bower, dead; A. J. Bower, killed; Henry Bell, Edwin Bassett, William Bassett, dead; Green Bodkins, B. B. Bodkins, Jeremiah Baker, J. K. P. Bozarth, Isaac Beauchamp, John Bridgeford, William Bridgeford, James T. Ball, Henry Bryant, Richard Bry-

ant, J. O. Coats, G. W. Crow, Capt. James P. Crow, Robert Carver, Samuel Crutcher, J. Q. Curry, G. M. Curry, R. E. Caldwell, J. R. Channing, John C. Combs, John S. Combs, James T. Combs, Manless Curry, Preston Combs, killed; Isaac Coppage, O. F. Chancey, S. Coppage, John Cleaver, Edward Callaway, Jacob Clayton, dead; James A. Dye, John T. Dry, Thomas P. Dawson, B. F. Dowell, V. P. Davis, William Davis, John S. Drake, Henry Daniel, B. M. Eli, Singleton Evans, A. K. Edwards, James Edwards, J. M. Edwards, H. M. Eaton, S. B. Fitzpatrick, Joel A. Foster, Duck Fletcher, L. M. Farrell, William M. Farrell, Joseph M. Farrell, Richard Farrell, N. B. Farrell, W. S. Forsyth, John Fox, Charles B. Grant, W. B. Giddings, Joshua Goodnight, P. H. Goodnight, J. R. Grove, A. H. Gwyn, J. W. Gillespie, dead; George T. Goe, dead; William Goe, dead; E. Grigsby, Chilton Gosney, B. F. Hickman, James Hulen, Henry Howard, Joseph Howard, chaplain; Benjamin Houtchens, dead; J. H. Harp, J. R. Hanger, C. W. Hanger, John T. Hickey, Benjamin N. Harvin, Joseph Hersman, C. E. Holtzelaw, Frank Holtzelaw, Capt. W. H. Holliday, Capt. W. G. Hastings, David Hollingsworth, Al. Hamilton, Gus. Holtzelaw, dead; E. C. Hedden, Henry C. Horn, W. C. Horn, E. E. Hickok, Sylvester Hagan, Dud. Hagan, J. E. Horn, Samuel Jarber, Nathan King, Joseph Klumph, J. D. Kerlin, William Keugh, James E. Lanhan, Thad. Leake, J. M. Moore, R. T. Moore, Thomas Moore, killed; Thomas McBride, John McDowell, dead; Rice Maupin, J. R. Moredock, J. B. Morris, Tip. Mordens, killed; Capt. E. D. Major, W. H. Major, James I. Major, H. H. Maupin, J. H. Maupin, James E. McLeod, J. D. Mitchell, John Meadows, E. McGee, James A. McGee, S. H. Morrison, dead; Thomas Meals, William Noel, S. H. Nave, F. L. Pitts, Col. L. A. Pindall, B. F. Power, Hugh Pollard, killed; James L. Pollard, B. D. Pollard, Peter Powell, Robert F. Parsons, James Pogue, Robert Pogue, W. L. Penn, Silas M. Rodgers, John P. Rudacill, Philip H. Rudacill, John Rigsby, W. W. Roberson, James Rouse, dead; James Raney, Thomas Reavis, E. W. Smith, Robert Swinney, William Sparks, killed; Thomas Sidner, killed; Hugh Stewart, T. B. Sprowl, R. H. Smithey, S. W. Smithey, J. E. Smiser, W. E. Smiser, Thomas Smiser, T. J. C. Smith, Thomas Sparks, E. P. Snell, Joseph Stephens, Albert Shortridge, William Smith, Walker Stewart, Stephen Scobee, Thomas Terrill, Capt. Joseph Thompson, Richard Trussell, J. N. Turner, Singleton Thompson, John Treadway, dead; Neal Turner, Richard Thompson, William Utterback, Owen Utterback, John Vaughn, dead; Frank Vaughn, Clayton Vivian, Al. Vandeventer,

Charles Willis, Daniel Waltz, Daniel Woodward, B. T. Welch, killed ; S. G. Woodson, John Williams, N. Williams, Capt. B. F. White, W. H. Wigginton, G. W. Waller, John M. Wood, Capt. T. V. Wilson, Samuel Wooldridge, W. Wright, Henry White, Thomas White, John White, Thomas Woods, Nat Wood, Joseph White.

UNION SOLDIERS.

Up to December 31, 1863, Monroe county had furnished 41 men for the regular United States service ; in the Missouri State Militia, 38.

Under calls previous to December 19, 1864, Monroe county furnished 474, being 7 more than her quota. Under call of December 19, 1864, the county furnished 134. There was no deficiency under the draft.



CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads.

Man is so constituted that in order to make any appreciable progress in prosperity and intelligence he must live in a state of civil society. One's wants are so diverse and innumerable, and the physical conditions of the country in which he lives so varied, that he can not possibly supply his needs, either by his individual exertions or from the products of any one district of country. Hence, trade and commerce become necessities. One, with given talents and aptitudes, in certain territorial conditions, produces to the best advantage a particular class of commodities in excess of what he needs, whilst he is able to produce only at great disadvantage, or not at all, other commodities quite as needful to him as the first; another produces these needed commodities in excess of what he personally requires, but none of those which the industry of his neighbor yields. Thus springs up trade between the two, and to the advantage of both. As with individuals, so with communities and peoples. Nations can not live and prosper independent of each other any more than families can live independent of their neighbors and prosper. So that, as prosperity constitutes the foundation of human progress and civilization, and since this can not be attained except by means of trade and commerce, these become the indispensable conditions to advancement in material affairs and in intelligence.

But neither trade nor commerce can flourish without practicable, efficient means of transportation. Products must be carried to the place of demand at a cost that will leave the producer just compensation for his toil after they are delivered and sold and the cost of carriage paid. Hence, an adequate means of transportation — means sufficiently cheap and expeditious — becomes a matter of the first importance. Without some such system communities can not be built up or be made to flourish. So we see that in earlier times, and even yet, where regions of country were and are not thus favored, they have been and still are either uninhabited or peopled by semi-civilized or barbarous populations. Take the map of the Old World

and scan it; it more than justifies what is here said. In the past most, and, indeed, all of the more advanced nations inhabited regions of country washed by the seas, or drained by navigable rivers or other inland waters. Navigation afforded and still affords to such countries, to a measurable degree, at least, the means of transportation required for their prosperity and advancement. But the interior, or regions far removed from navigation, remained either unpeopled, or in a savage or tribal state. So such regions, not penetrated by railways, remain to-day, as, for instance, the non-navigable districts of India and Russia and other countries.

The problem of meeting this *desideratum* of transportation into non-navigable regions, which constitute a large portion of the best lands of the globe, came to be looked upon in early times as, and continued up to our own time, one of the greatest with which mankind had to deal. In every country were vast regions with every other advantage for supporting prosperous and enlightened communities which, on account of their want of transportation facilities, were valueless, or worse than valueless — the homes of wild and warlike tribes. As more enlightened and progressive peoples sought to extend themselves into those regions, the effort was made to supply their want of transportation facilities by means of canals, which were constructed on quite an extensive scale in some, and, indeed, in most of the leading countries of Europe. But the districts of country through which canals could be constructed were, of course, comparatively small, and the great problem of interior transportation so far as non-navigable regions were concerned, continued open and to attract the thought and experiment of the best minds of all countries and of every age. At last Stephens' experiment, in 1825, solved the great problem.

It is beyond question that no invention of the present century, and perhaps of all time, has proved so beneficial to, and mighty in its influence upon the material affairs of mankind, if not for the general progress of the human race, as that of land transportation by steam, as represented in our present railway system. An eminent French writer has said that "the railway trebled the area of the inhabitable globe." It has not only brought and is bringing vast regions hitherto valueless under the dominion of civilized man, but has quickened and is quickening every movement of humanity in the onward march of civilization. Wonderful as have been its results in the development and civilization of our own continent, results at which the world stands struck with astonishment and admiration; wonderful as have

been its results elsewhere, and wherever it has penetrated, its achievements in the past, compared to what it is destined to accomplish in the future, are as the dust that floats in the air to the suns that people the infinity of space.

The railway has been chiefly instrumental in transforming the wilds of this country into great and prosperous States, and in placing the American Union in the front rank of the great nations of the earth. Speaking of this, in an article in the February number (1884) of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he strongly urges the establishment of an extensive railway system in India, as the surest means of developing the natural resources of that magnificent country, Hon. William Fowler, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, says: "But if encouragement be needed, it is well to consider what has been done on the other side of the Atlantic. Before the railway came to Illinois, it was little more than a prairie. In a very few years its produce doubled, and now it stands as one of the first producing States of the Union, and can point to Chicago as an evidence of its progress. It is difficult to imagine what would have been its present condition had not the railway come to its aid. Missouri had much facility of water carriage, but its progress was very slow until railways traversed it. Nebraska, now a most flourishing young State, has been *created* by the railway. Its vast agricultural wealth must have been locked up indefinitely but for the locomotive. The same remark applies to Kansas, now advancing with rapid strides.

"Shareholders may grumble at competition in America, and bondholders may tremble, but the producer flourishes in low rates of carriage, and no economical facts are so wonderful as those presented by the progress of the United States since the development of the railway system. The experience of Canada is hardly less remarkable, for I am informed by Mr. Macpherson, of Ottawa, that during last year 25,000,000 acres of land were allotted by the Dominion Government to settlers or companies. The great temptation of those who settle in that severe climate is the excellence of the wheat land, but it is obvious that without cheap carriage no such settlement would be possible, for the produce would be unsalable." Thus, the railway is rapidly peopling and developing this continent. What it is doing here, it can do elsewhere—in India, Australia, Interior Russia, South America, and everywhere, where the physical conditions of territory and climate render possible the abode of man. It is the great civilizer of modern times, and wherever the headlight of its locomotive gleams out, or the shrill echo

of its whistle is heard, barbarism falls back as the darkness of ignorance before the light of knowledge.

By the railway communities and States, separated from each other by thousands of miles, are made neighbors and the populations of whole continents are not only enabled to intermingle and thus benefit by association and interchange of ideas, but trade and commerce between them, the life-blood of all prosperity and advancement, are reduced to a perfect system and to the minimum of expense. Under its influence the nations of Europe have been brought more nearly under the government of common interests and ideas—in fact, are nearer one people,—than the shires and manors of England were under the feudal system. And its influence in this direction, as in all others for the betterment of the condition of mankind, will go on and on, as the ages roll away, until ultimately the dream of the noblest philosophers who have conned the affairs of men shall have been realized—the universal brotherhood of man.

By the railway space is already practically obliterated. To illustrate this, a fact or two will suffice: The present rate on a bushel of wheat from Huntsville, Missouri, to St. Louis is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the rate on to New York is $10\frac{1}{2}$; and from New York to Liverpool, or Glasgow, 4 cents—thus making the rate from Huntsville to Great Britain about 22 cents per bushel, or about \$7.25 per ton. This is but little more than it cost, before the era of railroads, to haul the same amount of wheat from Randolph county to Glasgow, Missouri; so that, practically, the market at Glasgow, Scotland, and, indeed, the markets of the whole world have been brought nearly as close to the farmers of this county as the market at Glasgow, on the Missouri river, only twenty or thirty miles away, was in former times. What is true of wheat is true, in a greater or less measure, of other products and of merchandise, and of everything that ministers to the comfort and happiness of man.

But without this system of railway transportation the present vast products of agriculture in the interior would have been impossible, and population would still have been compelled to hug closely to the coasts of seas and to the shores of inland navigable waters. “Had one been asked ten years ago,” says Mr. E. Atkinson, of Boston, in his paper, in 1880, on “The Railroads of the United States and their effects on Farming Production,” “‘Can 150,000,000 bushels of grain be removed from the prairies of the West 5,000 miles in a single season, to feed the suffering millions of Europe, and prevent almost a famine amongst the nations?’ he who answered ‘Yes, it is only neces-

sary to apply the inventions already made to accomplish that,' would have been deemed visionary. It has been accomplished." And, illustrating the same point, a writer, under the caption "The Railroad and the Farmer," in the *American Agricultural Review* for August, 1882, speaking for Oregon, says: "Our export of wheat to Europe had hardly begun ten years ago for lack of cheap transportation to the ship. * * * Before the advent of railroads the nominal price of farm land was from \$5 to \$10 per acre, yet its average productiveness was from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. * * * When railroads were built, or since 1873, improved farm land sells readily at from \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat has become the principal product. The export of wheat and flour, mostly to Europe, has risen from zero to about 5,000,000 bushels per annum, with regular yearly increase."

It is this means of getting the products of the interior to market that renders the land of non-navigable regions valuable, and indeed inhabitable, by civilized man. Ten years ago Oregon exported no wheat, for want of railway facilities of transportation. In 1880 she exported \$5,000,000 worth, and her exports will continue to increase until her vast wheat lands, hardly touched yet with the plow, are covered with rich harvests, and all her territory is filled with a prosperous and enlightened population. Who can be found, then, bold enough to say that the great Commonwealth will not owe its greatness more directly to the railway than to any other and all other physical causes combined? What is true of Oregon is true of all the States of the West, and, in only a less measure, of the other States of the Union. Missouri, though essentially a river State, has been built up almost alone by the railway since the war. Her vast area of grain and stock lands and her other resources have been opened up by the railway to industrial development, for by it the markets of the world have been brought to her very door. So of Kansas and Nebraska, and of Arkansas and Texas. Texas, although with a vast extent of sea-coast, has been developed by railway transportation, and there is hardly a parallel, even in the history of the Great West, to the wonderful progress that State has made in material development, and in population, and in wealth and in intelligence.

No people under the sun have shown the enterprise, even by comparison, shown by the people of this country in railroad building, and no people have increased in population and in every measure of advancement in a ratio even approaching the progress made by the United States. But for railroads this could not, of course, have been

done, for the regions accessible by navigable waters would long since have been taken up and overcrowded. This country, or rather, the people of the country, saw at a glance the importance of railway transportation to their material prosperity and general interests. Every community, wherever settled, turned its attention to railroad building in order to open up the territory tributary to it. The result was that railroads were pushed in all directions, and are still being extended, so that the whole land is rapidly being warped and woofed with a perfect labyrinth of railway tracks. Speaking of this, a recent English writer says: "The American, confident of the future, pushes forward the railway into the wilderness, certain that the unoccupied land will be settled, and that he will get his reward in the increased value of this land, as well as in the traffic on his railway." At first, in order to make his road self-sustaining, on account of the sparseness of population (indeed, there is often no population at all in large regions through which his road passes), and the consequent lightness of business, he is compelled to charge high rates of traffic and of travel, and often these rates do not save him, for it is the experience of most roads through new States and Territories that in their early years they pass into the hands of a receiver. But soon the country tributary to them settles up and the volume of business increases, so that they become prosperous enterprises.

And it is a remarkable fact that, although railroads in this country have had more to contend against and more to discourage them than those in any other, they have shown a degree of public spirit and a regard for the interests of the communities through which they pass unequaled by any other roads on the globe. To those who get their information from the average politician, anxious for an office or sollicitous to retain one, and who has been refused a pass, this statement may sound strange. To begin with, the rates of traffic on railroads were higher here than those on the roads of any country in Europe, as it would seem they ought to be, for wages and everything else are higher, and in most of this country traffic is much lighter than it is in Europe. But to-day railway freight rates in the United States are lower than the rates in any other country.

And it is this fact that has proved the salvation of the American farmer, and, therefore, of the prosperity of the whole country. But for the high railway rates in India and Russia and in Australia, American wheat would long since have been driven from the markets of Europe. "It costs considerably more," says a recent writer, "to carry a ton of wheat 600 miles over the Great Indian Peninsula Rail-

way than it does to carry the same quantity 1,000 miles over an American line." There labor is incomparably cheaper than it is in this country, the lands are quite as fertile and cheap, and the ship rates to Europe are nearly or quite as favorable as ours. But here wheat can be carried from Iowa to New York by rail so cheap that the Indian grower, with his present railway rates, can not compete to advantage with the American farmer in European markets. In the United States rates have been reduced to less than one-fourth of what they were in 1865. This reduction is still going on, and with the improvements constantly being made in the railway system, it will doubtless continue to go on until rates are far below what they are to-day. The following table, in which are given the average passenger and freight rates of six leading Western roads since 1865, shows the steady reduction in tariffs:—

TABLE OF RATES.

Year.		Passenger Rates Per Mile, Cents.	Freight Rate Per Ton Per Mile, Cents.
1865	. . . . .	4.81	4.11
1866	. . . . .	4.58	3.76
1867	. . . . .	4.32	3.94
1868	. . . . .	4.17	3.49
1869	. . . . .	3.91	3.10
1870	. . . . .	3.80	2.82
1871	. . . . .	3.58	2.54
1872	. . . . .	3.46	2.39
1873	. . . . .	3.38	2.30
1874	. . . . .	3.15	2.18
1875	. . . . .	3.09	1.97
1876	. . . . .	3.01	1.89
1877	. . . . .	2.94	1.63
1878	. . . . .	2.89	1.61
1879	. . . . .	2.63	1.47
1880	. . . . .	2.59	1.32
1881	. . . . .	2.49	1.20
1882	. . . . .	2.41	1.07
1883	. . . . .	2.38	.97
1884	. . . . .	2.35	.89

These are the general averages of rates of Western roads, the different classes and the relative amounts of each class considered, and both through and local rates computed. Similar estimates for Eastern roads would of course show much lower rates, as would estimates of through rates from the West to the East, as, for instance, grain was being shipped in April, 1884, from St. Louis to New York at 17½ cents per 100 pounds, and from Chicago to New York at 15 cents.

These are the present pool rates, which show a ton-rate per mile of about .33 of a cent, instead of .89, as given above. Surely, when a ton of grain can be hauled three miles for a cent, rates ought to be satisfactory to the producer. It is not, therefore, surprising that American farmers are the most prosperous class of agriculturists on the globe. If, on account of the cheapness, fertility and abundance of land they can raise produce at a comparatively nominal cost, and, by the cheapness of transportation rates, they are placed almost as near the markets of Europe as the farmer of France, England or Germany, why should they not prosper? The saving to the producer and consumer in this country in a single year from the reductions of freight rates made between 1865 and 1879, according to Mr. Poor, an American statistician recognized as authority in both America and Europe, amounted to over \$35,000,000. During the same period the rates from Chicago to New York were reduced over \$13.50 on the ton.

Nor does it follow that because these reductions have been made, freights could have been carried at lower rates than were previously charged. As has been said, the increase of population and traffic and the improvements made in the railway system have made these reductions possible. Freights can now be carried at little more than, if indeed not half the rates charged ten years ago. Explaining this, a prominent Eastern railroad official recently said: "The economies that are being introduced in the management of the railroads of this country are very poorly appreciated by the public. With the introduction of steel rails, with which all the leading lines are now equipped, the improved condition of rolling stock, the enormous increase in the strength and power of the locomotives and the solidity of road-beds, that can only be attained after many years' use, together with a multitude of economies that can not be learned without many years' practical experience, where so many men are employed as are required to handle one of our trunk lines, the actual cost of transportation has been reduced far below the point at which a few years ago the most sanguine advocate of railroad transportation, as the economical successor of all other means of moving freight, did not dream."

The people of the country are rapidly coming to understand and appreciate the importance the railway is to their highest and best interests. The old prejudice against railroads is rapidly dying out. States and communities, — counties, towns and townships, — and the National Government showed commendable public spirit in assisting in the construction of railroads in the infancy of the development of

our railway system, and because the roads, when constructed, were compelled for a time to charge what seemed high rates of traffic, much wrath was visited upon the railway, or rather upon railway management. But whether these rates were necessary is shown by the result. More men of means have been bankrupted by railway investments, — not from mismanagement of the roads, only in exceptional cases, but because, by the best management they could not be made to pay at the rates charged, — than by any other class of investments. More roads have gone into the hands of receivers than any other enterprises have in the country, numbers and importance considered, and fewer fortunes have been made by railway investments. True, a few great fortunes have been accumulated, for the interests involved were of the greatest magnitude, so that, if one fails, he fails as Villard did, but if he succeeds, he succeeds as Gould has.

But, however much railways have cost the public generally, who is there to question that they have been of greater public benefit than their cost, a thousandfold? Missouri's railways cost her in State and municipal bonds (county, city, etc.), about \$29,000,000. In one year alone, 1883, her taxable wealth increased \$63,349,625, not including the increase in the value of railway property; and the increase of the present year will probably carry the aggregate up to \$800,000,000. No one will claim that this would have been possible without the railway, for Missouri is an agricultural State and to her, efficient practicable transportation is everything. So far as the railroads are concerned, they are of far greater benefit and profit to the public at large, and especially to the farmer and business man, than to their owners. A fact or two will illustrate this: The net earnings of Missouri railroads in 1882, after deducting operating expenses, were in round numbers \$11,000,000, which was about \$2,444 a mile, or less than four per cent. on the capital they represent. This is a fair average of the profits of the roads generally throughout the country. Where is the farmer or business man whose profits are no more than these who would not feel outraged if his customers were to denounce him for extortion or overcharges? The more one looks for the reasons of the late outcry against railroads, the more unreasonable he finds it to have been.

Whilst, in common with all human enterprises and institutions, it can not be claimed that railways have always been an unmixed blessing, it may be safely said of them that they have been productive of less harm to humanity and have resulted in less injury in proportion to the good that they have done than any other influence in material affairs.

They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, to reward the labor, and to promote the general comfort and prosperity of the country than any other, and perhaps all other, mere physical causes combined. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick, and enable a friend to be at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take whole trains of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvelous swiftness deposit them on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport armies and supplies of Government with the utmost celerity, and carry forward on the wings of the wind, as it were, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle.

As a means of inland transportation the locomotive has exceeded the expectations of even those most sanguine of its usefulness. Since its introduction canals have been practically abandoned and river transportation has become a matter of comparative unimportance. Missouri has a river outlet to the sea, but only an insignificant percentage of her products transported to the Atlantic is carried down the river. While a few large shippers of heavy freights in the cities, here and there, and the politicians are agitating interior water transportation, the vast body of the people are shipping by the railroad. In this age "time is money," and the time occupied by freight shipped by river is generally of more consequence to those interested, than the small difference of rates between river and railway charges; and in most instances *this* alleged difference is more imaginary than real. The railroads from St. Louis make the same rates on freights for New Orleans that are charged by the steamers, and the difference of rates from St. Louis to the latter city, and from the former to New York, are merely nominal.

By the railway the shipper, informed what the prices are at the wholesale markets to-day, may have his products delivered at those markets in 12, 24, or 36 hours, and thus feel reasonably safe in the estimates of the prices he expects to get. And by abolishing space and uniting the communities of a whole continent in one confederacy of trade and interests, regularity and stability are

given to prices, for the supply of one section, if that of another fails, tends to regulate the general demand. This fall the farmer may sow his wheat and this winter fatten his stock with an intelligent and safe estimate of the approximate returns he is to receive the succeeding year. Nor does a rich harvest in one State glut the markets and depreciate the prices to ruinous figures, for the markets of the whole world are almost equally accessible, so far as the cost of carriage is concerned. The farmer of Missouri is practically as near to London, England, to-day as was the farmer in the vicinity of Cambridge less than half a century ago, and all Christendom is reduced to narrower limits, so far as time of transit is concerned, than the limits of this country prior to the era of railroads. Galveston, Texas, is nearer to New York by railroad travel to-day than Kansas City was to Huntsville a few years ago. In making Texas a neighbor to New York State and Missouri to Massachusetts, in penetrating the great West, the railways have opened up this mighty region to the flood-tides of immigration from the East and all the world which have poured into and are still pouring in, establishing here the greatest and most prosperous commonwealths in the Union.

Foremost among the railway systems of the West, and, indeed, the greatest combination of railway systems on the globe, is that of Gould's Western System, which includes the Missouri Pacific, or South-Western system, the Wabash, and the Union Pacific systems, aggregating, in all, over 15,000 miles of main track. The lines of these systems penetrate every State of the West and nearly every Territory, and aggregate more miles of track than are laid in any country in Europe except Germany, France and Great Britain, each of which they closely approach in mileage. These three systems are run in harmony with each other, and the last two, the South-Western and the Wabash, are practically under one management, or, in other words, constitute virtually one system of railways. Together they aggregate over 10,000 miles of road, and include lines of travel in 12 of the great States of the Union and in the Indian Territory. The South-Western and Wabash systems constitute one of the most valuable and prosperous combinations of railroads in the United States. They were built up of many independent lines in the different States, and the Missouri Pacific proper and the old Wabash were taken for the basis of the systems. The original roads, of which these systems were finally formed, were in many instances in financial and business embarrassment, and some of them were in the hands of receivers. Largely by the genius of one man, through the assistance

of the able men he drew around him, they were gathered up, one by one, and were united and made to prosper, so that we have seen built up in a few years the greatest combination of railroads of the age, a work that has been accomplished with such success that one can not but view it with mingled admiration and surprise. We can not go into the details of the history of these roads at this time, but must confine ourselves to an outline of the South-Western System.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

This system includes and operates 5,983 miles of railroad, which lie in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, and is composed of the old Missouri Pacific proper, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the International and Great Northern, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Texas and Pacific. The following table shows the miles of each division in operation : —

MILEAGE.	
Missouri Pacific Division	990
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Division	1,386
International and Great Northern Division	826
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Division	906
Central Branch of the Union Pacific Division	388
Texas and Pacific Division	1,487
Total	5,983

As has been said, the Missouri Pacific forms the basis of this system. The charter for this road, or, rather, of its predecessor, the Pacific Railroad Company, was granted by the Missouri Legislature by act approved March 12, 1849. The Pacific Company was authorized to build two lines of road from St. Louis, one, the main line, to Jefferson and on to the western boundary of the State, and the other, a branch, to the south-western part of the State. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$10,000,000, and the road received aid from the State to the amount of \$7,000,000. To aid in the construction of the Southwest Branch, as the branch was called, Congress also made a grant to the company of 3,840 acres of land to the mile, which amounted in all to 1,161,204 acres. Construction of the main line was commenced July 4, 1851, but its progress was slow. It reached Jefferson City in 1856 and Sedalia in 1861, but was not completed to Kansas City until the fall of 1865. The construction of the Southwest Branch was even slower, but was finally completed to the

State line by way of Springfield. In 1866, however, the Southwest Branch was taken possession of by the State for non-payment of interest on the State subsidy and, with its lands, was sold to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which company, in 1872, leased the lines of the old company, or Kansas City trunk road. The two roads were then operated under one management until 1876, when the Pacific was sold under foreclosure and conveyed by the purchasers to the present Missouri Pacific Company. This company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, was incorporated October 21, 1876. In the meantime, in 1868, \$5,000,000 of the State subsidy had been back-paid to the State. The amount of indebtedness the new Missouri Pacific assumed when it bought the road was \$13,700,000.

Since the completion of the road to Kansas City, it has successfully competed with all its rivals for the traffic of the Great West and, besides its numerous tributary lines, its connections with other roads are such that cars run to and from St. Louis to every point in the West and South-west without break of freight-bulk. Its career since it became the property of its present owners has been one of unparalleled success, and it has grown from a single line across Missouri to one of the most important trunk lines in the Union, with its thousands of miles of feeders extending in every direction west of St. Louis and in the South-west. In 1880 the St. Louis and Lexington, the Kansas City and Eastern, the Lexington and Southern, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Arizona, the Missouri River and the Leavenworth and North-Western were consolidated with it. This was on the 11th of August, and the authorized share-capital of the consolidated company was fixed at \$30,000,000. The amount issued to carry out the consolidation was \$12,419,800. The debt of the company after this consolidation was \$19,259,000.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

On the 1st of December, 1880, the Missouri Pacific leased the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for a period of 99 years, the consideration paid being the net earnings of the road. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas was organized April 7, 1870, by consolidation of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific, the Tebo and Neosho, the Labette and Sedalia, and the Neosho Valley and Holden. The St. Louis and Sante Fe Railroad from Holden, Missouri, to Paola, Kansas, was purchased by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in 1872, and the Hannibal and Central Missouri, from Hannibal to Moberly, was purchased in 1874. This is the division of the road which passes

through Randolph county and is about 20 miles in length. It was chartered February 13, 1865. The line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was opened from Junction City to the southern boundary of Kansas in 1870, and from Sedalia to Parsons in 1871. From the southern boundary of Kansas to Denison it was opened January 1, 1873, and from Hannibal to Sedalia, in September of the same year, thus completing a continuous line from Hannibal, Missouri, to Denison, Texas.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas¹ received large grants of land under act of Congress, both in Kansas and in the Indian Territory, and also important grants from the State of Kansas. The lands in the Indian Territory, however, are subject to the extinguishment of the Indian title, and have not therefore become available to the company. This road has been mainly instrumental in settling up and developing South-west Missouri and Southern Kansas. By it, also, Texas was given an outlet to the North, and over its line a perfect stream of trade and commerce and of travel, flowed to and from that great State. Probably no road on the continent has been of so much value and importance to a State or section of country, as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been and still is to Texas. Over it population has pushed into the State and settled up all of its northern counties, a section of country nearly as large as the entire State of Missouri. Hundreds of thousands of people have been added to its population, and millions of property have augmented its wealth. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been to Texas what the Missouri river was in pre-railroad days to Central Missouri—the main artery of its population and wealth, and of its general advancement and prosperity.

In 1882 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas acquired the International and Great Northern by the exchange of two shares of its own stock for one share of the latter. This exchange increased the share-capital of the company by \$16,470,000. By the International and Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas also acquired a land grant in Texas of about 5,000,000 acres. With the acquisition of the International and Great Northern and other tributary lines, a continuous route was given from Hannibal and St. Louis to Galveston, Texas, and to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. At Laredo connection is made with the Mexican National, which will lead into the city of Mexico, when the present gap in its line shall have been filled up.

¹ The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad was completed through Monroe county in 1871. This road passes through the entire length of the county.

However by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas a through rail route is already opened to Mexico, by connection with the Texas Pacific and the Mexican Central, which latter is completed to the capital city of the Montezumas.

Official record of the result of the railroad election held in Monroe county on the 18th day of April, 1868, and upon which is based the subscription of \$250,000 stock by said county in the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad. For county taking stock in railroad : —

<i>Township.</i>	<i>Yes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Union	90	116
Marion	286	4
Woodlawn	50	34
Clay	60	75
Washington	12	14
Monroe	101	6
Indian Creek	70	18
South Fork	103	21
Jefferson	129	85
Jackson	584	14
Total	1,485	387

For Hannibal and Moberly Railroad	1,201
For Tebo and Neosho Railroad	448
Registered votes for taking stock in railroad	141
Registered votes against taking stock	45
Registered votes for Hannibal and Moberly Railroad	128
Registered votes for Tebo and Neosho Railroad	12

Official vote of the county on the question of transferring the stock : —

<i>Township.</i>	<i>Yes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Jackson	781	80
Monroe	142	24
Marion	295	55
Clay	31	94
South Fork	37	121
Union	59	128
Woodlawn	2	142
Jefferson (Florida)	77	58
Stoutsville	86	5
Indian Creek	67	44
Washington	32	118
Total	1,609	870

Majority for transfer, 739.

The vote was taken May 9, 1873.

On the 19th of May, 1873, at a meeting of the county court (a special term), at which the propositions made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company was considered, the court appointed Abram B. Baylis agent for and in behalf of Monroe county to assign and transfer the stock of said county in the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

Hon. A. W. Lamb, of Hannibal, Mo., was appointed by the court agent and proxy for Monroe county to vote the stock of said county on any proposition which might be brought before the meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal and Central Missouri Railroad Company, having for its object the consolidation of said railroad with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

The following are the general officers of the Missouri Pacific Railway :—

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Jay Gould, President, New York City.

R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice-President, New York City.

H. M. Hoxie, Third Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

D. S. H. Smith, Fourth Vice-President, Assistant Secretary and Local Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. Calef, Secretary and Treasurer, New York City.

John C. Brown, General Solicitor, St. Louis, Mo.

C. G. Warner, General Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

George Olds, General Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. Newman, Traffic Manager Lines South of Texarkana and Denison, Galveston, Texas.

G. W. Lilley, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Lines North of Texarkana and Denison, St. Louis, Mo.

H. A. Fisher, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

B. W. McCullough, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Lines South of Texarkana and Denison, Galveston, Texas.

LOCAL AGENTS.

G. Meslier, Special Passenger and Land Agent, 102 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. Morton, Land and Passenger Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

S. W. Elliott, Ticket Agent, 102 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

H. Libou, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

M. Griffin, City Passenger Agent, 102 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. Nicholas, General Baggage Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. JAY GOULD,

the well known president of the South-Western System, is certainly one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. A New York farmer's son, self-educated, and starting out in life for himself without a dollar, by dint of his own exertions and character he has risen to the position of the first railroad manager on the globe. A great deal has been said for and against Mr. Gould. A great deal has been said for and against every man who has made a distinguished success in life. It is one of the conditions of success to be criticised and slandered as well as honored and esteemed. But if men are to be judged according to the general results of their lives, Mr. Gould has nothing to fear for his reputation in history. He has given to the country the finest systems of railway and telegraph the world ever saw, and if the people do not seem to appreciate

“What manner of man is passing by their doors,”

the time will come when his services and character will receive the homage which is their due. Mr. Gould became the President of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific on the organization of the company in 1879. Personally, however, he does not direct the affairs of the road, but is directly represented in its management, as he is in the management of all his other Western roads, by Capt. R. S. Hayes.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

The Hannibal and Joseph Railroad¹ was completed to Monroe City from Hannibal in 1858, and to St. Joseph in 1859. Along this railroad, for 12 miles on each side of the road, the company was granted alternate sections of land by the United States Government in 1852.

As early as August 11, 1851, we find the following proceedings had by the county court in reference to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company:—

Now, at this day, came R. Stewart, president, and makes a motion for the board of directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail-

¹ Only about four miles of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad passes through Monroe county.

road that Macon county take as much as 100 shares of stock in said road by authorizing the judges of said court to subscribe the same.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that the county of Macon take 100 shares of stock in said road, and that the president of said stock subscribe the same, provided said road runs through the county, and not prejudicial to the county seat of said Macon county.

In our history of Buchanan county, we gave some facts in reference to the early history and completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to St. Joseph, and as they will not be out of place here we will reproduce them.

The people of St. Joseph early awoke to a sense of the importance and necessity of railroad communication with the East. About the first reference to this matter we find in the *Gazette* of Friday, November 6, 1846:—

“Our country is destined to suffer much, and is now suffering, from the difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri river shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means, the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

“The prospects for this fall and winter are well calculated to make the people look about to see if there is no way to remedy this inconvenience, if there can be any plan suggested whereby our people can be placed more nearly upon terms of equality with the good citizens of other parts of our land.

“We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi—either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves, we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer to the eastern cities and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transporting facilities in the absence of such an enterprise.

“If this be the favorite route, we must expect opposition from the southern portion of the State, as well as all the river counties below this. For the present, we mean merely to throw out the suggestion with the view of awaking public opinion and eliciting a discussion of the subject. In some future number we propose presenting more ad-

vantages of such a road, and will likewise propose and enforce by argument the ways and means of accomplishing the object."

The suggestions thus offered of the necessity of a railroad seemed to have been universally popular, and through the vigorous action of the friends of the enterprise, we find, thus early, a charter granted by the Legislature, as follows:—

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

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

SECTION 1. That Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffett, of the City of Hannibal; Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby county; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, of Macon county; Wesley Halliburton, of Linn county; John Graves, of Livingston county; Robert Wilson, of Davies county, and George W. Smith, of Caldwell county, and all such persons as may hereafter become stockholders in the said company, shall be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the name and style of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the same title, the stockholders shall be in perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have, hold and enjoy to them and their successors lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and all estates, real, personal and mixed of what kind or quality soever, and the same from time to time to sell, mortgage, grant, alien and convey, and to make dividends of such portion of the profits as they may deem proper, and, also, to make and have a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of such corporation, and not being contrary or repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States or of the State of Missouri, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation and the due management and ordering of the affairs of the same: *Provided, always,* that it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal, or use or employ any part of the stock, funds or money, in buying or selling any wares or merchandise in the way of traffic, or in banking or broking operations.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each, and it shall be lawful for said corporation, when and so soon as in the opinion of the individuals named in the foregoing section a sufficient amount of stock shall have been taken for that purpose, to commence and carry on their said

proper business and railroad operations under the privileges and conditions herein granted.

SEC. 3. That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to cause books for the subscription stock to be opened at such times and places as they may deem most conducive to the attainment of the stock required.

SEC. 4. The said company [shall] have power to view, lay out and construct a railroad from St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, to Palmyra, in Marion county, and thence to Hannibal, in said county of Marion, and shall, in all things, be subject to the same restrictions and entitled to all the privileges, rights and immunities which were granted to the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company," passed at the session of the General Assembly in 1836 and 1837, and approved January 27, 1837, so far as the same are applicable to the company hereby created, as fully and completely as if the same were herein enacted.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act, nor in that to which it refers, shall be construed so as to allow said company to hold or purchase any more real estate than may be necessary and proper for the use of the road and the business transacted thereon.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 16, 1847.

The following were the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION,

held at Chillicothe, Mo., June 2, 1847.

Delegates from the various counties of North Missouri assembled at Chillicothe, Mo., on June 2, 1847, according to previous notice. The convention was organized in the court-house at 11 o'clock, by calling Judge A. A. King, of Ray county, to the chair, and electing Dr. John Craven, of Davies county, and Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby county, vice-presidents, and H. D. La Cossitt, of Marion county, and Charles J. Hughes, of Caldwell county, secretaries.

It was moved that the delegates in attendance report themselves to the secretaries, whereupon the following gentlemen gave in their names and took their seats:—

B. F. Loan and Lawrence Archer, from Buchanan county; Absalom Karnes, from DeKalb; Robert Wilson, John B. Connor, Volney E. Bragg, William Peniston, James Turley, Thomas T. Frame, Jacob S. Rogers, M. F. Greene, John Mann, Woody Manson and John Craven, from Davies county; George Smith, Patrick Smith, Jesse Baxter, A. B. Davis and C. J. Hughes, from Caldwell county; A. A.

King,¹ from Ray county; John Craven, Thomas B. Bryan, Elisha Manford, John Harper, F. Preston, F. L. Willard, John L. Johnson, S. Munser, John Bryan, B. F. Tarr, Thomas Jennings, William Hudgens, William Hicklin, William L. Black, James H. Darlington, Robert Mitchell, John Austin, James Austin and F. Preston, from Livingston county; Dr. Livingston, from Grundy county; W. B. Woodruff, James C. Moore, James Lintell, John J. Flora, Jeremiah Phillips and W. Halliburton, Linn county; George Shortridge, A. L. Gilstrap and Benjamin Sharp, from Macon county; Alexander McMurtry, from Shelby county; Z. G. Draper, James Waugh, Henry Collins, H. D. La Cossitt and William P. Samuel, from Marion county.

On motion of Col. Peniston, it was resolved that a committee consisting of one member from each county represented in the convention be appointed for the purpose of reporting upon what subjects this convention shall act. The president appointed Robert Wilson, L. Archer, A. Karnes, G. Smith, F. L. Willard, Dr. Livingston, W. B. Woodruff, George Shortridge and Z. G. Draper.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of one member from each county here represented, be appointed to report a basis upon which to vote in this convention. The president appointed A. L. Gilstrap, B. F. Loan, William P. Peniston, Thomas Butts, Thomas R. Bryan, Dr. Livingston, W. Halliburton and James Waugh.

George Smith, of Caldwell, presented the following propositions for the consideration of the convention, and moved to lay the same upon the table, which was done: —

WHEREAS, The people of Northern Missouri are in favor of the project of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph; therefore,

Resolved, By the delegates (their representatives) that we recommend the following as the best method to procure the means for the construction of the same: —

First. A liberal subscription by the citizens of the State to the capital stock of said company.

Second. That Congress be petitioned for a grant of alternate sections and parts of sections of all vacant lands 10 miles on each side of said road, when located.

Third. That the company procure a subscription to the stock by Eastern capitalists, and, should the foregoing means prove inadequate, we then recommend that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the

¹ Austin A. King, who presided over this convention, was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which Ray county was a part, from 1837 to 1848, when he was elected Governor of Missouri.

company to issue bonds, to be indorsed by the Governor or Secretary of State, for the residue; the company to give a mortgage on the whole work to the State, for the liquidation of said bonds.

The convention then adjourned till afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session, it was resolved that the rules for the government of the House of Representatives, of Missouri, be adopted for the government of this convention.

A report was adopted, by which the basis of voting in the convention was fixed as follows: that each county represented in the convention be entitled to one vote for every 100 votes therein, by which rule the county of Marion was allowed 15 votes; Shelby, 7; Macon, 9; Linn, 7; Livingston, 8; Grundy, 6; Davies, 9; Caldwell, 4; Ray, 15; DeKalb, 3; and Buchanan, 22.

The committee to whom was referred the duty of submitting subjects for action of this convention reported.

1. To appoint a committee of three members to draft an address in the name of this convention to the people of Western Missouri, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the contemplated railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal.

2. To appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to petition the Legislature of Missouri for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other sections of the State.

3. To appoint a committee of three to petition Congress for a donation of alternate sections of lands within six miles on each side of said road when located.

4. To appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of this convention, together with the charter of the road, and the address to the people of Northern Missouri.

5. Said committees to be appointed by the president and the members of each committee as nearly contiguous as practicable.

The convention then adjourned till the following morning, when on reassembling, the five above mentioned resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the exception of the fifth, which was adopted with an amendment striking out all after the word president.

Among other resolutions offered at this session of the convention, the following by Judge King, of Ray, was unanimously adopted by way of amendment to a similar one offered by Dr. Grundy, of Livingston:—

Resolved, That, whereas, this convention has adopted a resolution

authorizing a memorial to Congress for donation of alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of the contemplated railroad, also authorizing a memorial to the Legislature for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other portions of the State; therefore, we, the delegates, pledge ourselves to support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to the support of the proposition aforesaid, nor will we support any man for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or member of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said railroad consistent with the rights of other portions of the State as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid.

Mr. George Smith, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:—

Resolved, That the committee appointed to petition the Legislature be instructed to ask for an amendment to the fourth section of the act incorporating the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company (being the law by which the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are to be governed), so as to give the power to the president and directors of the last mentioned company to call in an amount not exceeding 10 per cent every 60 days, and change the notice from 60 to 30 days.

The following resolution by Mr. Sharp, of Macon, was adopted:—

WHEREAS, It is not only extremely important to the agricultural and commercial interests of the immediate country that a good wagon road be opened from St. Joseph to Hannibal, but the United States mail stages cannot be put in motion on said route until said road shall be opened. And

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance, as well to the whole intermediate country as to the two extremes, that mail facilities be speedily obtained in stages through said country. Therefore,

Resolved, by this Convention, That it be recommended to each county through which said road may pass, immediately to open, bridge, and put in good repair the said road, in order that mail stages may be immediately started, according to the act of Congress establishing said road.

Mr. Tarr, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote adopting the third proposition reported by the committee on business, which was agreed to.

He then offered the following amendment to said third proposition:—

Adding to third proposition by the committee on business, as follows, “Also to petition Congress that should any of the alternate sections on the road, or within six miles on either side thereof to be sold at any time subsequent to the 16th day of February, 1847, and before the action of Congress in relation to these lands, that other

lands be granted as nearly contiguous as possible in lieu thereof." This was agreed to, and the third proposition as amended was then adopted.

Dr. Livingston, of Grundy, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the president, vice-presidents and secretaries, and that the president be requested to transmit a copy thereof to each of our representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their utmost endeavors to obtain from Congress the grant of land contemplated by the proceedings of this convention.

The president then announced the following committees: —

1. To address the people of Northern Missouri — Archer, Bragg, and La Cossitt.

2. To petition Congress, in accordance with the resolution of the convention — Cravens, Halliburton and Shortridge.

3. To petition the Legislature — Tarr, George Smith, of Caldwell, and Dr. Livingston.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of the delegates and constituents are due the officers of this convention for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties in this convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The charter of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was secured mainly by the exertion of Robert M. Stewart, afterwards Governor of the State, and at the time of its issuance, a member of the State Senate, and of Gen. James Craig, and Judge J. B. Gardenhire, who represented Buchanan county in the Legislature. (Gen. Craig was afterward president of this road, with two brief intervals, for the period of 11 years, from 1861).

With all the enthusiasm on the part of the people, material aid was lacking, as it was not until 1852 that the building of the road became a definite fact. At that period, Hon. Willard P. Hall represented a district of Missouri in Congress, and was chairman of the committee of public lands. By his efforts the passage of a bill was secured granting six hundred thousand acres of land to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the success of that long cherished enterprise was finally assured. The preliminary survey had been made by Simeon Kemper and Col. M. F. Tiernan, accompanied by Robert M. Stewart, whose indefatigable efforts in behalf of the interests of the road, contributed as much if not more than those of any other man to their ultimate accomplishment. Stewart became afterwards the first president

of the company. The building of the road commenced at the east end. About the spring of 1857 work was begun on the west end, and by March of that year, the track extended out from St. Joseph a distance of seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was kindled by M. Jefferson Thompson. This was several years before the arrival of the first through train in February, 1859. (Sometime in the early part of 1857).

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. On Monday, February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy, now (1881), master mechanic of the St. Joseph and Western machine shops, in Elwood, was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor.

The first to run a train into St. Joseph was Geo. Thompson, who ran first a construction and then a freight train.

The first master mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops in St. Joseph was C. F. Shivel. These shops were established in 1857. In the following year Mr. Shivel put up the first car ever built in the city.

On the 22d of February, 1859, occurred in St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. This was, beyond doubt, the grandest display ever witnessed in the city up to that period.

M. Jefferson Thompson, at that time mayor of the city, presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. The city was wild with enthusiasm and the most profuse and unbounded hospitality prevailed.

A grand banquet was held in the spacious apartments of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix Streets. Not less than 600 invited guests were feasted here; and it was estimated that several thousand ate during the day at this hospitable board.

Broadus Thompson, Esq., a brother of Gen. M. Jefferson Thompson, made the grand speech of the occasion, and performed the ceremony of mingling the waters of the two mighty streams thus linked by a double band of iron.

The completion of the road constituted an era in the history of St. Joseph, and from that period dawned the light of a new prosperity. In the five succeeding years the population of the city was quadrupled, and her name heralded to the remotest East as the rising emporium of the West.

In the summer of 1872, the managers of this road commenced the building of a branch southward from St. Joseph, 21 miles, to the city of Atchison. This was completed in October of the same year.

MONROE COUNTY BONDED DEBT.		
30	ten per cent. — bonds of \$500 each, issued December 15, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad, now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, interest payable 15th of January and July, at National Park Bank, New York	\$15,000 00
200	six per cent. 5 year bonds of \$100 each, issued May 15, 1880, 40 do. 6 year bonds of \$500 each, 40 do. 7 year, 40 do. 8 year, 40 do. 9 year, 20 do. 13 year of \$1,000 each, 20 do. 14 year, and 23 do. 15 year, issued May 15, 1880, under Chap. 83, Revised Statutes, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad, now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, interest payable annually May 15, at National Park Bank, New York	163,000 00
Interest promptly paid; interest tax on \$100 valuation 50 cents. Taxable wealth \$5,118,788.		\$178,000 00



CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Old Landmarks — Maj. William N. Penn — Fielding Combs — James C. Fox — Major James M. Bean — Death Rates — Births — Hurricane — Agricultural Societies — Monroe County Immigration Society — Monroe City Immigration Society — Patrons of Husbandry — Census of Monroe County in 1848 — 1860 — Population by Townships in 1880 — Beef Cattle — Bridges, Their Location and Cost.

OLD LANDMARKS.

“Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?”

One by one have the old landmarks of the county disappeared, until at length but a few remain. These landmarks were early planted in the genial soil of old Monroe, and some of them breasted the storms of three-score years and ten before they were effaced and blotted out of existence. Their lives were such, however, that they left behind them pleasant memories — memories which will become more and more fragrant as time recedes.

MAJ. WILLIAM N. PENN.

The Paris *Mercury* in its issue of August, 19, 1873, in noticing the death of Major Penn, said:—

He breathed his last at about one and a half o'clock last night, after an illness of only about twenty-seven hours. Was taken with a violent attack of cholera morbus, or cholera, about 11 o'clock Sunday night, which baffled every effort of our best medical skill to arrest. Thus suddenly has passed away one of our oldest, most worthy and useful citizens. At the time of his death he held two of the most important trusts in the county — that of county clerk and probate judge, the last of which was but a few weeks since bestowed upon him through the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and which fully attested the people's confidence in his honesty, integrity and faithfulness in office. No man in the county enjoyed a greater degree of the public esteem than did Maj. Penn. The greater portion of his time for the last 40 years he served the people in important public trusts — always faithful, honest and true to the trust imposed. He was one of the few men of our day, a long time in office, who died poor. But he is gone — taken

suddenly from among those who honored, who loved him and who will ever cherish his many virtues. He was a noble man — filling in a high degree the duties of husband, father, Christian citizen, public servant, neighbor and friend. But why attempt an eulogy? His honorable, useful life, is his best eulogy. We commingle our sorrows with those of our citizens generally, in the loss which society, the church and the county at large have sustained in his death. May God bless his heart-stricken family and sustain them in this the hour of their deep affliction. We can but offer them our heart-felt condolence.

FIELDING COMBS.

[Paris Mercury, Sept., 1873.]

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of another of our old and valued citizens in the person of Mr. Fielding Combs, who departed this life at 9 o'clock, on Thursday last, in the eighty-third year of his age. A more honorable, upright citizen our county did not possess. His word was as good as his bond. He was a brother of the venerable Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, with whom he served with great gallantry in the War of 1812, and both were taken prisoners at Gen. Dudley's defeat at the battle of River Raisin. He moved to Missouri from Kentucky in 1819, and settled in Ralls county, when there was but a single inhabitant on the ground now occupied by the city of Hannibal, and that was the person who kept the ferry at that point. Thence he moved to Monroe county in 1839, and settled upon the farm he occupied at the time of his death. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church some forty years. He died after a very short illness. Was taken with cholera morbus on the Saturday previous to his death, from which he partially recovered. On Wednesday night he was attacked with paralysis of the throat; was unable to swallow anything, and never afterwards spoke. Thus has passed away one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri; one who shared largely in the trials and hardships incident to frontier life. He acted well his part in life, and died respected by all who knew him. He leaves a rich legacy to his devoted children — that of an exemplary life, strict integrity and a spotless character. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

JAMES C. FOX.

James C. Fox died Thursday, August 15, 1878. He was a native of Fayette county, Ky., and was born in 1802. At the age of fifteen he emigrated to the Territory of Missouri, and located about three and a half miles east of Middle Grove, which, for many years afterwards, was known as the Fox settlement. In 1822 he was married to Miss Ann Smith. The first public road established in the county was known as the "Old London Trail." It began at the Fox settlement

and followed along down the divide between Elk and South fork, crossing South fork near where the Louisiana road now crosses that stream, and from thence on to New London. Mr. Fox assisted in surveying and locating this road. About this time (1829) he was appointed deputy sheriff and collector of the county (then Ralls), which position he held until the formation of Monroe county. When Monroe county was detached from Ralls, the commissioners selected to locate the county seat, stopped at Mr. Fox's home. In connection with Mr. Caldwell, he established the first store that was opened in Paris. The county court used to hold its sessions at Mr. Fox's residence. In fact, he was one of the noble persons who laid the foundation for the wealth and prosperity of the county, and whose history is so closely interwoven with the history of the county, that in giving the history of the one you must needs give the history of the other. In 1860 he lost his wife, who left two children, Joseph H. Fox, of Shelbyna, and Mrs. T. L. Fox, of Quincy, Ills. In 1861 he was again married to Mrs. Mildred Caldwell, who, with her daughter, Miss Annie May, still survives him. He was one of the six members that organized the Christian Church at Paris in 1833, and from that time on was one of the pillars of that organization. By energy and economy he amassed a large fortune, and spent thousands of dollars for the good of others and for charitable purposes. He was a good man, in the full sense of those words.

MAJ. JAMES M. BEAN.

Maj. James M. Bean died at his residence in Monroe county, January 26, 1874. The Paris *Mercury* in its issue of January 27th, the day after his death, in speaking of him, said:—

The deceased was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 21, 1819. In early life he moved to this State and settled in this town. Soon after he came here he became connected with this paper and continued with it until his death. He was married in this place in the year 1849, to Miss Fannie Runkle, whom he now leaves his widow.

In the year 1854, Maj. Bean was elected as a Whig to represent Monroe county in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature and re-elected in 1856. In 1872 he received from the Democratic party a nomination for, and was elected a State Senator from the seventh senatorial district by a majority more than double the number of votes his opponents received, which position he held at the time of his death. He had been a faithful, earnest member of the Christian Church and for a long time a teacher in the Sunday-school. He was a charter member of the Paris Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F. In all the

relations of life, he discharged his duty faithfully. As a citizen, officer, husband, father or brother, he has left an example worthy of imitation. It was no uncommon thing for him to spend in constant work in the (*Mercury*) office, 16 to 18 hours of the day, and sometimes 24 hours. By overwork, he made himself prematurely old, for at 54 his body was literally worn out. Work on the *Mercury* had become a kind of second nature to him and he felt restless and dissatisfied when not at work. He loved his kind, had a genuine feeling of love for humanity, but loved the people of his county with a love nearly akin to enthusiasm. The paper over which he presided and gave his life to make, may be searched in vain for one single instance where the interest of Monroe county was sacrificed or held of second importance to the interest of any one, himself not excepted.

It is not our purpose to enter into any eulogy upon our former associate, for long, pleasant and intimate associations with him, have given us an enthusiastic appreciation of his character and we do not deem this a proper occasion to give our estimate of the man, but simply with a sorrowful heart, to call attention to his labors, the objects he had in view and the motives by which he was actuated, as we have learned them in our intimacy with him.

So universally esteemed was Maj. Bean, that the business men of Paris closed their business houses until the funeral services were over. The *St. Louis Republican*, the *St. Louis Times*, and other papers throughout the State contained tributes of respect to his memory. Appropriate resolutions were offered in the State Senate, of which body he was a member at the time of his death, and eulogistic remarks were made thereon by Hon. Chas. H. Hardin, Senators Brockmeyer, Ladue, Brown, Williams, Child and others.

DEATH RATES.

From the death register of Monroe county, we having taken the following facts: Whole number of deaths from July 9, 1883, to April 9, 1884, — nine months, 144; males, 64; females, 80.

The Most Prevalent Diseases. — Flux, 6; consumption, 13; typhoid fever, 10; pneumonia, 17. About one-third of the deaths occurred from the four diseases mentioned.

From the number of deaths we give the names and ages of ten of the oldest persons: Elizabeth Swinney, 88 years; Nancy Rouse, 86; Elizabeth Carter, 86; Jacob Brown, 79; Malvina Young, 78; William Davis, 77; Mary Chadwick, 77; Rebecca Todd, 77; Ann Fowler, 75; Col. A. A. Anderson, 72.

The death rate would reach 192 per annum, or 10 per cent of the population.

BIRTHS.

During the same period there were 355 births. Two hundred and two of these were male children.

HURRICANE.

[Paris Mercury.]

On Monday the 13th day of April, 1874, a hurricane passed over a strip of country about 50 yards wide, near Florida. Mr. Samuel Heavenridge, who lives about two miles east of Clark's Mills, was working in his garden at the time. Hearing a keen whistling noise, he looked up and saw approaching a dark cloud in the shape of a funnel, the upper and smaller end of which extended as far up as the eye could see, while the lower and larger end was whirling around with the rapidity of lightning, carrying with it logs, grass, trees, etc. His boys were working in the field at the time, and one of them was taken up and thrown a distance of 50 yards, but sustained no injury as he fell on plowed ground. The other boy catching hold of a bush, held fast until the storm passed. Mr. H. and William Ore — the latter being with him — took shelter in an outhouse to await the passage of the storm, but getting uneasy about the state of affairs stepped out, intending to get into the main building, when they were caught, Mr. H. being carried about three rods and lodged against a granary, from whence he was lifted about 10 feet into the air and let fall upon his shoulders, close beside a large rock to which he clung with a death grip. Mr. Ore was thrown in a different direction to that of Mr. H.; he was carried about two rods north, where a flying timber struck him on the arm and side of the head, knocking him senseless. He soon after recovered, sustaining no injuries beside a few bruises. Mr. H. was not hurt beyond being severely jolted. Fortunately no one was killed. Mr. Heavenridge said while the cloud was over him, it was impossible to breathe and the atmosphere smelt like burnt powder.

March 10, 1876, a cyclone swept over a portion of Indian Creek township, doing great damage to houses, stock and human life.

We take the following account of it from the *Paris Mercury*: —

One of the most fearful and destructive wind-storms that ever occurred in the county visited the north-eastern part of it and adjoining counties last Friday evening. Its pathway was marked by desolation, suffering and death. The morning sun that lit up many happy and cheerful homes, set, leaving them shrouded in death and desolation — the work of the Storm King. The march of a hostile and ruthless army could not have been more destructive. From its first mad rush, from its own mad element to the most remote point reached by it, one common desolation was apparent; one continuous lane, in width less than half a mile, through farms, strewn with rails, building material, etc., while the leaves, grass and straw were drifted in piles,

as though the country had been swept by a flood. Large forest trees were twisted off like reeds and carried away some distance.

On last Friday night we had information of the terrible ravages of the storm, and at the earliest practicable hour were on the fields desolated by the maddened elements. Nothing we had heard gave an adequate idea of the extent of the destruction caused by the storm. From all we could learn the cyclone had its formation but a short distance west of Mr. William Priest's, about one and a half miles south of Clapper Station. Two clouds, one from the south-west and another from the north-west, appeared to collide immediately over this place. The collision was followed by a noise strongly resembling that made by a train of cars in running over a bridge. Simultaneously with the noise white puffs of vapor were seen to shoot up, as if to mark the place where heaven's engine of destruction began its fearful ruin. The resemblance was so striking, that some persons at Clapper Station mistook it for an extra train on the railroad. The illusion was so perfect that they did not observe their mistake until they saw the destroying angel pass over the prairie south of town, in an easterly direction. Fences at once yielded to the fury of the storm, and as it moved its way over the prairie, increasing in violence, houses began to totter under the weight of the wind. Mr. Utterback's house was the first to receive any damage. Next the house of Mrs. Statew, a widow lady, was completely demolished and leveled to the ground. She and her son were in the building at the time. Both received severe injuries. The latter had two ribs broken. Mrs. Statew has been extremely unfortunate. Less than one year ago her house was burned down. It was again rebuilt. To-day it is a wreck and she and her son injured. Mr. Smith's house a short distance to the north-east of Mrs. Statew's house was unroofed on one side. Then Philip McNelis' house, a log building, was swept to the ground and portions of it carried into valley beyond. At this point the storm seems to have taken new strength, making a mad rush for the village of Elizabethtown, on an eminence beyond the valley of Indian creek. Four small houses and the parsonage, as if overlooked by the destroying engine of heavens construction, are all that remains of the village. Save these the desolation of the place is complete. On every hand piled in every conceivable shape, mixed and intermingled, lie the *debris* of buildings, homes and business houses. Thomas Yates, Sr., had seven houses leveled to the ground. The house occupied by the Misses Higgins, that occupied by Elijah Durbin, Patrick Ryan's business house and dwelling, James Skey's house, Joseph Carrico and Samuel Christian's business house, Nicholas Bick's business house, the residence of Mrs. John Bick, and the house occupied by Mrs. Green, a widow lady with a large family, have all been swept away. Some of these families are in the most destitute circumstances, having lost all they had. Among those who need help, we are informed, are Elijah Durbin, the Misses Higgins, Patrick Ryan and James Skey. The injured are Treacy Hayden, a

blind girl who lived with Elijah Durbin, slightly injured; Patrick Ryan and daughter, the latter said to be fatally injured; a little girl, aged five or six years, child of James Skey, fatally injured; the Misses Higgins slightly; Mrs. Green an arm broken in two places, and one of her children seriously injured. Viewing the wreck and ruins, it seems almost a miracle that so few were so seriously hurt. The church, a large brick building, walls 18 inches thick, well built, was swept to its foundation. The ground sacred to the dead did not escape the invading storm. The most costly monuments and slabs were torn from their basis and broken into pieces. Large timbers were carried into the fields beyond the village. Dry goods were caught up by the fierce blast and pinned to the topmost branches of the trees, and left as the flags of the Storm King, raised in triumph of the almost complete desolation which he had wrought at this place in one brief instant. Still on to the north-east, with unabated fury drove the storm, plowing its way through the forests and leveling the fences. David W. Spalding's house was unroofed, and further on the house of W. Crane suffered the same fate. Fortunately no one was injured at either place. The house on the farm of A. B. Combs, deceased, occupied by Samuel A. Peirsol, was hurled to the ground. Several persons were visiting at the house at the time. Mrs. Peirsol, a daughter about ten years old, named Josephine, and Mrs. Gartin, a sister of Mrs. Peirsol, were crushed to death instantly. A son of Mrs. Gartin, Mrs. Patrick Mudd, Mr. Peirsol and other members of the family were more or less injured. The terrible tornado leaving its work of desolation, swept on in the direction of Hassard. It is reported that Jerome Kendrick, living near Hassard, lost a child; that in the vicinity of Hassard three women were killed, and a man and woman seriously if not fatally injured. At Hassard, the station-house was unroofed, the section-house entirely demolished and other buildings injured. Beyond Hassard, Peter Smith's house was blown down. Mr. Smith is said to have been instantly killed and his wife fatally injured. In the vicinity of West Ely, Mr. Turpin's house was blown down and members of the family seriously injured; also, the barn and residence of Capt. Rowe were badly wrecked. The storm crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Wither's mill, about six and a half miles north-west of Hannibal. In this neighborhood, was a frame house occupied by a Swede, named Peterson, and his wife and child killed. It crossed the Mississippi river about five miles above Hannibal and is said to have been most terrific in that vicinity. The many sufferers have our sympathies. We never before witnessed such desolation; may we never again. While at Indian Creek, we met Fathers Mulholland and Shea, Hon. P. H. McLeod and Drs. Norman and Mays. They were untiring in their efforts to relieve distress and suffering.

(It was afterwards ascertained that 14 persons were killed and wounded in Monroe county by the storm.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The people of Monroe county, feeling the need of a county fair, effected an organization in 1837. The benefits of such an organization, when rightly conducted, are varied and manifold. The society placed right ideals before the people, and by various incentives, called them to a higher plane of thought and action. The best thoughts of the world, the results of much study, experiment and investigation, are transferred from all lands and brought into the homes of the people. The premium list covers the whole circle of human industries, and every family in the county feels the benefits incident to emulation. The gathering of people in masses and the annual display of the best products for examination, comparison and study, carries higher ideals and new thoughts to every home. Farmers discuss these matters around the fireside and their farms begin to show improvements in every way. Improved breeds of stock are introduced, better seed is sown, and new cereals tried, improved implements are bought, farm-houses are constructed on better plans, and the home is furnished with many comforts and luxuries which would never have been thought of, without the fair. It may be conceded that conductors of fairs have fallen below the true ideals, and have not used all the forces placed in their hands by these organizations for human improvement, but the Monroe county fairs have never fallen below the average.

The first fair in the county was held in the fall of 1838, on a lot which lies immediately east of J. C. Fox's residence in the town of Paris. The grounds were inclosed by a rope drawn around them, and although the exhibition was small — confined chiefly to agricultural products — yet much interest in the success of the fair was manifested. This general interest was kept up for many years.

On the 27th day of July, 1879, a number of citizens met at Paris to take the necessary steps to reorganize the fair association. Another meeting was held July 30, and the following named gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose of holding a fair during the fall of 1879, and thereby became responsible for the success or failure of the fair: W. S. Conyers, E. T. Wetmore, Jeff. Bredford, T. T. Rodes, F. L. Pitts, T. B. Powers, R. M. Burgess, William Foster, T. W. Ragsdale, T. W. Hurd, J. H. Carr, John S. Crow, C. E. Holtzclaw, T. J. Barker, Thompson Holliday, James F. Woods, M. O. Robertson, T. O. Collins, J. J. McGee, Mercury Printing Company, Gress. Glascock, C. F. Afflick, M. J. Clark, R. B. Worrell, M. A. Maupin, M. B. Leowenstine.

This body of men, numbering 25, was called the Monroe County Fair Association. The directors were E. T. Wetmore, Jeff. Bridgford, J. J. McGee, James T. Woods, Thompson Holliday, R. M. Burgess, M. A. Robertson, T. P. Bashaw, T. J. Barker, T. W. Hurd and J. W. Ragsdale. The board of directors elected J. J. McGee, president; T. P. Bashaw, vice-president; T. T. Rodes, secretary, and F. L. Pitts, treasurer.

In 1880 the Monroe County Fair Association was incorporated with the following stockholders, each of whom subscribed the sum of \$50: M. A. Maupin, S. S. Bassett, Joseph West, G. P. Grimes, M. J. Clark, Holtzelaw & Batsell, J. J. McGee, Edwards & Smizer, R. B. Worrell, M. O. Robinson, T. J. Barker, Jeff. Bridgford, E. T. Wetmore, F. L. Pitts, Burgess & Son, Silas Threlkeld, Ragsdale & Rubey, J. H. Fox, W. W. Clapper, Crow & Goetz, Foster & Jackson, McCann & Son, M. B. Leowenstine, Aus. Curtright, Armstrong & Long, T. Buerk & Bro., Mason, Bashaw & Burnett, Rose, Rose & Harlow, J. D. McCanne & Snell, Rodes & Blanton, C. M. Reid, W. L. Burke & Bro., Charles Selby, Grimes & Barker, James Curtright & Woodson, W. S. Conyers, J. D. Curtright, J. G. Harley & Bro., John S. Crow, James F. Woods, C. M. Shrader, John S. Conyers, James Worrell & Branham, G. M. Bower, H. P. Long, R. T. Smith, Daniel Curtright & Glascock, Theron Powers, F. Lee Bros., D. H. Moss, George Greenwell.

Fairs have been regularly held at Paris since the reorganization, and have been financially a success. Present officers: John D. McCann, president; Hugh E. McGee, secretary; J. J. Armstrong, treasurer. The next fair will be held in September, 1884.

MONROE COUNTY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The Monroe County Immigration Society was organized March 14, 1874, at Paris. The directors for the first year were: Dr. E. Bailey, of Monroe; Jefferson Bridgford, of Jackson; Henry Dooley, of Jefferson; Thomas Yates, of Indian Creek; M. D. Blakey, of Clay; John Brownfield, of Marion; James Bridgford, of South Fork; R. Porter, of Union; George F. Palmer, of Woodlawn, and F. B. Vaughn, of Washington township.

The first officers elected were: Dr. E. Bailey, president; R. M. Bodine, secretary, and William F. Buckner, treasurer.

M. D. Blakey and Henry Dooley were appointed as an executive committee.

MONROE CITY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY

was organized on the 6th day of August, 1875, by electing Judge G. L. Hardy, chairman, and J. C. Peirsol, secretary. Present at the meeting were E. Bailey, G. L. Hardy, J. M. Proctor, S. E. Comings, R. H. Walker, Samuel Sparks, J. P. Myers, G. E. Blatchford, Bishop & Gerard, Moss & Carson, P. A. Pendleton, George M. Kinchloe, B. O. Wood, J. A. Peirsol, J. C. Peirsol, D. C. Comings, E. M. Galloway, S. H. Hallock, U. S. Pike, Sherman & Jackson, Samuel Snider, and R. C. Brown, all of whom became members of the society.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

In June, 1873, Col. A. A. Anderson organized the Granger movement in Monroe county. The following are the Granges; Union Church, at school-house near by; Dowell's School-House; Vaughn's School House, Middle Grove, Jefferson Grange, at Florida; Excelsior Grange, Greenwood Grange, Central Grange, Santa Fe Grange, Elk Fork Grange, Long Branch Grange, Jackson Grange, Star Grange, Youngs Creek Grange, Granville, Madison, Oak Ridge School House, Cross Hollows School House, Austin School House.

CENSUS OF MONROE COUNTY IN 1848.

Number of free white males under 10 years of age, 1,332; free white females under 10 years of age, 1,310; white males between 10 and 18 years, 854; white females between 10 and 18 years, 796; white males between 18 and 21 years, 227; white females between 18 and 21 years, 236; white males between 21 and 45 years, 1,142; white females between 21 and 45 years, 1,049; white males 45 and upwards, 409; white females 45 and upwards, 336; deaf and dumb, 1; free persons of color, 40; slaves, 1,826; total, 9,558. Number of voters, 1,551. Population of Paris, 502.

In 1860 Monroe county contained, white, 11,722; colored, 3,063. 1870—white, 15,144; colored, 2,005. 1880—white, 16,925; colored, 2,146.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1880.

Clay township, 1,555; Indian Creek township, 567; Jackson township, including Paris, 4,898; Paris, 1,253; Jefferson township, 2,416; Marion township, 2,273; Monroe township, including Monroe City, 1,130; Monroe City, 640; South Fork township, 1,514; Union town-

ship, including Middle Grove, 1,963; Middle Grove, 169; Washington township, 1,436; Woodlawn township, 1,319; total, 19,071.

Of this number 338 were foreign born.

The population of the county in 1884 is estimated to be about 22,000.

We take the following from the *Paris Mercury* of July, 1845:—

BEEF CATTLE.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Samuel & Haines, in another column, on the subject of beef cattle. They shipped Monroe beef, packed at Hannibal, to England, which so much pleased the subjects of Queen Victoria that they have ordered more. This speaks well for the stock-raisers and feeders of Monroe, who, by their industry and enterprising spirit, have taken the front rank in the stock and produce trade. This must and will cause Monroe to prosper. She is now the brag county in Missouri on the subject of live stock and produce, and from her numerous natural advantages she is able, and no doubt will maintain her position. The people of Monroe owe a debt of gratitude to our enterprising and indefatigable fellow-citizen, Pleasant McCann, Esq., for his well aimed exertions in bringing about this advantageous state of things. One such citizen as McCann is worth more to a community than a thousand of your glove-handed ruffle-shirt gentry. Who would have thought a few years ago that Monroe county would now be raising beef to feed the citizens of Great Britain? This should encourage us to persevere, to make good roads, bridge our water courses, cultivate our rich and beautiful prairies, and enhance the value of our lands, and facilitate our transportation.

BRIDGES, THEIR LOCATION AND COST.

North fork, Salt river, three bridges—Elliott bridge, Paris and Hannibal road, 145 feet, \$5,000.00; Pratt truss double intersection, iron, 156 feet span, one mile north of Florida, \$7,000.00; Pratt truss combination, 140 feet span, at Clinton, \$1,500.00; Clear Creek, on Paris and Shelbyna Road, wooden, \$150.00; Four bridges on Crooked Creek, 1 combination and 3 wood, \$1,500.00; Otter Creek, 5 wooden bridges, \$1,500.00; on Middle fork of Salt river, 5 bridges to wit: at Leesburg one Pratt truss combination, 110 feet span, \$1,000.00; at Porter's Ford 1 National truss, 100 feet span, condemned; 1 on Holliday and Grunville road, Pratt truss, iron single intersection, 100 feet span, \$2,000.00; 1 at Paris, Elliott's bridge, 100 feet span, \$5,000.00; 1 a mile south of Florida, National truss, 3 spans, 400 feet, \$5,000.00; 7 bridges on Elk fork of Salt river, viz.: 1 on Paris and Louisiana road, Pratt truss combination, 135 feet long, \$1,500.00; 1 on Paris and Mexico road, Elliott make, \$4,000.00;

1 on Paris and Columbia road, Pratt truss combination, 135 feet span, \$1,500.00 ; 1 on Paris and Middle Grove road, Elliott make, \$5,000.00 ; 1 on Madison & Sturgeon road, Pratt truss combination, 135 feet span, \$2,000.00 ; 1 wooden bridge on road from Madison to Middle Grove, \$200.00 ; 1 wooden bridge on road from Evansville to Middle Grove, \$200.00 ; On Long Branch of Salt river, 4 bridges, viz. : 1 on Paris and Santa Fe road, Pratt truss combination, 130 feet span, \$1,500.00 ; 1 on Paris and Mexico road, Pratt truss combination, 75 feet, \$800.00 ; 1 wooden bridge on Paris and Centralia road, \$200.00 ; 1 wooden bridge on Madison and Centralia road, \$200.00 ; 1 bridge on South fork of Salt river, Elliott make, 100 feet span, \$4,000.00 ; 1 bridge on Indian creek, wooden, \$250.00 ; 1 wooden bridge on Mud creek, \$200.00. Total, \$51,200.00.



CHAPTER XVII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Baptist Church of Paris. — On the 7th day of May, 1831, at the house of Eli Bozarth, four miles south of Paris, the organization of this church (then called Bethlehem) was effected through the efforts of Revs. Archibald Patterson and Edward Turner. The constituent members were John Suney, Mary Suney, Paul Herreford, Sarah Herreford, John H. Curry, Matilda Curry, Benjamin Suney, Mary Suney, Isaac Coppage, Edward Turner, Lucretia Turner, Nancy Donaldson, Mary Smith, C. C. Acuff, Peter N. Mahan, Jane C. Mahan, John Hocker, Fanny Pool, and a colored man named Peter. At a subsequent meeting, in April, 1832, the name was again changed, this time to Middle Fork, afterwards receiving the present title. The first pastor of the church was Edward Turner, followed successively by Anderson Woods, 1836; Norman Parks, 1841; W. Keach, 1844; Jacob Bower, 1847; Bartlett Anderson, 1849; Henson Thomas, 1851; W. Mitchell, 1858; S. A. Beauchamp, 1860; G. W. Robey, 1866; George C. Brown, 1867; H. M. King, 1869; James S. Green, 1873; G. T. Colvin, 1874; W. W. Kone, 1875; William E. Chambliss, 1877; William Green, 1880, and J. T. Williams, 1881. The first church building was built of brick in 1833, it being succeeded by a frame house in 1859. In 1858 a Sabbath-school was started and has had six superintendents since then: W. B. Craig, R. D. Woods, Charles Dawson, T. B. Gannaway, Jere. B. P. Smith and J. T. Williams. It now numbers 100 scholars. The church has a membership of 150.

North Fork O. S. Baptist Church. — The location of this church is in section 13, Jefferson township, east of Stoutsville. Its formation occurred about 1832 or 1833, the first house being a log structure, built near 1835. Those who comprised the original members were Hiram Thompson and wife; Jonas Reavis and wife; Jane Donaldson, John Ingle and wife; William J. Henderson and wife; Zach. Herndon and wife; Charles Crutcher, Mary Dooley, Lucy Hardwick, John B. Yowell and wife; Joel Finks and wife; William Turner and wife; Richard Turner and wife; Hert Yager and

wife; James Bush and wife; George Williamson and wife; Edward Ragsdale, Mrs. Ragsdale and a relative, also Miss Ragsdale; Polly Martin, Samuel Vanscoike and wife; William Crutcher, Hiram Dooley and wife; Jane Ridgeway, William Allen and wife; Mrs. Edwards, Sophia Gatson, Dulcena Shearer, Calvin Shearer, William Wilkerson, Levina and Peggy Wilkerson. William J. Henderson is the only surviving member of this church of 40 years ago. There are now 38 members. Christopher Gentry, Archibald Patterson, Charles Turner and William Priest have been their pastors, the latter for a period of over 30 years. Their present church edifice, a frame, was erected about 1851, costing nearly \$800.

Mount Prairie Missionary Baptist Church — On section 13 of Jefferson township, was constituted as a church April 15, 1837, the original members being William Conrad and wife; Sarah Scobee, Elmira Lee, Emily Hasket, Sarah Morton, James Dixon, Catherine Utterback, Matthew Walton, Henry L. and Hannah Houston, Lucy White and Celia Ann Conrad. Their present church edifice, a frame structure, was built in the summer of 1859, and is valued at about \$300. William Hurley Henderson, Woods C. Gentry, N. P. Acraft, H. Thomas, Dudley Enlow, F. Smith and W. B. Craig have served as pastors of the congregation, which now numbers nearly 60 members.

Crooked Creek Baptist Church. — As might be inferred from its name, this church is situated on Crooked creek, in township 56, range 10. It is one of the oldest congregations in the county, having been constituted as a church on the first Saturday in March, 1840, with Isaac Bates, Jane Bates, William Cook, Dorcas Cook, Margaret Maupin, Margaret Goe, David Lusk, Jane Lusk, Jacob Troup, Catherine Troup and Jessie White as the original persons of a membership which now numbers 96. Various changes and of a diversified nature have accompanied this little band through its long continued usefulness here, but at present it is prosperous, and has every reason to be encouraged. They have had three church buildings — the first a log, built in 1844; the second a frame, in 1858, costing \$1,400 or \$1,500; and the third a frame, erected during the present year at a cost of \$1,800, and which was dedicated on the first Sunday in July, 1884, by Rev. W. Pope Yeaman. The names of the pastors who have had charge here, with the length of the service of each, is as follows: Elders B. Stephens, two years; Norman Parks, four years; Christie Gentry, two years; H. H. Tilford, two years; Henson Thomas, two years; H. H. Tilford, three years; S. A. Beauchamp, one year; Mil-

ford Powers, one year; G. C. Brown, two years; J. F. Smith, five years; W. E. Chambliss, two years; W. B. Craig, eight years, and now the incumbent of the position. The Sabbath-school of 40 scholars, superintended by William Fuqua, is in a flourishing condition.

Long Branch Baptist Church—Situating near the south line of South Fork township, on the Mexico road, was constituted an organization early in 1844, when John B. Rudasill, James Botts and wife, Margaret; Mrs. Lucy Dowell; James W. Canthorn and Betsy, his wife; Edward Goodnight and wife, Polly; Harrison Goodnight, and Nancy Charlton comprised the membership. Among those who have ministered to them are William Jesse, Norman Parks, James F. Smith, H. H. Tilford, Dudley V. Inlow, S. A. Beauchamp, H. M. King, M. M. Powers, N. S. Johnston, G. T. Colvin and W. B. Craig. In 1857 their frame house of worship was constructed at a cost of \$800, and in 1873 it underwent extensive improvements at an additional expenditure of nearly \$1,000. It now has a membership of 150. P. H. Rudasill is superintendent of a Sabbath-school of 40 scholars. An interesting meeting is held by some of the members on Sunday, in a school-house in this vicinity.

Salem Baptist Church.—This church has been organized since May, 1857, Revs. H. Thomas and A. Goodridge being instrumental in its formation. The original members were 17 in number, among them were Lewis Phillips and wife, Thomas P. Moore and wife, Simeon Heddens and wife, Benjamin Phillips and wife, Samuel Willis and wife, David Phillips, Dick Thomas, John and William Burner and Mrs. Nancy Bundrent. In 1857 the first house for worship was built and in the fall of 1881 the second one was completed, the latter a frame, costing in the neighborhood of \$1700, the dedicatory services being held the second Sabbath in January, 1882, by Rev. Berry. Revs. H. Thomas, Abram Goodridge, Milford Powers, Wiley Patrick, Henry King, William B. Craig, William Chambliss and John T. Williams have at different periods supplied the pulpit of this church. The membership is now about 90. The Sabbath-school has an enrollment of about 35 pupils. Lewis Thomas is the superintendent. The location of this congregation is in the northern part of Jackson township, on section 22.

Mt. Airy Baptist Church—Was organized in February, 1868, with William Elders, Mary Elders, N. W. Dawson, E. H. Dawson, John W. Bell and Melvina Bell as the constituent members. In 1873 a frame building, in which services are held, was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. W. B. Craig, W. T. Elliott, Rev. George C. Brown, M. Powers,

and W. B. Craig a second time, have served as pastors. There are now about 60 communicants in the church, which is located on section 3 of Union township (township 54, range 11).

Huntsville Baptist Church. — About the year 1869, Abram Utterback and wife, Gustavus Bannister, Joseph Smeltzer and perhaps others, met and formed an organization at Hand School-house through the efforts largely of Rev. Milford Powers. Since then Revs. W. B. Craig, George C. Brown, W. B. Craig (a second time) and G. D. Tolle (who was the last one) have been the ministers in charge. There is no pastor of the church at present. Services are held once a month. The number of present membership is about 50. In the summer of 1873 a frame house in which services are held was completed and is valued at nearly \$1,000.

Lebanon Baptist Church — Is located near Victor, in South Fork township. Its formation was consummated in 1879, the organizing members being A. C. Goodridge, Sarah Simpson, Joseph M. Simpson, Nancy Gillespie, Milford Powers, Harriet Powers and Laura, James, Louella, Richard, Anna and Mary C. Powers. The present membership is 21. Milford Powers has been the only pastor of the church since its organization. The frame church building was erected by the Christian and Baptist denominations in 1879 and is valued at \$1,200. It is an interesting fact to note that no debt hangs heavily over this enterprising body of believers. Miss Alice Clark is superintendent of a Sabbath-school of 25 scholars.

Paris M. E. Church South. — This church was one of those who, in 1844, upon the division of the denomination, went into the Southern association, and it has since remained under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church South. It was organized in 1832, the first members being Thomas S. Miller and wife, Thomas Noonan and wife, Wesley Hill, Joel Maupin, Jefferson T. Marr and wife, Richerson S. Marr, William Stevens and wife, John S. Fowkes and wife, John T. Nesbit and wife, Walker Wright and wife, Mrs. Virginia Bryan, Joseph Wast, Henry Marr and wife, Harrison Sparks and wife. Two buildings for worship have been erected — the first, a frame, in 1846, at a cost of \$1,000, and the second, a brick structure, in 1881, this being valued at \$3,000. Connected with it is a good parsonage, frame, worth \$800. Seventy members constitute the present congregation. Those who have served as pastors are James Jameson, Jacob Lanus, Benjamin R. Johnson, J. Gray, Hugh L. Dodds, George Grove, Berry H. Spencer, Arthur Sears, John F. Young and Jesse

Sutton. A Sabbath-school of 35 scholars is superintended by J. M. McMurry.

Spencer Chapel, M. E. Church South.—This organization was effected in 1832, Thomas Maupin and wife, William Maupin and wife, and others, being the first members. It is located in Clay township, in the north-western part of the county. Two houses of worship have been built, both frame, the first in 1846, at a cost of \$600, and the second in 1871, the value of the latter being \$2,000.

Mount Zion M. E. Church South.—Eight miles south-west of Paris this church is found, it having been organized in 1833. Our efforts to secure additional data proved unsuccessful in this instance.

Austin M. E. Church South.—At Austin station, in Jackson township, was formed in 1833, the members of the organization being Henry Marr and wife, Samuel West and wife, John Rucker and wife, Anthony Rucker, William M. Sharp and wife, John S. Sherman and wife, Susan Austin, David Ashby and wife, Henry Ashby and wife and Stephen Hess and wife. There are now 50 members in the church. Preaching services are held in a school-house, there being no regular house of worship. Ministers who hold services here are the same as the pastors of the Paris church.

Granville M. E. Church South.—Was first organized in about 1840, some three miles south of Granville, but in 1871 removed to that place, which is 10 miles north-west of Paris. Among the original members may be mentioned L. G. Maupin and wife, James Tyson, wife and mother, John Evans and wife, Mrs. James Dawson, Nancy Barton, William A. Sparks and wife, Walker Wright and wife and Mrs. Orr. About 80 persons constitute the membership at this time. Their frame church-building, 32x40, put up in 1871 at a cost of \$1,700, was dedicated by J. W. Cunningham of St. Louis. Revs. Jordan and Benj. Davis were the first ministers in charge, and since their removal to the present location, Revs. William Bell, James Smith, H. P. Bond, J. W. Jackson, B. F. Spencer, J. F. Monroe, J. W. Jordan, S. L. Woodie, W. E. Docery and W. T. Ellington have served as pastors.

Monroe Chapel M. E. Church South.—Owing to the destruction by fire of the early records of this church, we are unable to give the date of its organization, though it was between 1840 and 1850, probably 1845. The names of the first members could not be obtained. Some of the pastors of the congregation have been: William Bell, Lilburn Rush, Walter Toole, William Warren, W. W. Wainwright, J. W. Jordan, A. P. Linn, Revs. Hedgepeth, Root, Blackwell, Will-

iam M. Wood and Rev. Shackelford. The original church was built about 1845, and the present one in 1877. It cost about \$1,500, is a frame, and is 34 x 50 feet in dimension. There is a membership here of some 200. The Sabbath-school of 106 pupils, is superintended by John C. Rhodes.

Greenwood M. E. Church South.—Organized in 1854, is in Washington township, 10 miles north of Paris. The building in which services are held was built in 1866. It is a conveniently arranged structure, neat in appearance, and cost \$1,800. It is a frame house. The ministers who served the church have been the same as the incumbents of the Paris pulpit, until the Greenwood church edifice was constructed.

*Mt. Zion M. E. Church South.*¹—W. H. Violet and wife, Philip Schrader and wife, Harry Patterson and wife, M. F. Mason and wife, D. Miller and wife, and William Miller and mother were among the original members of this church, which was organized in 1858. There are now about 60 persons connected with its membership. The pastors of the congregation have been: Revs. William Fenton, John Taylor, Loving, Root, William Sutton, Collett, J. McErvin, James James, William Shackelford and Walter Tool. The same year of its formation a building for worship was erected at a cost of \$800. There are 40 scholars in the Sabbath-school, superintended by Jacob Schrader. The location of this church in the center of section 8, in Jackson township.

M. E. Church South.—Located at Madison, in Marion township, is found this little band, now numbering 56 members. It was organized in 1868 by Rev. John R. Taylor, and on the records appear the following names as original members: Thomas Brownfield and wife, Nathaniel Brownfield and wife, Robert E. Thomas and wife, Rachel Thomas, Mary Thomas, Josiah Thomas, Solon Burnsworth and wife, Elmer Burnsworth, Caroline Harley, Jacob Lenhart, John W. Lenhart and wife, George H. Lenhart, Charles Lenhart, Nancy A. Pool, Annie E. Dawson, Edward Dawson, James A. Dawson, May Frazee, Ella F. Wood, Anna Adkisson and Millie Crim. About \$1,500 were raised for a frame house of worship which was completed in 1872. Rev. Walter Toole is the present pastor of the congregation. His predecessors were Revs. William Wood, Baldwin, William Sutton, R. G. Loving, H.

¹ See church of same page, 282.

W. James, Joseph Row, John S. Rooker, William M. Sarter, William M. Sutton and W. G. Shackelford.

[Contributed.]

Monroe City M. E. Church South. — This church began its work in Monroe City in the year 1866, under the ministry of the Rev. Charles Babcock. Services were held in the Seminary building. The church was organized by Rev. John R. Taylor in 1870, with 10 members; Benjamin H. H. Tucker, class leader; John Shearman and Prof. J. Milton McMurry, stewards. The ministers who have officiated at her altar from time to time, by conference appointment, are Jesse Faubion, John S. Todd, Lilburn Rush, B. M. Spencer, H. W. James, A. P. Linn, and the present incumbent, L. F. Linn. The class has had a steady and healthy growth from its beginning to the present time, and now has a membership of about 200. Six to eight sermons are preached each month to overflowing congregations. The church building is a neat, plain brick structure, centrally located, having a seating capacity for about 300. The foundation was laid in 1877, and was completed and free from debt, August 1, 1878, upon which day it was dedicated by Rev. J. H. Pritchett, of the Missouri Conference. The first board of trustees were Lovel Rouse (a great and good man who is with the blessed), H. H. See, J. B. Randol, Benjamin H. D. Tucker, S. R. Boulware, James H. Grady and John Shearman. The Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1878, with J. B. Randol, superintendent; Dr. Adolphus Noland, secretary, and Mrs. Mary Carrol, treasurer, with a grand total attendance of 30, from which it rapidly increased till the grand total enrolled is now nearly 150. At the present time it is under the efficient manager, R. V. Sullivan, superintendent. The history of the M. E. Church South at this place would indeed be incomplete if special personal mention was not made of some individuals to whose fervency, zeal and self-sacrificing of personal interests, the society largely owes its grand success and bright prospects for a glorious future, conspicuously among whom were Lovel Rouse, deceased, and J. B. Randol, now of Colorado. These were the standard-bearers, but close to them stood J. H. and R. V. Sullivan, John Shearman, W. R. P. Jackson, H. H. See, deceased, and others. There were ladies, too, who stood the heat and burdens of the day. There were Mrs. Ann Boulware, deceased, Mrs. J. H. Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Carrol, Mrs. Dr. A. Noland and others. Harmony has been a prevailing principle from the foundation of the society. A weak effort was made by several who

absorbed the heretical ideas of a traveling band called Holiness Band, to inculcate their ideas as Methodist doctrine, but the spirit of God prevailed with the membership, and the misguided few either denounced their error or sought other fields in which to scatter their nefarious doctrine.

Forest Grove M. E. Church South. — Located in Woodlawn township, at Forest Grove, about 16 miles north-west from Paris, was organized in 1879. Our endeavors to secure the names of the first members and the pastors proved futile. The present membership is 30. A frame church building, costing \$1,000, was built in 1880.

Deer Creek M. E. Church South. — Located near Deer Creek, in Washington township, was constituted as the above in 1879, the constituent members being Samuel Bowling, Nancy J. Bowling, Mollie Bowling, Robert Bowling, J. H. Jette, Lue Lasley, Z. M. Lasley, Lue Ide, Elzada Ide, Levi Ide, James E. Ragsdale, Mary E. Ragsdale, John Bohrer, Susan Bohrer, Benjamin E. Washburn, Sarah P. Washburn, William C. Washburn, Joseph H. Washburn, William Nesbit, Catherine Nesbit, J. H. Dooley, Mary E. Dooley, Walter Ransdall, Ann Ransdall, Lee Ransdall and Porter H. Manuel. Their frame house of worship was built at a cost of \$1,000, in 1878. The present membership is 60; the pastor being Rev. William M. Featherston.

Madison Christian Church. — Five persons composed the original membership of this church upon its organization in 1838. October 24, 1841, Elders Henry Thomas and Martin Vivion succeeded in effecting a reorganization, when the constituent members were Martin Grove and wife, Isaac and Elizabeth Baker, Thomas Farthing, James P. Grove, Peter Johnson, John Grove, Moses Baker, Sarah Vivion, Samuel Akins, Ursula Waller, Mary A. Waller, Matilda Noel, Sarah Harris, Joseph Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, Mary Hayden, Susan Grove, Martin Vivion, Susan Vivion, Robert Harris, Armstrong Dawson, Elizabeth Johnson, E. M. Yager, Sally Waller, John W. Dawson and Sarah Dawson. The membership is now 143. The first pastor, Elder Martin Vivion, was succeeded by Henry Thomas, followed in succession by John McCune, James Perry, Alfred Wilson, Martin Wilmot, G. A. Perkins, J. C. Davis and H. F. Davis. The present incumbent is William M. Featherston. In 1873 a frame house, in which services are held, was built for \$1,500.

Union Christian Church. — This congregation now worships in a frame building on section 26, township 54, range 11 (Jackson township), which was erected in 1872, costing \$2,400. Their first house of worship was constructed in 1845, immediately following the organ-

ization of the church, when E. Maddox and wife, William Fuhrman and wife, Con. Brown and wife, John Fuhrman, wife and family, Jesse Maddox and wife, Charles Burton and wife, Gabriel Wood and wife and Wilson Maddox and wife, composed the list of organizing members. It now boasts a membership of 135. D. P. Henderson, Henry Thomas, Alfred Wilson and Rev. Mason have ministered to the spiritual necessities of this band of believers.

Christian Church of Santa Fe. — About 1855 a house of worship, now occupied by this body, was completed at a cost of nearly \$2,500. Its organization was effected June 17, 1838, when Daniel M. Swain, Enoch Fruit, Samuel Gilbert, Jane Camplin, William Donaldson, Berry Tally, Margaret Fruit, Sally Tally, Eleanor B. Davis, B. F. Davis, Jacob Cox, Cassandra Cox and Lovel Crigler were those comprising the first members. This number has been increased by additions until it has reached 170. Elders Henry Thomas, Alfred Wilson, — Errett, David Davis, John A. Brooks, W. G. Sniber and W. G. Barker have filled this pulpit at different times. James B. Davis is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, having an average attendance of 50. W. M. Houston is clerk of the church.

Granville Christian Church. — This church which now numbers a membership of 202, had the following named persons as the original members upon its organization in November, 1858: Penelope Shropshire, Sarah Evans, Maria Hollingsworth, Nancy Hayden, Eliza Wood, Sarah Jackson, Margaret A. Morrison, Eliza Jackson, Phebe Jackson, Margaret Whitesides, Mary Wilson, Catherine Howell, Sarah Shropshire, Berzilla Forsythe, Sarah Barnes, John W. Wood, Eliza Jane Wood, Nancy S. Wood, John Wood, America Shropshire, Walter Shropshire, Martha Goodwin, Phebe Thompson, Arabella Goodwin, Richard Thompson, Eli Jackson, Tirey Ford, J. H. Goodnight, John E. Howell, Thomas D. Whitesides, Milton Forsythe, James F. Wood, John Hickey, Jesse S. Dry, J. S. Mitchell, James S. Mason, George W. Clay, Benjamin Hollingsworth, John C. Kipper, George Porter, Ella Kipper, Laura Kipper, Mary A. Smith, Emily Smith, Minna Catlett, Mary B. Goodwin, Malinda Morrison and Mary Twiman. Those who have served as the pastors of the congregation are A. Wilson, J. D. Wilmot, William M. Featherston, Revs. Colston, Donan, Rice, Hatch, Hy. Thomas, J. C. Davis, Ridgeway, G. A. Hoffman and Rev. Hughley. On December 11, 1858, their first frame church building was completed, and in 1880 the present frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,900. The superintendent of

the Sabbath-school, which has an attendance of 100, is Mr. J. S. Austin.

Pleasant Grove Christian Church. — This church is situated on section 3, township 54, range 9, five miles east and one mile north of Paris. Its formation occurred in December, 1862, Elders S. H. Smith, C. W. Chowning, J. N. Reaves and J. J. Crigler, Milas Johnson, W. F. Adams, H. C. Greening, Alexander Smith, William Y. Smith, Joseph Smith, S. O. Adams, A. H. Adams, Sue Elliott, Annie E. Long, Mattie A. Long, Nancy Adams, Lucy J. Reaves, Allie E. Crigler, Sallie A. Greening, Rebecca Johnson, Delia Searcy, Mary Adams, Eliza Norman, Patsy Smith, Elizabeth Reavis, Mary Johnson, Isabel Chowning, Mary A. Scobee, Sallie Adams, Hannah Livingstone, Jane A. Adams, R. Underwood and Andy Underwood comprising the organizing members. Of these 18 are dead, and 15 survive. In 1868 a frame house of worship was built for \$1,400. The pastors of the congregation (which now numbers 108) have been E. J. Lampton, Alfred Wilson, Bob Wallace, Henry F. Davis, G. W. Surber, Philip Bruten, A. J. Myhr, R. M. Giddens, J. N. Wright and Jacob Hughley. Several successful revival seasons have been held by E. J. Lampton, W. M. Featherston, Alfred Wilson, A. H. Rice, William Martin, J. C. Reynolds, H. F. Davis, G. W. Surber, R. M. Giddens, J. N. Wright, A. B. Wade and J. J. Errett. Mrs. E. M. Howell is superintendent of a Sabbath-school numbering about 70 scholars.

Christian Church. — Located at Monroe City, was organized on the 4th Sabbath in February, 1869, by Eld. J. N. Wright, the following named persons constituting the original members: John T. Ragglan, Jonathan Fudge, David Payne, J. O. Wood, B. F. Noble, Mary A. Pond, Emma J. Bush, William Bowles, Mary Bowles, R. A. Palmer, Mary Dawson, E. P. Hayden and Sarah Boulware. Four of these are still living and members of the congregation. In 1870 a frame house of worship was built, costing \$2,000. Since that time Revs. J. N. Wright, A. H. Rice, W. M. Featherston, E. B. Challenner, H. F. Davis and W. G. Surber, who is the present pastor, having nearly completed his fifth year, have been the ministers in charge. The church has a membership of 100, while the Sabbath-school presided over by H. Cory, as superintendent, numbers 50 scholars.

Oak Ridge Christian Church — Three and a half miles south of Paris, was constituted a legal organization in August, 1871, when William H. Johnson, William T. Bryan, Benjamin Mullory, John West and wife, Sarah; James H. Waller, Martha J. Waller, Belle Waller,

Alonzo Waller, Robert Evans, Emaline Evans, James Dye, Mary Dye, Founteroy Dye, Elias Dye, Eliza Woods, W. H. McElroy, Ellen McElroy, John Bryan, John Foreman and Walter Grove placed their names on the church roll as constituent members. Daniel Booth was their first pastor, followed by Henry F. Davis, and James A. Grove is the present incumbent. The number of the membership at this time is 96. In 1874 a frame church building was completed at an expenditure of \$700. It is now paid for. Mr. William Johnson painted the building, gratis, thereby contributing not a little to the outward appearance and beauty of it.

Jackson Chapel (Christian Church) — Is located six miles northeast of Paris, and is a frame building of the value of \$1,250.00, erected in the summer and fall of 1875, and dedicated in March, 1876. This congregation was organized April 30, 1876, the original members being Jacob Kennedy, Anna R. Kennedy, W. P. Wallace, Belle Reed, W. P. Reed, Charlie Burke, John L. Burke, Eliza Burke, Jeff. Bridgford, M. E. Bridgford, Church Bridgford, Nelia Bridgford, Ambrose Crutcher, Mary Crutcher, C. W. Reed, Louie Reed, J. J. Wright, Sarah Wright, C. Bowman, Sarah Bowman, E. S. Brooks, E. J. Wallace, Virginia Ragland, Mary Brown, Hester Evans, Rena Tillett, A. E. Wallace, Jennie Maupin, Celestia Burgess, W. S. Brown, Mrs. Ella Brown, R. T. Smith and Mrs. R. T. Smith. Seventy-seven persons constitute the present membership. The various pastors of the church have been Elders W. G. Surber, Jacob Hughley, E. B. Chalone and R. M. Giddens. The Sabbath-school of 125 members has for its superintendent, Jennie N. Burgess.

Antioch Christian Church — Which is on section 29, of Jackson township, upon the county line, was organized September 16, 1876, by Elder William Mason with the following as the first members: Granville Snell and wife, George Creason and wife, B. F. Creason and wife, J. D. Gant and wife, E. W. Rogers and wife, David Lee, W. H. Snell, E. P. Snell and wife, Volney Paris and wife, Henry Paris, John W. Lee and wife, G. R. Paris, Elijah Threlkeld and wife, Walter Snell and wife, William Fisher and wife, Edna Bookman, Alma Bookman, Nannie Camplin, Elijah Camplin, Elizabeth Adams, Augusta Moore, W. L. Petty, Elizabeth Yount, Charles Threlkeld, Mary Carr and Martha Swinney. The present membership numbers about 153. Rev. William Mason and Rev. H. F. Davis, who is the present pastor, have filled the pulpit of the church. Their house of worship, built in 1880, is valued at \$1,400.00. Thomas Hess is super-

intendent and Miss Jennie Leet secretary of a Sabbath-school numbering 60 scholars.

Fairview Christian Church. — In 1879, an organization now known as the above church, was constituted through the efforts of Elder Hoffman, with Mrs. S. A. Quarles, Mrs. Sarah Jordan, John Shelton and wife, Michael Clark, Mrs. Hettie Armstrong, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Carrico, Charles Crump and wife, Mrs. S. J. White, G. Hunt and wife, William Williams and wife and Geo. W. Bonsell and wife, as the original members, which number has been increased by the addition of nearly 100 persons. The frame church building, situated on section 18, township 54, range 8 (Jefferson township), is 32 x 48 feet in dimensions and cost \$1,000.00 in 1878. Connected with the church is a Sabbath-school of 40 members, presided over by Miss Alice Clark, and also a Ladies' Christian Aid Society, with a membership of 20. Revs. Hoffman, I. F. Myrh, Phil. Benton and R. N. Giddens have been the pastors in charge.

Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church. — In November, 1825, this church, now located six miles east of Paris, on the Louisiana road, was organized by Rev. Thomas Durfee, a missionary, with James McGee, John McKarney, Margaret McKarney, Elizabeth McKarney, Mary B. McKarney, Rosy Ann McKarney (all these of one family), Mary Ann McGee and Marietta, a colored woman, as the constituent members. Mrs. Rosy Ann (McKarney) Smith is the only one of the above now living. John McKarney and James McGee were the ruling elders. The membership now numbers 54. The present church edifice was constructed in 1857; it is a frame and cost \$1,200.00. The first pastor, Rev. Alfred Wright, was succeeded by George C. Wood, Thomas Eustace, A. C. McConnell, J. B. Poage, J. P. Finley, H. P. S. Willis, William Wiley, W. H. Hicks, J. V. Barks, T. B. Lunsford, N. Armstrong (from Canada), L. P. Bowers and C. W. Humphreys, the present supply. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, containing 30 pupils, the superintendent being C. F. Richmond.

South Fork Presbyterian Church — In South Fork township, near the fork of Salt river, on the road from Florida to Mexico, was constituted an organization by Dr. Samuel C. McConnell, October 22, 1853. The names appearing on the records as original members are John Kerr, Hester Kerr, Elizabeth Anderson, Isabel M. Hanna, Robert B. Kerr, Susan I. Botts, William H. Kerr, Sarelda M. Kerr, J. C. Heizer, Mary Heizer, James Smiley, Elizabeth A. Smiley, S. I. Bates, Daniel H. Kerr, Nancy V. Heizer, Joseph Heizer, Nancy Heizer, Mary

I. Kerr, John W. Heizer, James Hanna, John Hanna, Esther I. Hanna, William Hanna, Amelia Hanna, R. M. Hanna, Joseph Hanna, David Hanna, Eliza Hanna, Susan C. Hanna, James E. Crawford, Mitchel Meteer, Mary B. Meteer and Ellen Finks. The membership now numbers 130. From 1853 to 1858 Rev. George Van Erman filled this pulpit, and he was succeeded by J. M. Travis, from May, 1859, to the present. Their frame church edifice was built in 1857. A Sabbath-school of 50 pupils has for its superintendent George W. Crawford. A large proportion of the members of this church who organized Florida and Bethel churches, were taken from South Fork. Over 400 persons have been enrolled as communicants of the church.

New Hope Presbyterian Church — Now has a membership of 75, the pastor being Rev. John M. Travis. The frame church building, erected in 1858 at an expenditure of \$1,000, is located one and a half miles south-west of Strother (in South Fork township). The organization was effected December 19, 1857, John Forsyth, Isabel Forsyth, William S. Forsyth, William M. Vaughn, Ann E. Vaughn, James M. Vaughn, Sarah J. Vaughn, Enoch Hunt, Harriet N. Hunt, Jane Alverson, Moses Hall, Mary E. Hall, Mary J. Guthrie, John N. Price, David Woolridge, Prudence Woolridge, Clifton E. Wills and Lewis A. Hunt being the original members. George H. Hersman is superintendent of the Sabbath-school of 25 scholars.

St. Stephen Church — At Elizabethtown (in Indian Creek township), is one of the pioneer churches of the county, having been formed February 12, 1833. The organizing members consisted of Thomas Yates, Benedict Carrico, John Dixon, Joshua B. Carrico, Homer P. H. McLeod, T. Hagan, J. A. Cummings, J. J. Quinlan, J. Dougherty, P. Morrissey and others whose names we could not obtain. The church now has in its membership 200 families. Their house of worship cost \$7,000 and was built in 1876, of brick. Those who have ministered to the spiritual necessities of this body have been Peter P. Lefaver, G. H. Ortlangenberg, Thomas Cussick, Dennis Kennedy, E. Berry, Thomas Ledwith, Edward Hammel, J. J. Hogan and others.

Hickory Grove Church — In Marion township, has had eight pastors since its organization on the 4th Saturday in August, 1843. Benjamin Terrell, from 1843 to 1858; James Porter, from March, 1858, to October, 1859; James Burton, from October, 1859, to October, 1860; Bartlett Anderson, from October, 1860, to 1863; W. L. T. Evans, from 1863, to February, 1879; J. G. Swetnam, from February, 1879, to December of the same year; M. F. Williams, from December, 1879, to December, 1881, and J. D. Smith, from March following to

the present. The church edifice was completed in 1846. It is a frame structure and cost \$800. Among the original members were John and Emily Briscoe, Hugh Miller, Mary Miller, John Walkup, Lucinda Walkup, Gabriel Alexander, Luciuda J. Alexander, Nathaniel S. Bullock, Rebecca Bullock, H. Haley, Rhoda Haley, E. Haley, S. S. Embree, Elender Embree, James Williamson, O. C. Smith, Hannah Brown, John W. Ash, Naomi Ash, J. Y. Miller, Ann E. Miller, Rhoda Turner, Mary King, D. Bates, Edmond Ash, Elizabeth Evans, Diana Williamson and Charles W. Embree. The membership is now 175. Mr. J. W. E. Cosby is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which numbers 50 scholars. The church is located in a small village, the post-office of which is Ash.

Salt River Holiness Association. — There is a Holiness Association in the county known by the above name. It is located on section 18 of Jefferson township. We were unable to learn anything else concerning it, save that it was organized during the summer of 1882.



CHAPTER XVIII.

MONROE COUNTY IN 1884.

A beautiful country is this North-east Missouri, whose fortunate location, charming landscape, equable climate, versatile and generous soils, fruitful orchards and vineyards, matchless grasses, broad grain fields, noble forests, abundant waters and cheap lands, present to the capitalist and immigrant one of the most inviting fields for investment and settlement to be found between the two oceans. During the unexampled Western migratory movement of the last eight years, which has peopled Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska and other regions with an intelligent and enterprising population, this rich and productive country, has, until recently, remained a *terra incognita* to the average immigrant, the new States above named getting accessions of brain, heart, muscle, experience and capital, that have given them a commanding position in the Union. And yet it can not be denied that Missouri offers to intelligent, enterprising and ambitious men of fair capital more of the elements of substantial and enjoyable living than any country now open to settlement. In one of the fairest and most fertile districts of Missouri is Monroe county. Monroe county is admirably located within the productive middle belt of the continent, a strip of country not exceeding 450 miles wide, lying between the latitudes of Minneapolis and Richmond, reaching from ocean to ocean, and within which, will be found every great commercial, financial and railway city, ninety per cent of the manufacturing industries, the great dairy and fruit interests, the strongest agriculture, the densest, strongest and most cosmopolitan population, all the great universities, the most advanced school systems, and the highest average of health known to the continent. Scarcely less significant is the location of the county in the more wealthy and productive portions of the great central State of the Union, which, by virtue of its position and splendid aggregation of resources, is bound to the commercial, political and material life of the country by the strongest ties, and must forever feel the quickening of its best energies, from every throb of the national heart. Monroe county is in the right latitude, which is a matter of primary interest to the immigrant. Lying in the path of empire and transcon-

tinental travel, in the latitude of Washington and Cincinnati, it has the climate influence that has given to Northern Kentucky and North Virginia an enviable reputation for equable temperature. A mean altitude of about 800 feet above the tides gives tone and rarity to the atmosphere and the equable mean of temperature.

Most of the short winter is mild, dry and genial enough to pass for a Minnesota Indian summer. The snow-fall is generally light, infrequent and transient. The long summer days are often tempered by inspiring breezes from the South-western plains, and followed much of the time by cool, restful nights.

The annual rain-fall is from 28 to 40 inches, and is so well distributed over the growing season, that less than a fair crop of grains, vegetables and grasses is rarely known. The annual drainage of the country is excellent, the deepest set streams readily carrying off the surplus water from the generally undulating surface, only a limited area being too flat to shed the surplus rains.

The water supply of Monroe county is alike ample and admirable. More than a score of deep-set streams traverse every portion of the county, and with an occasional spring, hundreds of artificial ponds, and many living wells and cisterns, furnish pure water for all domestic purposes. The markets are well supplied with hard and soft woods at \$2 to \$3 per cord, and there is a good supply of building and fencing timber. The supply of good building stone, too, is equal to all present and prospective needs, massive deposits of well stratified limestone being found outcropping along the streams and ravines.

The cost of fencing is materially lower here than in most of the new or old prairie States. In the wooded districts, the fences are cheaply made of common posts or stakes and rails. In the prairie districts some fencing is done with osage orange. With proper care, a farmer can grow a mile of stock-proof hedge in four years, at a cost of \$1.25 in labor. The newer farms are being fenced with barbed wire, which is esteemed the quickest, most reliable, durable and cheapest fence now in use here. The stock farmers are especially friendly to barbed wire fencing, some of them having put up several miles in the last three years.

The soils of Monroe county are developing elements of productive wealth as cultivation advances.

The prairie soil is a dark, friable alluvial, from one to three feet deep, rich in *humus*, very easily handled and produces fine crops of corn, oats, flax, rye, broom corn, sorghum, vegetables and grasses. The oak and hickory soil of the principal woodlands is a shade

lighter in color ; is rather more consistent ; holds a good per cent of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime, phosphate, silicia, alumnia, organic matter, etc., and produces fine crops of wheat, clover and fruits, and with deep rotative culture, gives splendid returns for the labor bestowed.

The valleys are covered with a deposit of black, imperishable alluvial, from three to eight feet in depth, and as loose and friable as a heap of compost, grow from 40 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and give an enormous yield to anything grown in this latitude. While these soils present a splendid array of productive forces, they are supplemented by sub-soils equal to any known to husbandry. The entire superficial soils of the county are underlaid by strong, consistent silicious clays and marls, so rich in lime, magnesia, alumnia, organic matter, and other valuable constituents, that centuries of deep cultivation will prove them like the kindred *loess* of the Rhine and Nile valleys, absolutely indestructible. Everywhere about the railway cuts, ponds, cisterns, cellars and other excavations, where these clays and marls have had one or two years' exposure to frost and air, they have slacked to the consistency of an ash heap, and bear such a rank growth of weeds, grass, grain, vegetables and young trees, that in the older and less fertile States they might readily be taken for deposits of the richest compost.

After three years' observation in Central and Northern Missouri, we are prepared to believe that a hundred years hence, when the older Eastern and Southern States, shall have been hopelessly given over to the artificial fertilizers of man, and a new race of farmers are carrying systematic and deep cultivation down into this wonderful alien deposit of silicious matter, the whole of North and Central Missouri will have become the classic ground in American agriculture ; and these imperishable soils in the hands of small farmers will have become a very garden of beauty and bounty, and these Monroe county lands will command splendid prices on a strong market.

The lanes of the county are nearly all available because they are nearly all good. The lowest bottoms are becoming free of swamps and lagoons, and the highest elevations are comparatively free of rocks and impediments to cultivation. It is safe to say these soils, together, give the broadest range of production known to American husbandry. It is the pride and boast of the Monroe county farmer that he can grow in perfection every grain, vegetable, grass, plant and fruit that flourishes between the northern limits of the cotton fields and the Red

river of the North. Both the surface indications of the soil and its native and domestic productions indicate its versatility and bounty.

But a few years ago much of the outlying commons was covered with a luxuriant growth of wild prairie grass, of which there were many varieties, all of more or less value for pasturage and hay. Nearly all the natural ranges are now inclosed and under tribute to the herdsmen, and it is safe to say that their native herbage will put more flesh on cattle from the beginning of April to early autumn than any of the domestic grasses. With the progress of settlement and cultivation, however, they are steadily disappearing before the tenacious and all-conquering blue grass, which is surely making the conquest of every rod of the county not under tribute to the plow. Blue grass is an indigenous growth here — many of the older and open woodland pastures rivaling the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky, both in the luxuriance of their growth and the high quality of the herbage. Now and then one meets a Kentuckian so provincial in his attachments and conceits that he can see nothing quite equal to the blue grass of Old Bourbon county; but the mass of impartial Kentuckians, who constitute a large per centum of the population here, admit that the same care bestowed upon the blue grass fields of Kentucky gives equally as fine results in Monroe county, whose blue grass ranges are certainly superior to any in Illinois.

This splendid king of grasses, which in this mild climate makes a luxuriant early spring and autumn growth, is also supplemented here by white clover, which is also “to the manor born;” and on this mixture of alluvial with the underlying silicious marls and clays makes a fine growth, especially in years of full moisture, and is a strong factor in the sum of local grazing wealth.

With these two grasses, followed by orchard grass for winter grazing, the herdsmen of Monroe county have the most desirable of all stock-growing conditions — perennial grazing — which, with the fine grades of stock kept here, means wealth for all classes of stock-growers. There is another essential element of grazing resource here and it is found in the splendid timothy meadows, which are equal to any in the Western Reserve or the Canadas. These meadows give a heavy growth of hay and seed, both of which are largely and profitably grown for export. Red clover is quite as much at home here as timothy, and its cultivation is being successfully extended by all the better farmers for mixed meadow pasturage and seed. Here, too, is found a growth of herds’ grass (red top) which during the past summer has made fine showing, the low swale lands and ravines presenting

grand, waving billows of herds' grass, almost as rich and rank of growth as the blue stem of the wild Western prairie bottoms. With this showing for the native and domestic grasses, it is almost needless to pronounce Monroe county a superb stock county.

With millions of bushels of corn grown at a cost of sixteen to eighteen cents per bushel ; an abundance of pure stock water and these matchless grasses ; the fine natural shelter afforded by the wooded valleys and ravines ; the facilities for transportation to the great stock markets ; the mildness and healthfulness of the climate and the cheapness of the grazing lands, nothing pays so well or is so perfectly adapted to the country as stock husbandry. Cattle, sheep, swine, horse and mule raising and feeding are all pursued with profit in this county, the business, in good hands, paying net yearly returns of twenty to forty per cent on the investment, many sheep growers realizing a much greater net profit.

Cattle growing and feeding, in connection with swine raising and feeding, is now the leading industry of the county. High-grade short horns of model types, bred from the best beef getting stock, are kept by many of the growers and feeders, the steers being grazed during the warm months, after which they are "full fed" and turned off during the winter and spring, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds gross at two and three years old, the heavier animals going to European buyers. The steers are fed in conjunction with Berkshire and Poland China pigs, which fatten upon the droppings and litter of the feed yard, and go into market weighing from 250 to 400 pounds at 10 to 14 months old. These steers and pigs are bred and grazed, and without doubt will average in quality and weight with the best grades fed in any of the older States. Horse and mule raising is a favorite industry with many of the farmers and has been pursued with profit for years, a large surplus of well-bred horses and mules going mainly to Southern markets each year. Sheep raising has for several years been a favorite and highly profitable branch of stock husbandry here, many growers realizing a net profit of 40 to 60 per cent on the money invested in the business. The wool produced in 1880 amounted to 229,158 pounds. This county is remarkably well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. There are many small flocks that give a higher per cent of profit than the figures above given, but even the larger herds make a splendid showing. Merinos are mainly kept by the larger flockmasters, but the hundreds of smaller flocks, ranging from 40 to 100 each, are mainly Cotswolds and Downs, the former predom-

inating, and the wool clips running from five to nine pounds per capita of unwashed wool.

Sheep feeding is conducted with unusual profit here, the mild winters, cheap feed and the very cheap transportation to the great mutton markets especially favoring the business.

A statement, which gives the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and the value of each class in this county, in 1880, is unquestionably fifteen to twenty per cent below the real number of animals kept in the county, and shows a large increase over the report of 1870. The live stock exports of the county last year exceeded 1,500 car loads of fat cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, worth in the home market at present prices considerably more than \$2,000,000, and yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the county being yet developed.

Dairy farming might be very profitably pursued here, the grasses, water and near market for first-class dairy products all favoring the business in a high degree. In 1880, there were 400,000 pounds of butter made.

Monroe county could be made a stock breeder's paradise, as the demand for all classes of well-bred stock is always in excess of the supply. In former years the local growers have mostly depended on the breeders of the older neighboring counties for their thoroughbred stock animals, but of late many fine short horns have been brought in, and superior stock horses have been introduced, and there are a dozen of good breeders of sheep and swine, whose stock will rank with the best in the country.

Stock breeding, grazing and feeding under the favoring local conditions, is the surest and most profitable business that can be pursued in the West, or, for that matter, anywhere in the "wide, wide world."

Not a single man of ordinary sense and business capacity in this county, that has followed the one work of raising and feeding his own stock, abjuring speculation, and sticking closely to the business, has (or ever will) failed to make money. It beats wheat growing two to one, though the latter calling be pursued under the most favorable conditions in the best wheat regions. It beats speculation of every sort, for it is as sure as the rains and sunshine. What are stocks, bonds, "options," mining shares, merchandise, or traffic of any character besides those matchless and magnificent grasses that

come of their own volition and are fed through all the ages by the eternal God, upon the rains and dews and imperishable soils of such a land as this? If the writer were questioned as to the noblest calling among men, outside of the ministry of "peace and good will," he would unhesitatingly point to the quiet and honorable pastoral life of these Western herdsmen. Stock growing in Monroe county, as everywhere, develops a race of royal men, and is the one absorbing, entertaining occupation of the day and location. If it be eminently practical and profitable, so, too, it is invested with a poetic charm. To grow the green succulent, luxuriant grass, develop the finest lines of grace and beauty in animal conformation, tend one's herds and flocks on the green, fragrant range, live in the atmosphere of delicate sympathy with the higher forms and impulses of the animal life in one's care, and to be inspired by the higher sentiments and traditions of honorable breeding, is a life to be coveted by the best men of all lands. By the side of the herds and grasses and herdsmen of such a country as this, the men of the grain fields are nowhere. These men of the herds are leading a far more satisfactory life than the Hebrew shepherds led on the Assyrian hills in the old, dead centuries; they tend their flocks and raise honest children in the sweet atmosphere of content. They are in peace with their neighbors, and look out upon a pastoral landscape as fair as ever graced the canvas of Turner. The skies above them are as radiant as those above the Arno, and if the finer arts of the old land are little cultivated by the herdsmen of these peaceful valleys, they are yet devoted to the higher art of patient and honorable human living.

The lands are cheap, the location exceptionally fine, and the other advantages over the older States so great that the question of competition is all in favor of this country. This country is admirably suited to "mixed farming." The versatility and bounty of the soil, wide range of production, the competition between the railways and great rivers for the carrying trade, and the nearness of the great markets all favor the variety farmer. With a surplus of capital, sheep, pigs, mules, horses, wool, wheat, eggs, poultry, fruit, dairy products, etc., he is master of the situation. The farmers of Monroe county live easier and cheaper than those of the older States. The labor bestowed upon 40 acres in Ohio, New York or New England, will thoroughly cultivate 100 acres of these richer, cleaner and more flexible soils. Animals require less care and feed and mature earlier; the home requires less fuel; the fields are finely suited to improved machinery,

and it is safe to say that the average Monroe county farmer gets through the real farm work of the year in 150 days.

Nature is so prodigal in her gifts to man, that the tendency is to go slow and take the world easy. Nor is this at all wonderful in a country where generous Mother Nature does seventy per cent of the productive work, charitably leaving only thirty per cent for the brain and muscle of her sons. It is only natural that this condition of things tends to loose and unthrifty methods of farming, and that the consequent waste of a half section of land here would give a comfortable support to a Connecticut or Canadian farmer. It is in evidence, however, from the experience of all thorough and systematic farmers here, that no region in America gives grander sections to good farming than this county. There is not one of all the thorough, systematic, rotative and deep cultivators of the country who has not and does not make money. No soils give a better account of themselves in skilled and thrifty hands than these, and it is greatly to their honor that they have yielded so much wealth under such indifferent treatment. These Monroe county lands will every time pay for themselves under anything like decent treatment. They are near the center of the great corn and blue grass area of the country, where agriculture has stood the test of half a century of unfailing production, where civilization is surely and firmly founded on intellectual and refined society, schools, churches and railways, markets, mills and elegant homes. The lands of the county will nearly double in value during the next decade. Nothing short of material desolation can prevent such a result. Everywhere in the older States there is more or less inquiry about Missouri lands, and all the indications point to a strong inflow of intelligent and well-to-do people from the older States. Does the reader ask why lands are so cheap under such favorable, material conditions? Well, the question is easily answered. Up to a recent date, little or nothing has been done by the people of the State to advertise to the world its manifold and magnificent resources. Still worse, Missouri has, for two decades, been under the ban of public prejudice throughout the North and East, the people of those sections believing Missourians to be a race of ignorant, inhospitable, proscriptive and intolerant bulldozers, who were inimical to Northern immigration, enterprise and progress. Under this impression, half a million immigrants have annually passed by this beautiful country, bound for the immigrants' Utopia, which is generally laid in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. 'This mighty army of reso-

lute men and women, with their wealth of gold, experience and courage, have been lost to a State of which they unfortunately knew little and cared to know less. Under such conditions there has, of course, been a dearth of land buyers. Happily Monroe county has been advertised by her local newspapers, her enterprising real estate men and other agencies, and has, perhaps, suffered less at the hands of ill-founded prejudice than many other sections.

The people of Monroe county — 22,000 strong — are as intelligent, refined and hospitable as those of Ohio or Michigan; and a more tolerant, appreciative, chivalrous community never undertook the subjugation of a beautiful wilderness to noble human uses. We have passed a number of years in Northern and Central Missouri, visiting the towns, looking into the industrial life of the people, inspecting the farms and herds, reviewing the school and carefully watching the drift of popular feeling, and are pleased to affirm that there is nowhere in the Union a more order-loving and law-respecting population than that of Monroe county.

“The life they live” here is quite as refined and rational as any phase of the social and political life at the North. Whatever they did in the exciting and perilous years of the war, they are to-day as frank, liberal and cordial in their treatment of Northern people, and as ready to appreciate and honor every good quality in them, as if they were “to the manor born.”

A strong Union sentiment is everywhere apparent. Many persons were strong Union Democrats during the war, never swerving in their fealty to the Union, and the old flag floats as proudly in Central and North Missouri as in the shadows of Independence Hall. All parties are agreed that slavery is dead, and that its demise was a blessing to every prime interest of the country. There is not a man of character in the county who would restore the institution if he could. A good majority of the first settlers of this county hail from Kentucky and Virginia, or are descended from Kentucky or Virginia families, and have the deliberation, frankness, good sense, admiration of fair play, reverence for woman and home, boundless home hospitality and strong self-respect, for which the average Kentuckian and Virginian is proverbial. They have a habit of minding their own business that is refreshing to see. The new-comer is not catechised as to social antecedents or politics, but is estimated for what he is and does. They don't care where a man hails from, if he be sensible and honest. They take care of their credit as if it were their only stock in trade. When a man's word ceases to be as good as his bond, his credit, busi-

ness and standing are gone, and the loss of honorable prestige is not at all easy of recovery.

Sterling character finds as high appreciation here as in any country of our knowledge. The visitor is impressed with the number of strong men — men who would take rank in the social, professional and business relations of any community in civilization. Monroe county has evidently drawn largely upon the best blood, brain and experience of the older States. In every department of life may be found men of fine culture and large experience in the best ways of the world, and the stranger who comes here expecting to place the good people of this county in his shadow, will get the conceit effectually taken out of him in about 90 days. They are not a race of barbarians, living a precarious sort of life in the bush, but a brave, magnanimous, intelligent people, who, if their average daily life be sternly realistic in the practical ways of home-building and bread-getting, have yet within and about them so much of the ideal that he is indeed a dull observer who sees not in their relations to the wealth of the grain-fields and herds, and the poetry of the sweet natural landscape, a union of the real and ideal that is yet to make for them the perfect human life. They find ample time for the founding and fostering of schools, the love of books and flowers and art, a cultivation of the social graces, and the building of temples to the spiritual and ideal. Monroe county raises horses and mules and swine, fat steers, and the grain to feed the million, but is none the less a generous almoner of good gifts for her children. She has 108 free schools for white and colored children.

Public morals are guarded and fostered by the presence and influence of churches, representing nearly all the denominations, and are nowhere displayed to better advantage than in the general observance of the Sabbath, and in the honest financial administration of county affairs. There are no repudiators of the public credit and obligation here. They have in a high measure that singular and inestimable virtue called popular conscience, and make it the inexorable rule of judgment and action in all public administration. It is as unchangeable as the law of the Medes and Persians, and though public enterprise has impelled the expenditure of a great deal of money, large sums have also been voted for the building of railways, for county buildings and appointments, and for bridges, with a liberal expenditure for incidental uses, all within little more than a decade; nobody has had the hardihood to even talk repudiation, and Monroe will, we

hope, soon be out of debt and the last dollar of her bonded indebtedness be paid.

It is clearly no injustice to other portions of Missouri to pronounce Monroe one of the model counties. She has an untarnished and enviable credit, excellent schools, light taxes, a brave, intelligent population, and presents a picture of material thrift which challenges the admiration of all. There are a score of men in the county worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000. A few are worth from one to \$200,000. Half a hundred more represent from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and a large number from \$15,000 to \$20,000, while after these come a good-sized army whose lands and personal estate will range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This wealth is not in any sense speculative, for it has been mainly dug out of the soil, and, in a modest degree, represents the half-developed capacity of the grasses and grain fields. It is not in the hands of any speculative or privileged class, but is well distributed over the county in lands, homes and herds. It is one of the pleasures of a lifetime to ride for days over this charming region of fine old homes, thrifty orchards, green pastures and royal herds, and remember that the fortunate owners of these noble estates have liberal bank balances to their credit, and are well on the road to honorable opulence.

Many of our readers will be inclined to wonder if it is an over-colored sketch of the country and people, and ask for the shady side of the picture. "Are there no poor lands, poor farmers, or poor farming in Monroe county — nothing to criticise, grumble about or find fault with in the ways of the 22,000 people within the range of the latter?" Yes, there is a "shady side" to the picture, and it is easily and quickly sketched from life. The scarcity of farm labor is apparent to the most superficial observer. The negroes, who did most of the farm labor under the old compulsory system, have gone almost solidly to the towns, and are no longer a factor in the farm labor problem. The average farm hand has acquired the easy, slipshod habits of the slave labor system, and is at best a poor substitute. Four-fifths of the farmers undertake too much, expending in the most superficial way upon 200 or 400 acres the labor which would only well cultivate 100 acres, and the result is seen in shallow plowing, hurried seeding, slight cultivation, careless harvesting, loose stacking, wasteful threshing and reckless waste in feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machinery in this county would bankrupt the entire farm population of half a dozen New England counties in three seasons. The visitor in the country is always in sight of splendid reapers, mowers, seeders, cultivators, wagons and smaller implements, standing in the

swarth, furrow, fence-corner or yard where last used, and exposed to the storms and sunshine until the improvident owner needs them for further use.

The exposure of flocks and herds to the cold, wet storms of the winter, without a thought of shelter, in a country where nature has bountifully provided the material for, and only trifling labor is required to give ample protection, is a violation of the simplest rule of economy and that kindly human impulse that never fails to be moved by the sight of animal suffering. The astonishing waste of manures by the villainous habit of burning great stacks of straw and leaving rich half-century accumulations of manure to the caprice of the elements, may be all right in bountiful old Missouri, but in the older Eastern country would be *prima facie* evidence of the insanity of the land-owner who permitted the waste.

The waste of valuable timber is equally unaccountable, if not really appalling. While economists in the older lands are startled at the rapid approach of the timber famine, and are wondering where the timber supply is to come from a dozen years hence, the farmers of Monroe county and all North Missouri have until recently been splitting elegant young walnut and cherry trees into common rails to inclose lands worth \$10 to \$25 per acre; cutting them into logs for cabins, pig troughs and sluiceways, and even putting them on the wood market in competition with cheap coals, complaining the while of the cost of walnut furniture brought from factories a thousand miles away.

There are too many big farms here for the good of the overtasked owners or the country. No man can thoroughly cultivate 600, 1,000 or 1,500 acres of land, any more than a country of homeless and landless tenants can be permanently prosperous; and the sooner these broad, unwieldy estates are broken into small farms and thoroughly cultivated by owners of the soil in fee simple, the better it will be for land values, schools, highways, society, agriculture, trade and every vital interest of the country. Such a consummation would vastly add to the wealth and attractions of this beautiful and fertile region, giving it the graces of art, manifold fruits of production, and universal thrift that attend every country of proprietary small farmers. There is too much speculation and too little work for the benefit of farming or economic living. Everybody is trading with his neighbor in live stock, grain, lands, town lots, options, or anything that promises money without work, forgetting that the country is not a dime the richer for the traffic. Nothing surprises the Eastern visitor as much as the want

of appreciation for their country, expressed by so many of the old and substantial farmers of this region. They get the Texas, Kansas or Colorado fever, and talk about selling beautiful farms in this fair and fertile county for the chances of fortune in one of these regions of the immigrant's Utopia, as if they were unconscious of living in one of the most favored lands upon the green earth. A six weeks' tour of some of the older and less favored States, followed by a trip of critical observation into some of the newer ones, might give these uneasy and unsettled men a spirit of happy content with their present homes and surroundings.

Monroe county has productive capacity great enough to feed a fourth of the population of Missouri, but before its wonderful native resources are developed to the maximum, it must have 20,000 more men to aid in the work. Men for the thorough cultivation of 40, 80 and 120 acre farms; for the modern butter and cheese dairy; skilled fruit growers to plant orchards and vineyards and wine presses; hundreds of sterling young men from the Northern States, the Canadas and Europe to solve the farm labor problem in a country where reliable labor is scarce and wages high, and skilled artisans to found a hundred new mechanical industries. All these are wanted, nor can they come a day too soon for cordial greeting from the good people of Monroe county, or the precious realization of a great destiny for one of the most inviting regions on the green earth.

Taking the census of 1880 as a basis of calculation and comparison, Monroe county, agriculturally, occupies a place in the front rank of counties, and in some respects it is unrivalled by any other in the State.

In 1880 the county produced 3,379,539 bushels of corn, only 12 counties out of the entire number of 114 producing a greater number of bushels than Monroe. The crop averaged $38\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. We can more fully appreciate the crop of corn raised by Monroe county by a simple comparison.

During the same year California raised 1,993,325 bushels; Colorado, 455,968; Oregon, 126,862; Rhode Island, 372,967; Washington Territory, 39,182; Utah, 163,342; Nevada, 11,891, and District of Columbia, 29,750. Total number of bushels, 3,193,287.

It will be seen that Monroe county produced more corn in 1880 than eight States and Territories produced. Take the tobacco crop for the same year. Chariton, Callaway, Carroll, Howard, Macon, Randolph and Saline each raised more tobacco than Monroe. Chariton and Carroll averaged more pounds to the acre than Monroe; the

average number of pounds per acre for Monroe was 784, and the entire crop was 421,232 pounds.

As a sheep county, Monroe leads all the counties in the State, the number for 1880 being 32,873; Linn county ranking second, with 32,458. Being the banner sheep county, it would most naturally follow that the wool clipping was greater in pounds, which was a fact, the whole number of pounds of wool being 229,158; Linn county clipped 183,052.

There were nine counties that raised more hogs than Monroe, the number in Monroe being a little less than 65,000.

Fourteen counties produced more cattle than Monroe the number for Monroe for that year (1880) being a little less than 30,000.

Twelve counties produced more butter than Monroe, the latter having upwards of 400,000 pounds.

Only three counties contained a greater number of horses than Monroe.

The facts and figures which are briefly, but correctly, given above show the following facts:—

That in 1880 only 12 counties in Missouri raised more corn than Monroe, and that Monroe raised more corn than was produced by 8 States and Territories; that 7 counties grew more tobacco than Monroe, but that Monroe averaged a greater number of pounds to the acre than 4 of these counties; that Monroe county raised more sheep than any other county in the State and clipped a greater number of pounds of wool than any other county; that 9 counties contained more hogs than Monroe; 14 counties more cattle; 12 counties made more butter, and 3 counties contained more horses.

Taxable wealth from 1874 to 1884—1875, \$4,965,290.00; 1876, \$4,904,376.00; 1877, \$5,369,522.00; 1878, \$5,273,805.00; 1879, \$4,234,400.00; 1880, \$4,548,160.00; 1881, \$4,573,920.00; 1882, \$4,871,044.00; 1883, \$4,523,170.00.

FRUIT.

Monroe county is one of the best fruit growing counties in the State, and will in a few years equal if not surpass any other county in the production of apples. The apple crop for the winters of 1882–83 amounted to over 100,000 barrels that were shipped to Chicago and the Northern markets, saying nothing of the thousands of bushels that were sold to the local trade and used at home. The apple crop for 1884 promises a greater yield than for any preceding year. The Ben Davis takes the lead; then comes the Genitan, Jonathan, Wine-sap,

Baldwin, Willow Twig, Yellow and White Belle Flower, Parmain, Maiden's Blush, Milan, Newtown Pippin, the Northern Spy and a few other kinds. Small fruits, such as cherries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and raspberries do well, and are not only raised by farmers, but these fruits are to be seen in the yards and gardens of those who live in the towns and villages throughout the county.

Grapes, especially the Concord, thrive well, and could be produced in great abundance if there was any market or demand for them away from the county. Pears hit occasionally — once every two or three years; peaches do well when they are not injured by cold weather; an ordinary hard winter, however, will kill the trees.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD ASBURY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Monroe City).

Dr. Asbury was one of the first residents of Monroe City, having come here as early as the spring of 1866. But three families of those residing here at that time are still residents of the place. He built a neat two-story frame business house, the first one of any considerable size or importance erected here. A regular graduate of medicine and a physician of established reputation, he soon built up an excellent practice in the adjacent vicinities of Monroe, Ralls, Marion and Shelby counties, a practice which has steadily increased from the first. Dr. Asbury was also engaged in the drug business at this place with success for a number of years. A man of liberal, progressive ideas and wide general information, he has always taken an intelligent interest in the progress and prosperity of the community, and has contributed an important share toward building up Monroe City and surrounding country, and for the general interests of the people. Recognizing his concern for the welfare of the place, he has been called repeatedly to serve as city councilman and gave conclusive proof of his usefulness in that position by advocating with a due regard for economy and practicability all needed public improvements, such as the improvement of streets and making of sidewalks, etc. Dr. Asbury is a native Missourian, born in Lewis county, near the city of Monticello, May 17, 1838. His parents were William F. and Elizabeth (Blair) Asbury, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1834, settling five miles west of Monticello. They subsequently removed to Scot and county, near Memphis, where the father died in 1853. The mother died some 13 years before, in 1840. Richard, the subject of this sketch, was only two years of age when his mother died, and his father afterwards married, Miss Mary A. Measner then becoming his wife. There were nine children by the father's first marriage and one by the second. The father was a farmer and also practiced medicine, being a man of wonderful natural aptitude for the medical profession. Richard Asbury received his education at the common schools, and when 20 years of age, during the Pike's Peak excitement, went to the South Park country in Colorado, where he spent nearly a year, en-

gaged in mining. On his return he entered school at Canton, under the instruction of Prof. Grant, who taught a private class at the college in that place. After this he entered upon the regular study of medicine, under Dr. R. S. Briscoe, and continued under him for about a year, teaching school, however, a part of the time. He subsequently studied under Dr. Hubbard at Canton and taught for another year. For a while, also, he was engaged in mercantile business with J. B. Reddish. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, he took a regular course in that institution and graduated in 1865. After his graduation he located in Saline county, near Petre, where he practiced for about a year. He then came to Monroe City, in 1866, as stated above. In the meantime, however, in 1861, he joined the Southern army and was in the service for about a year, being a part of the time under Col. Green, and a part under Col. Porter. On May 12, 1864, Dr. Asbury was married to Miss Martha E. Plant of Monticello. There are three children living of this union: Sarah E. ("Bessie"), who is now attending Prof. Musgrove's seminary at Monticello; Massanello P. ("Ned"), now also attending the same institution, and Carrie V., at home, aged eight years. Two are deceased, Richard V. and Lillie C., who died at tender ages. In about 1874 Dr. Asbury's wife's health began to fail and it so continued up to the time of her death, which occurred on March 17, 1883. Two years before, he went south, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial, but all to no avail. She had long been an earnest member of the Christian Church, and at last passed away peacefully in the full hope and faith of the blessed Redeemer. Dr. Asbury has had several partnerships in the practice of medicine, but has always commanded a good practice personally, for he has many old patients who would not be satisfied with any other physician while he could be had. He has always taken a warm interest in the cause of temperance and is an earnest believer in the effectiveness of prohibition laws. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and, indeed, has ever shown a willingness to assist in any movement designed for the general good.

WILLIAM A. BIRD

(Photographer, Monroe City),

In 1873 Mr. Bird commenced learning the art of photography and has since devoted his time and attention almost exclusively to his calling. The wants of society are varied, and in a well regulated community, as in the ideal Republic of Plato, the pursuits of its members must be greatly diversified. The egotism of the less liberal and less broad-minded class of individuals is so great, however, that it is not an uncommon thing to see one in a given calling estimating with little appreciation the pursuit of another — looking upon it, in fact, as of little value, and unworthy the time and attention of a man of sterling intelligence, positive character, or personal force. In this light some are wont to look upon photography. Ignoring the great service the

art performs to humanity, they are not disposed to regard its adepts with that respect and consideration to which men faithfully devoted to a worthy calling are justly entitled. The art of photography preserves a singularly correct representation of the features and appearance of those nearest and dearest to us, after they have passed away. It presents to us the likeness of a loving and beloved mother when she is to be seen no more, or of a father, or of a husband or wife or children. The features of absent friends long separated from us are by it brought to view, telling us of the changes which the flight of years has made in those we esteem. In the realm of the gentler, blush-producing emotions of the heart, the value of its services is as inestimable as the stars that people space are innumerable. Who of our day, in the opening bloom-time of life, has not had his soul thrilled, as if the music of the spheres were vibrating in his breast, at looking upon the fair features of some lovely maid, the ideal of his heart, as presented by the heaven-invented art of photography? No one who has ever been young and loved can ever become so soured as to esteem to photographers' work less than a gift of heaven, a divine mission, appointed like the ministers of old to publish glad tidings to all the world. Then should not one who devotes himself to this hardly less than sacred office put forth every energy of head and heart and of personal exertion to prove himself worthy of it? In this light the true artist regards it, and it is in this light that the subject of the present sketch has ever viewed it. With an intuitive sense of the importance of, and due regard for, the conditions of invention, composition, design, *chiaro-scuro* and coloring, including the principles of light and shade, warm and cold expressions, perspective, etc., he has studied his art with that intelligence and assiduity and practiced himself in its work with that comprehensive appreciation of what is necessary to be done, which could not fail of placing him in the front rank of artists in North Missouri. The gratifying result is shown in the superior excellence and enviable reputation which distinguish his work. It is not too much to say that no photographer in this part of the State has been more fortunate in mastering his art than the subject of the present sketch. His work can compare favorably with that of the most eminent adept, were they hung side by side in any reputable *salon d'art photographique* of a large city. Mr. Bird, whose name itself is not an unpleasant suggestion, is a native of the classic State of Illinois, born in Ogle county, May 19, 1850. His early life was spent on the farm and without any thrilling event indicative of a remarkable future. He early became identified, however, with a base ball club at Rockford, Ill., showing that he is possessed of that activity of mind and body and of that disposition to keep quite up with the times in which he lives so necessary to success in life. He was for some time a professional base ball player, and his name as such became a familiar object to the public in the local prints, and in a way quite creditable to himself and the club with which he was identified. In short, he was a successful base ball player, as he is a successful pho-

tographer. In 1872 he came to Missouri, locating at Shelbina, where he followed clerking for a year and at the same time studied and worked at photography. He came to Monroe City in 1880, and now has one of the handsomest suits of art parlors, in his line, including a studio and laboratory, to be found in this section of the State. His career, indeed, as indicated above, has been one of gratifying and unusual success. August 24, 1880, he was married to Miss Frankie L., a refined and accomplished daughter of J. C. York, of Shelbina. Mr. Bird is also agent for the Kimball organ. Mrs. Bird is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES H. BLINCOE

(Contractor and Builder, and Dealer in Lumber, etc., Monroe City).

Mr. Blincoe is the leading contractor and builder of this place, if indeed not also of the county, and does a business exceeded in extent and importance only by the excellence and popularity of his work. He has been engaged in business here for the past seven years and during this time has erected a number of the handsomest buildings, both residence and otherwise, to be seen in the place, a town noted for the fine taste and display in its architecture. He is by natural taste an architect, a designer of superior ability, while he is a thoroughly experienced carpenter and he always gives his personal attention to the erection of the buildings which are contracted to him, doing a large part of the work himself. He works, however, a half a dozen or more first-class carpenters during the building season, and receives great commendation for the expedition as well as thoroughness with which he does his work. Mr. Blincoe is one of the highly respected citizens of the place and is a member of the school board of which Dr. Jackson is president. He carries a large and excellent stock of lumber and all sorts of building materials, so that while he is enabled to sell to the general public at the lowest retail prices, he is at the same time able to give his patrons as a builder the benefit of wholesale prices in the erection of their houses. Mr. Blincoe is a Missourian by nativity and was born in Marion county, February 24, 1844. His father was George T. Blincoe, in his younger days a contractor in Marion county, and his mother was a Miss Elizabeth Turner, both Virginians. James H. was brought up to his present business and has since worked at it at different points in Missouri up to the time of coming to Monroe City, in 1877. Here he soon came to the front in his present lines, a position he is likely to hold as long as good health is spared to him. On the 14th of June, 1865, he was married to Miss Anna Mitchell, of Marion county, a daughter of Burrill and Caroline (McCullough) Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Blincoe have four children: William E., Alice, James H. and an infant. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

BOULWARE & SULLIVAN

(Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., Monroe City)

Mr. Boulware, the senior member of the above-named firm, was brought up to merchandising, his father, William Boulware, having been an old merchant of this place. He entered his father's store after taking a course at Monroe Academy, and continued clerking for his father from the age of 15 up to 1872, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Edward S., and the two engaged in his present line of business in this place. They continued in the business together with good success for two years, when Edward S. sold his interest in the firm to James M. Johnson, and about eighteen months afterwards the latter sold to Mr. Sullivan. Since then, in 1876, the firm has been doing business under the name of Boulware & Sullivan. The business was started on comparatively a small capital, but the firm now have one of the leading houses in their line in Monroe county, and, indeed, in all this section of country for miles around. Messrs. Boulware & Sullivan keep three clerks constantly employed, besides giving the business their own daily attention. They have a new brick business house, erected by themselves in 1883 at a large cost, a building 28x100 feet, which they have literally packed with every variety of goods to be found in a first-class store in their line. Their business is on a cash basis, both as buyers and sellers, and while it is thus on a sound basis, they are at the same time able to sell at prices which no credit house can compete with, for they get the benefit of important discounts by making cash purchases. Mr. Boulware is a native of Monroe county, born near this city March 22, 1852. His mother was Miss Anna McPike, related to the well-known McPike family of North Missouri. Aaron was the youngest of four children, the others being: Rachel Z., now Mrs. R. V. Sullivan; Edward S., of Marion county, and James M., of Lewis county. September 21, 1876, Aaron Boulware, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Minnie Mendenhall, a daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Mendenhall, of Monroe, formerly of Wilmnigton, Del.; he is now practicing in Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware have two children: Thomas Mendenhall and Anna McPike. He and wife are both members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

RANDOLPH V. SULLIVAN, the junior member of the firm, was born in Mason county, Ky., November 4, 1834, and was a son of Austin and Catherine (Hiles) Sullivan, who came to Missouri in 1867, and settled in Marion county. In 1871, however, they went to Rising Sun, Ind., where their eldest son lives, and where the father died in 1882. The mother is still living there. Four of their family are living: Robert A., of Marion county; James H., of Monroe county; Jerome, of Vernon county; Randolph, the subject of this sketch, and William H., the eldest, a physician at Rising Sun, Ind. Randolph V. was reared in Kentucky and educated at the Dover Seminary in that State.

He spent two years there in a drug store, and came to Missouri in 1856. Here he engaged in farming, near Monroe City, which he followed until 1876, being also engaged during the same time in grazing and feeding stock of all kinds. On the 29th of June, 1859, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Rachel Z. Boulware, only daughter of William Boulware, and a sister to Aaron Boulware, of the present firm. The business of this firm has already been spoken of in the preceding sketch. Mr. Sullivan has been for some time acting President of the Monroe City Bank, since the ill health of the President, John B. Randol, and at the last election of officers he was elected President of the bank in which he is a prominent stockholder. He is one of the substantial property holders of the county, and a sober-minded, safe business man. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have three children: William A. and Charles M., both clerking in the store, and Anna K., who is at home. William was educated at Central College, and Charles and Anna were educated at the Monroe Academy. Mr. Sullivan is superintendent of the Sunday-school and he and all his family, except Charles, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

ROBERT B. BRISTOW

(Of Bristow & Lighter, Attorneys at Law, Monroe City).

Maj. Bristow, one of the leading lawyers of this judicial circuit and a prominent, influential citizen of Monroe county, came to Missouri from Virginia in 1870, where he had been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession continuously since the close of the war. He is a native of Virginia and resided there until his removal to Missouri. Maj. Bristow was born in Middlesex county, January 21, 1840, and was a son of James S. and Leonora (Seward) Bristow, both of old Virginia families. His father was a farmer by occupation and Robert B. was brought up to hard work on the farm. However, he had good educational advantages and took a regular course at Alleghany College, Virginia, where he graduated in 1859. Intended for the law, he immediately afterwards entered upon the study for that profession under the eminent jurist, Judge Brockenborough, of Lexington, Va. He also took a regular course at the Virginia Law School, but received no degree as that institution did not then confer degrees. After quitting the law school he engaged in teaching, but was not long permitted to preside over a school-room, for the cyclone of Civil War soon came sweeping over the country and drew every one capable of bearing arms into its terrible embrace. He went directly out of the school-room into the first battle of Manassas, and for more than four years he bravely bore himself in march and camp and on the bloody field as a worthy soldier of the cavalier South. He entered the army as a private and by his merits rose to the rank of major, which he held at the close of the war, and finally surrendered at Appomattox where the Southern standard went down to rise no more. He was four times wounded during the progress of the war and was in many of the hardest battles fought during that long and terrible struggle.

But none of his injuries proved permanent, and he came out of his four years' service fully capable of coping with the duties and responsibilities of life, his severest wound being that of the heart by the defeat of the cause which he loved so well and fought for so long and bravely. After the surrender he located for the practice of his profession at Saluda, the county seat of his native county, where he practiced with success until his removal to Missouri in 1870. From Virginia he came directly to Monroe City, and here formed a partnership in the practice of law with Rev. P. R. Ridgley, a prominent attorney as well as an able divine, now of Rocheport, Mo. This partnership continued until 1872, and they also conducted the *Monroe City Appeal*. Rev. Mr. Ridgley, however, went to Rocheport, and a few weeks later Maj. Bristow had the misfortune to lose the *Appeal* office by fire, which left him about \$1,000 in debt. He then sold the good will of the *Appeal* for what he could get and devoted himself exclusively to the practice. He has been quite successful as a lawyer, both in the trial of cases and in the accumulation of the rewards of a good practice, being not only one of the leading lawyers of the circuit in reputation and business but also in easy circumstances. Maj. Bristow is a man of marked character and sterling natural ability, as well as thorough master of the science of the law and an able practitioner and speaker. As an advocate he is conceded to have few equals if any in the circuit, and the influence he has before juries is one of the principal secrets of his success. Always thoroughly posted in the law of the case and never failing to make himself perfectly familiar with the facts, with this preparation when he comes to present his case to the jury in that terse and forcible language of which he is master, as well as that eloquence which he commands at will, he is almost irresistible. In 18— he formed a partnership in the practice with his present partner, John T. Lighter, Jr., Esq. Mr. Lighter is an able and accomplished young lawyer, a graduate of the law department of the State University and a successful practitioner. On the 22d of February, 1866, Maj. Bristow was married to Miss Lucinda E. Cauthron, of Essex county, Va., and related to the prominent Andrain county family by that name of this State. Maj. and Mrs. Bristow are members of the Baptist Church, and he is one of the leading members of the I. O. O. F. in this part of the State.

BENEDICT BUELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Monroe City).

One of the most increscent forces operating to the material development and general advancement in prosperity of Monroe county is the large number of men of means and enterprise, and of sterling business and industrial ability, who are constantly casting their fortunes and identifying their lives and activity for this county. Prominent among these in the last year or two is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Buell, a relative to the *litterateur* Buell, well known as the author of "Russian Nihilism," and numerous other works, resided

in St. Louis county, where he was partly reared, until his removal to Monroe county in the fall of 1883. Already, by his industry and enterprise, he had achieved substantial success in the accumulation of property, and came here with ample means to buy a valuable tract of land and improve it in an excellent manner. He has built an unusually good and tastefully constructed residence, commodious and conveniently arranged, and in other respects is making his farm one of the desirable homesteads of the township. Mr. Buell is a native of St. Louis county, born October 19, 1834. His parents were Jacob C. and Rosanna (Carrico) Buell, his mother a sister to Benedict Carrico, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and for whom the present subject was named. Mr. Buell was quite young when his father died, leaving one other son, Walter, who is now on the farm with the subject of the present sketch, having only recently returned from California, where he made his home from the year 1850. In 1836 Mrs. Buell, the widow, with her two sons, Benedict and Walter, removed to Monroe county, but returned to St. Louis county four years afterward and was married there to Mr. Van Meter. She resided in St. Louis county for 16 years, but came back to Monroe in 1856. However, she returned to St. Louis county in 1877. Her second husband died while they resided in Monroe county. Benedict Buell was brought up to farming but also learned the stonemason's trade, at which he worked in St. Louis until 1854. He then spent three years mining and freighting in California. Returning to St. Louis county in 1857, two years later he was married there to Miss Mary Kieff, who was born and reared in St. Louis. In 1860 he began running a threshing machine in St. Louis county, and continued that, in addition to his other agricultural industries, up to the time of his removal to Monroe county. Until the application of steam power to threshers became practicable he used horse power, but as soon as steam could be used he applied it as a motive power to his thresher, and is conceded to be the first man who ever threshed wheat in St. Louis county with a steam thresher. In 1879 Mr. Buell bought his present tract of land in Monroe county. This is a fine piece of land of 160 acres, the improvement of which he began in 1883. His identification with this county is a valuable acquisition to its agricultural interests and to its citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have four children: William B., Anna L., Lee and Wesley. His eldest son is married and resides in this township. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Hamilton Green, who resides on the farm with his father-in-law. The second son, a graduate of the Mound City Commercial College, is a successful teacher in the county. The youngest son, Wesley, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Buell are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor.

J. PORTER BUSH

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Monroe City).

Mr. Bush, one of the most enterprising and intelligent agriculturists of Monroe township, is a Kentuckian by nativity, born in Clark,

county, November 2, 1837. His parents were Jeremiah and Nancy H. (Gentry) Bush, who lived in Clark county, Ky., being highly respected citizens, until their death, the father being a substantial and prominent farmer and stock-raiser of that county. J. Porter was reared on the farm, and completed his education at Central College of Danville, Ky. The two years following, 1854 and 1855, he spent in a store at Winchester, Ky. Following this he was in no particular line of business until 1860, when he became station agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Road at Osborn, having previously learned telegraphy. The following fall, November 15, 1860, he was married to Miss Anna E. Gentry, daughter of Hon. Joshua Gentry, then president of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company. He continued in the service of that company until 1866, having been agent at Palmyra from May 1, 1862, to April, 1866. Then he settled on his present farm three miles south of Monroe City, where he has a fine place of 320 acres, which has a tract of 80 acres of timber tributary to it. Besides farming in a general way he makes a specialty of raising fine short-horn and Hereford cattle for the Western trade, and now has 40 head of fine cattle on hand. He also has superior grades of sheep and hogs. For a number of years he has been engaged in feeding and shipping stock, and handling them quite extensively, in which he has been entirely successful. During the war Mr. Bush was a Union man, and was a member of the enrolled militia while in the service of the railroad, being connected with the rail protective service, and was frequently called out from his regular office duties to protect the road. He was at Monroe City, July 10, 1861, when the depot was burned by Capt. John Owens' men of the Southern service, and was at Hunnewell at the time Porter and Green entered that place on their raid in North Missouri, being robbed there, and only escaping with his life by the citizens telling them that he had gone off on the previous train. He was ordered out for service at the time the Southrons burnt the Salt river bridge, and on several other occasions of great personal danger. Gen. Porter, of the Confederate army, made a raid on Palmyra in 1863 while he (Mr. Bush) was located there, and released all the Confederate prisoners in that place and carried off old man Allsman, for whom Gen. John McNeil had 10 Confederate prisoners shot at that place. Mr. Bush was present at the shooting of the prisoners. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have a family of seven children, and have lost one, besides their eldest, in infancy. The others are James J., Charley C., Jesse J., Sarah G., Ambrose G., Catherine N., and Annetta. He and wife are members of the Monroe Christian Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

BENEDICT CARRICO

(Farmer, and Cattle-raiser, Post-office, Monroe City).

On his father's side, Mr. Carrico is of English descent, though the family was settled in Virginia for several generations, but on his mother's side he is of Irish ancestry, his grandfather, Ignatious

O'Brien, having been a native of the Emerald Isle. His father was Walter Carrico and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Helena O'Brien. Three of the Carrico brothers came to Missouri — Vincent, the eldest, coming away back when St. Louis was a mere frontier trading post; Dennis came in 1810 and Walter in 1818; a sister also came, Theresa, back in 1810; she became the wife of Josias Miles, and Richard Miles, mentioned in this volume, was her son. They all first located in St. Louis county. Walter Carrico, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Monroe county in 1836 and settled on Indian creek, near Swinkey, where he entered nearly 600 acres of land and lived until his death in 1840. His wife died in 1865. They had three sons and four daughters, namely: Ignatious, who died in Texas; Benedict, the subject of this sketch; Joseph M., of St. Louis county; Elizabeth, who died whilst the wife of Francis Miles; Theresa, who died whilst the wife of James Murphy; Rosanna, who died after her marriage to John Van Metre, and Nancy who died whilst the wife of D. D. St. Vrain. Benedict Carrico and Joseph M. Carrico are the only two of the family now living. The former was but twenty-two years of age when he came to Monroe county and on the 7th day of February, 1837, he was married to Miss Catherine L., a daughter of Edward Hardesty. She was born in Kentucky in 1818, and died in this county March 13, 1879, leaving her husband eight children: Walter V., of Hannibal; Susan E., now the wife of V. B. Calhoun of Hannibal; Edward D., who is at home; Benedict F., who resides near his father; Theresa A., now the wife of A. W. Vaughn, of the same vicinity; Francis L., now the wife of Nicholas Calhoun, of Marion county; Thomas M., who is still on the farm with his father, and Elizabeth, who died a young lady, about four years ago. Mr. Carrico has followed farming and stock-raising ever since he came to the county. He lived in the north-eastern part of the county until 1849. He then settled on a part of his present place. At first he had but 80 acres, but now he has 13 acres less than 300, and has given some land to his children. Whilst his life has been one of industry and good management, it is thus seen that his labors have not been without their reward. His main business has been raising cattle and mules at which, in his time, he has made a good deal of money. He also raised considerable tobacco years ago. Mr. Carrico and all of his children are members of the Catholic Church. Personally he is looked upon as one of the old and highly respected citizens of the township, and is much esteemed by all who know him.

HARRISON CARY

(Dealer in Groceries, Monroe City).

Mr. Cary, one of the old citizens of Monroe county, was one of the first merchants to engage in business at this place. He began here in 1862, when there were but two other business houses, those of J. M. Preston and H. A. Buchanan, both dealers in general merchandise. Mr. Cary has been in business from that time to this almost continu-

ously. On first coming to Monroe City he formed a partnership with John Gates, with whom he continued for two years. He was then alone for awhile, and his next partner was Heber Hough. They were in the business together up to 1870. Mr. Cary started his present business in the line of groceries, queen's-ware, glass-ware, etc., in 1875. His business has grown with the growth of the place and the surrounding country. He now carries an unusually large stock of goods and has erected a handsome two-story brick business house with a large cellar for his trade. This building has three rooms, all of which are occupied by his stock, and for conveniently handling goods he has an elevator. He carries a stock of several thousand dollars and does an extensive and lucrative business. He also handles seeds and other farm products, except grain, stock and the like. Mr. Cary was born in Marion county, May 29, 1822. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth (Whaley) Cary, his mother a daughter of Capt. Whaley, formerly of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1820. In 1846 young Cary enlisted for the Mexican War, becoming a soldier under Price, afterwards Gen. Price of the Civil War, and being in Col. Dave Willick's battalion. The principal scene of his service was in the Santa Fe country, and he was out for about 14 months. Mr. Cary underwent great hardships during his service, for soldiers were not as well cared for then as now, and besides, campaigning in a wild, almost provisionless country—there were no railroad means of transportation, but the dreary march most of the time without roads—and in all the changes of the weather was the lot of the soldier. Returning to Marion county after his service, he engaged in farming there, which he had previously followed, and on the 14th of June, 1849, was married to Miss E. C. Gash, of that county. He continued to farm in his native county until 1856, when he went to Texas, but returned the following year. He then came to Monroe county and improved what is now known as the J. M. Proctor farm, where he resided until he came to Monroe City in 1862. Mr. Cary took no part in the war, but was preyed upon by both sides and greatly annoyed and harassed by evil-disposed persons, without a fear of the Lord before their eyes or a decent regard for either the rights of person or property. Before the war Mr. Cary was a Whig, but has since been identified with the Democratic party, though only as a citizen, for he has never been an aspirant for office. However, he was a member of the first town council of Monroe City, and was also for a time mayor of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Cary have two children, Adolphus E., now connected with his father in business, and Mary L., the wife of Rev. Henry F. Davis, of the Christian Church. Adolphus E. is a graduate of the Christian University of Canton, Mo., having received his honors in the class of 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Cary are members of the Christian Church.

DAVID G. DAVENPORT

(Attorney at Law, Monroe City).

Mr. Davenport, who has been engaged in the practice of law for over 30 years continuously, except during most of the war and for a short time afterwards, has been located at Monroe City since 1873. As a lawyer, his career has been one of substantial success, and he is now one of the well-to-do citizens of this place as well as one of the prominent attorneys of the county. Mr. Davenport, although partly reared in Marion county, was born in Baltimore, Md., his natal day being the 20th of January, 1822. His father was David G. Davenport, and was originally from Lewistown, Del. He was reared, however, in West Virginia, but educated at Washington City, D. C. He early went to Baltimore, where Miss Susan Green became his wife, a young lady of Maryland birth and education. When David G., Jr., was some 15 years of age his parents removed to Missouri, settling near West Ely, in Marion county. Young Davenport received a good education and began the study of law in 1848, under Judge Van Swearingen, who is well known to Missouri lawyers by his long and eminent service at the bar and hardly less by his being the subject of ex-Senator Waldo P. Johnson's famous poem, entitled "The Nestor of the Missouri Bar," which was read for the first time before the Bar Association of Vernon county some 10 or 12 years ago. Mr. Davenport also read law under A. W. Lamm, a leading lawyer of Hannibal, and for whom Judge Van Swearingen's son, A. W. Van Swearingen, a prominent lawyer of Montevallo, Mo., was named. Admitted to the bar in 1850, Mr. Davenport went at once thereafter to California, where he resided for about two years. He then returned to Missouri and engaged in the practice at Palmyra, where he continued with success until the second year of the war. By this time affairs had become so critical that it was no longer safe for a man of pronounced Southern convictions to remain at home, and he accordingly joined the Southern army, becoming first lieutenant of a company under Col. Porter, and taking charge of Porter's body-guard. Later along in the war he was wounded and taken prisoner. After his capture he was taken to Jefferson City and then to St. Louis, where he was court-martialed and thereupon committed to prison at Alton. He was finally transferred to Camp Chase, being kept in confinement until the close of the war. After his return home he found that loyalty had not only been victorious but thrifty. Both Southern rights and Southern property had suffered, the latter perhaps even more than the former. Mr. Davenport found that his worldly possessions to the amount of about \$20,000 had been swept away in common with those of other "rebels." It is a poor thing that can't be made to pay, and in the late war "patriotism" was by no means an unprofitable enterprise, considering the bounties, the pickings from wicked "rebels," and the back pay and fat pensions that have fol-

lowed. After the war Mr. Davenport resumed the practice of law, not, however, for a few years, on account of the proscriptive clause of the Drake Constitution, which prohibited every one identified or sympathizing with the South in the remotest degree from practicing law, preaching, teaching school, or following almost any other occupation except manual labor, or business pursuits. After the removal of his political disabilities, however, he commenced the practice at Palmyra, but in 1873 came to Monroe City. On the 2d of October, 1852, he was married to Miss Fannie C. Lair, daughter of William Lair of Marion county. They have had three children: David R., an attorney by profession, but at present, a general traveling agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of London, England, with headquarters at Chicago; Fannie O., now Mrs. William E. Moss; and Palmyra M., now the wife of James Shaw, of Hannibal. Mrs. Davenport is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

DURRANT & JACKSON

(Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Tin-ware, Agricultural Implements, Reapers, Mowers, Wagons, Buggies, Grass, Hay Seed, Etc., Monroe City).

In youth Mr. Durrant learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman for a number of years, and in 1876 came to Monroe City as an employe of March & McClure. They carried on business here, he working for them, until 1879, when they failed and made an assignment. He and Thomas J. Yates bought their stock and reorganized the business, which has since become the leading establishment in these lines in Monroe county, and one of the principal houses of the kind in North Missouri, outside of a large city. For this highly gratifying result more credit is due to the energy, enterprise, industry, and business ability of Mr. Durrant than to the exertions of any other man, for he has been longer and more intimately identified with the business than any one at any time connected with it. In 1881 Mr. Yates retired from the firm, Mr. Ely taking his place, and the hardware branch of the business was sold to Mr. William R. P. Jackson. On the 1st of January, 1882, the two houses were again consolidated under the firm name of B. M. Ely & Co., and a year later Mr. Ely retired, when the firm became Durrant & Jackson, as it has since continued. They carry large stocks of goods in all the lines mentioned above, and have the largest warehouse on the railroad from Hannibal to St. Joe. They are doing quite an extensive jobbing trade in the grass seed line, handling from five to eight car loads annually. Their yearly business in all the different lines amounts to nearly \$50,000. Such is the reward of close attention to business, enterprise and fair dealing.

Geo. W. Durrant was born in Bradford county, Penn., and was one of nine children of George B. and Elizabeth (Smith) Durrant, formerly of England. Both parents died when George W. was quite a youth, and but three others of the family are living: William, in Pennsylvania, and Samuel and Fred., in Michigan. At the age of 14,

George W. entered the general mercantile store of J. D. Humphrey, of Orwell, Penn., who was a first cousin to John Brown, of Harper's Ferry memory, in which young Durrant continued until he was 18 years of age. He then learned the tinner's trade at Towanda, Penn., where he worked three years. After attaining his majority he worked for 12 years as a journeyman, working in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, and in 1876 he came to Monroe City, as stated above. October 4, 1869, Mr. Durrant was married at Pontiac, Mich., to Miss Katie J. Goodrich. They have two children, George R. and Willie M.

Mr. Jackson, of the above named firm, although a comparatively young man, has long been prominent in business affairs in Monroe City. Coming of a well known and highly respected family of North Missouri, he received a good education and came to Monroe City in 1872, and engaged in the clothing and boot and shoe trade, which he followed with success, having several partners from time to time, for about five years. Meanwhile, he organized the Monroe City bank, of which he became cashier, and in order to give his bank business his entire time and attention, he retired from merchandising in 1876. He continued cashier of the bank for about five years, and until it was well founded on a sound basis and doing a prosperous business. In 1881 he bought the hardware branch of the business of B. M. Ely & Co., and later along he became a half and equal owner with Mr. Durrant in the entire business, under the firm name of Durrant & Jackson, as already mentioned. At the time of engaging in the hardware business he retired from the bank, since which he has devoted himself exclusively to the large and varied business interests of Durrant & Jackson. Mr. Jackson is one of the most thorough-going, clear-headed and progressive business men of the county, and according to all appearances has a most promising business future. Mr. Jackson is a man of family, having married February 1, 1876. His wife was previously Miss Sallie B. Holmes, a daughter of Henry J. Holmes, of this county. They have four children: Nellie B., Harry W., Edith F. and Homer L. Mr. Jackson was a son of James W. Jackson, an early settler of Marion county, from Delaware. His mother was a Miss Sarah E. Sharp before her marriage, a daughter of Rev. Richard Sharp, the well known Southern Methodist minister of this section of the State. He died February 28, 1881. William R. P. was born on the farm in Marion county, December 2, 1850, and was one of a large family of children. He was educated at the Palmyra Seminary.

JUDGE JAMES D. EVANS

(Judge of the County Court and of J. D. & J. W. Evans, Grocers, Monroe City).

A good name is the result of a lifetime of upright conduct and useful citizenship, and when it is said that one has a name without reproach among those with whom he has lived for years, and who know him well, no ordinary compliment is paid. In sketching the life of Judge Evans, this statement, in common justice and truth and with

no tinge of flattery, requires to be made, for having lived in the county from childhood, his record from the beginning has been without a stain, and stands out to-day without a blot. His life has been and is one not only of negative uprightness, but of positive and active benefit to the county. For many years he was one of its best farmers and most enterprising stockmen, contributing a great deal by his example and progressive ideas to the improvement of the methods of farming and the grades of stock raised in the county. His large farm of 340 acres was mainly devoted to the stock business and he kept on hand a fine herd of short-horn cattle for breeding purposes, from which went out into different localities some of the best stock in the county.

The Evans family is one of the old and respected families of Monroe county. Matthew W. Evans and wife, *nee* Mary A. Sherwood, came from Kentucky as early as 1828, and indeed, Matthew Evans had been to this State several times prior to that, coming the first time in 1818. On removing here with his family he stopped for four years in Boone county, and then came to Monroe county in 1832, entering a tract of 360 acres, near Paris, where he improved a large farm, and lived until his death. He died at the age of 72, in 1872. His first wife had preceded him to the grave by 16 years. His second wife, before her marriage to him, was a widow lady, a Mrs. Sidney A. Adkinson. He was a prominent farmer and quite a large stockman, and was well and favorably known throughout the county. By his first wife there was a family of six sons and three daughters, but three of whom are living: Judge Evans, Mrs. Mary E. (John) Edwards and Mrs. Hester E. (James H.) Crooks, the latter of Pueblo, Col. Judge Evans, born August 24, 1830, was reared in Monroe county, and at the age of 20 crossed the plains to California, 1850, as a member of a Boone county company of gold seekers. He was in California for three years. Returning in 1853, he resumed farming in this county, to which he had been brought up, and for that purpose improved a place of 200 acres, 12 miles north-west of Paris. December 14, 1854, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Haydon, daughter of Jeremiah V. Haydon, a pioneer settler of the county, widely known here and highly respected, and from Jessamine county, Ky. The year that he was married Judge Evans' younger brother John, then 19 years of age, also went to California, but has never returned, nor has any word come back from him since 1857. He has long since been given up as dead.

After improving his farm, Judge Evans continued agricultural life, raising grain and handling stock, until March 1, 1883; he removing to Monroe City in May of the same year, being an incumbent of the office of county judge, which he had held for several years, and desiring to retire from farm life.

He was identified with mercantile business as far back as 1870, when he became interested in merchandising at Granville. For five years following he was interested in selling goods, the last two years as president of the Grange co-operative store at Granville. In Feb-

ruary, 1884, he and his son, James W., formed a partnership at Monroe City, and opened their present grocery store. They carry a complete stock of staple and fancy groceries, and their store is one of the flourishing grocery houses of the place.

Although mainly self-educated, Judge Evans is a man of good business qualifications and much general information. But above and beyond either of these he is a man of sterling native good sense and marked natural strength of character. In any community where the advantages of the people are at all similar or not out of all comparison, he would inevitably be chosen as a representative citizen in matters of public concern, and otherwise. Clear-headed, intelligent and honest, he has the sagacity to see what is best to be done for the public and the weight of character to command consideration for his opinions. Hence, it is hardly less than a matter of course that he should be called to fill some position where sound judgment, integrity of character and good business qualifications are required. In 1880 he and two others were candidates for the office of county judge, and he was nominated and elected to this office, receiving the majority of the votes cast. He was a successor to Judge Duley, one of the ablest of the former judges of the county court. In 1882 Judge Evans was again a candidate, was renominated and re-elected, the opinions of the people being confirmed by his record as a judge, as shown by his re-election without opposition. He is now vice-president of the court and adds not a little by his ability and efficiency as an officer to the high reputation the court has among the people. In the spring of 1883, Judge Evans had the misfortune to lose his wife. She died at the age of forty-four, a bereavement hard to bear for him and their family of children. She was a true and affectionate wife, a gentle and devoted mother, and a neighbor and Christian lady whom all that knew her had learned to prize as a valued friend and generous, pious-hearted woman. She had borne him a worthy family of ten children, namely: Matthew H., Rosa E., Mary B. (the last two twins), James W., Nannie. L., Lula, John J. W., Fannie M., Lena, and Tebbs. The eldest, Matthew H., a young practicing physician, died July 26, 1882. He had graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1880, and was in the practice two years before his death at Oxford, Kan. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mollie Eubanks, of Paris, whom he left a widow. He was a young man of superior mental endowments and bright promise, and his death was a heavy affliction to his parents and other loved ones, and particularly so to his mother, who was destined so soon to follow him to the mystic shore across the silent river. His young wife, whose hope in life seemed to go out with the spirit of her beloved husband, a young lady of the purest and gentlest qualities of mind and heart, now under the pall of her great bereavement, makes her home with her father, James Eubanks, of this county.

Judge Evans has given all of his children who are old enough to go off to school, or is giving them, good educations, principally at the State Normal School, at Kirksville. The Judge is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and holds membership in good standing in

Granville Lodge No. 240, A. F. & A. M., Monroe Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and Parsifal Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar, at Paris, Mo. He is a worthy communicant in the Christian Church.

THOMAS D. FREEMAN

(Farmer, Monroe City).

Mr. Freeman has led a life of industry and intelligence, and one without reproach as well as satisfactorily rewarded in the sober comforts that come of honest exertion regulated by good management. But whilst he has a neat competence as the fruit of his well spent life, his heart has not been set mainly on the accumulation of property, but his greatest desire has been to bring up his family of children in a worthy manner and give them such training of head and heart as would tend to make them respected and useful members of society. Favored in no ordinary degree are the young who have such a parent to lead them in their early years so wisely in the pathway of light. A year ago Mr. Freeman quit his farm and came to town to reside with no other purpose than to give his children the benefit of the excellent schools kept at this place. He has four children: Janie D., Frances W., Maggie E. and Thomas D. In view of the father's forethought and zeal in behalf of the training of his children, it is earnestly to be hoped that their future will fully justify the interest he shows for their welfare. Mr. Freeman came to Missouri from Kentucky with his parents, Lewis D. and Jane (Davis) Freeman, in 1851, when he was 21 years of age. The family settled in Marion county, near Monroe City, where the father made a farm and lived until his death, at the age of 82, in 1880. The mother died in 1868. There were but two children, Thomas D. and James, now of Ft. Scott, Kas. For a number of years prior to their father's death the sons ran the farm principally, a large stock farm of nearly 400 acres, and dealt in and handled stock. Thomas D. entered the Confederate service in 1861, assisting Capt. Stacy to organize a company, of which he was first lieutenant, but was captured while attempting to cross the river and kept in confinement as a prisoner seven months in St. Louis and Alton, Ill., then sent to Vicksburg, Miss., and exchanged, when he again entered the army and remained until the close of the war. Returning after the restoration of peace he resumed farming, and in 1870 he was married to Miss Sarah H. Fagan, a daughter of Hon. Henry G. Fagan, a leading citizen of Marion county, who represented the county in the Legislature and was otherwise prominent in its affairs. He died in 1876. He came to Marion county in 1817 and lived on the homestead he settled, a fine place of nearly 500 acres, for over 50 years continuously. He was one of the well-known and highly esteemed men of the county.

MILTON B. GARNER

(Of Garner's Wagon, Carriage, and General Repair Shop, Monroe City).

On the far-off coast of the Pacific sea, where the sun sinks to rest at eventide, in the land of fruits and vines, and of golden sands, the subject of the present sketch, a Missourian by nativity, born and reared in Monroe county, learned the trade which he is now pursuing with industry and success in the county of his birth. In 1875 he crossed the plains and passed beyond the cloud-capped heights of the Cordilleras, making his destination at Winters, in Yaho county, Cal., where he spent two years. There he learned his trade and returned to Missouri, stopping at Palmyra, where he worked for five years. In the fall of 1882 he came to Monroe City and established his present shop. He now manufactures about 25 wagons annually, besides a number of spring wagons and other vehicles, and keeps four hands employed. His business is already established on a solid basis, and his wagons have an enviable reputation, the demand for them being greater than his means to supply. Mr. Garner was born in Monroe county, January 5, 1855, and was a son of John and Catherine (Terrill) Garner, well known and respected residents of the county. His youth was spent at home, and he remained in the county until he went to California in 1875, as stated above. May 2, 1883, he was married to Miss Minnie L., a daughter of John T. Christian, of Christian county. They are now established at housekeeping in Monroe City, and Mrs. Garner presides with becoming grace over her neat and tidy home.

GENTRY & SNIDER

(Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Farm Produce and Cured and Fresh Meats, Monroe City).

This firm was formed on a small capital in the spring of 1872, and has since been in business at this place continuously. By enterprise, close attention to business and fair dealing, its house has risen to the position of one of the prominent business establishments of the place. Messrs. Gentry & Snider carry a large stock of groceries, queen's-ware, glass-ware, stone-ware, provisions, etc., etc., and besides have a meat market, where they keep cured and fresh meats in ample quantities for the trade constantly on hand. They have two separate establishments, one for the grocery business and the other for the meat market. In 1879 they erected a handsome grocery building at a cost of over \$5,000, in which they carry everything to be found in a first-class grocery store. For the custom of their meat market they kill about three beeves weekly, and have the bulk of the trade in the fresh meat line. They also do a large business in handling farm produce, such as vegetables, including potatoes, poultry, eggs, etc. They ship about 800 cases of eggs annually, and, indeed, handle more farm produce than all the other firms of the place combined. They make a specialty of cured meats, preparing them or curing them for their

trade themselves. Both are thorough-going business men who have the confidence of the community, and their personal popularity contributes materially to the marked success they have had. Overton H. Gentry was born in Monroe county, near Monroe City, October 18, 1836. His father, Rev. Christy Gentry, was a well known minister of the Missionary Baptist Church of this county, and died here in 1866. He was actively engaged in the ministry up to the time of the enforcement of the provisions of the Drake Constitution, prohibiting ministers who had any sympathy whatever with the Southern people from preaching the Gospel, unless they took an oath of perjury declaring that they had no such sympathy. He declined to take the oath, but suffered so much from being prohibited to preach the word of God that that is believed to have had much to do with his taking off, for he died soon afterwards, and was greatly depressed in spirit up to the time of his death, constantly saying to his friends that in a world where the word of God could not be preached without debauching the conscience of the minister with odious proscriptive test oaths and purjury, there was nothing to live for. His widow, whose maiden name was Lucy Christy, died in 1869. Overton H. was the oldest of their family of 11 children, nine sons and two daughters, only four sons of whom are living: Richard, William T., of St. Francois county, Joshua H., of Vernon county, and Overton H. On the 18th of April, 1861, Overton H. Gentry was married to Miss Susan Elgin, a daughter of Samuel H. Elgin, of this county. He resided at the old homestead until 1867, and then in the same vicinity until 1872, when he came to Monroe City and engaged in business with Mr. Snider. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry have one child, Addie, now a young lady, who was educated at the Monroe Institute. Mr. Gentry was a member of the city council for two years, and he and family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gentry is a substantial property holder of Monroe City.

Mr. Snider is from Ralls county, and his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Dennison) Snider, were from Pennsylvania. They came to Ralls county in an early day, and Samuel R. was born there September 12, 1848. Both his parents are now deceased, the father dying in 1860, and the mother in 1861. Samuel R. was one of five children, four of whom are living: Mahala, now Mrs. Willow Newell; Samuel R., Delia, now Mrs. John Henderson, and William, all in Monroe City. Samuel began work for himself at the age of 19, under William P. Bush, handling stock, and also learned the butcher business. He worked with Mr. Bush until 1872, when he became connected with Mr. Gentry in their present business. They bought out Mr. Bush's neat market and have since conducted it, and also the grocery business. Mr. Snider is a thoroughly experienced butcher, and besides, a good business man and personally well thought of. He and Mr. Gentry employ from one to three hands all the time, and are steadily coming to the front as enterprising business men and substantial property holders. Mr. Snider is a member of the Baptist Church and of the I. O. O. F.

GRIMM & LOSSON

(Manufacturers of and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Monroe City).

With an annual business of from \$12,000 to \$14,000, these gentlemen may well congratulate themselves upon having one of the leading and solid houses in their line throughout this entire section of country. Their success is the fruit of their own industry, fair dealing and business enterprise. Both are self-made men. In other words, they began without means, and have come up from the workman's bench to their present enviable positions in business life. Each learned his trade when young, and both followed it until they were able to begin in business with a respectable capital. They now work several hands, and everything is done under their immediate personal supervision, so that they know that no work goes out from their house that will injure their reputation or fail to give satisfaction. The public have found this out, and hence the popularity and large trade of their house. Both gentlemen are natives of Germany, Mr. Grimm born in Wurtemberg, November 27, 1852, and Mr. Losson, in Lorraine, August 3, 1852. The former came to America with his parents in 1870, locating at Hannibal, and the latter with his parents in 1866, locating at Palmyra. Mr. Grimm learned his trade at Hannibal, and worked there until 1875, and Mr. Losson learned his trade under his uncle, Simeon Herndon, at Palmyra, where he worked until 1880. The senior member of the firm came direct to Monroe City on leaving Hannibal, as did the junior member on leaving Palmyra. They organized their present partnership in the fall of 1880, and have since had a most gratifyingly prosperous business career, as is proven by the large trade they have built up. Mr. Grimm was married September 16, 1872, to Miss Anna Peuera. They have four children: Anna M., Katie, Theresa and Nicholas A. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. Miss Minnie Diemer became the wife of Mr. Losson, August 26, 1872. They have three children: Mary, William and Frankie. He is a member of the Catholic Church and she of the Lutheran. Both of these gentlemen are accounted among the best business men of Monroe City and are highly respected.

HICKMAN, HAWKINS & CO.

(Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, and Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lime, Plaster, etc., Monroe City).

The firm of Hickman & Hawkins in the above business was formed in 1878, and this they carried on with steadily increasing success and reputation, until the first of January, 1884, when Mr. Ogle was admitted into the firm, the business being continued under the name of Hickman, Hawkins & Co. This is one of the leading firms in the lines mentioned above in Monroe county, and besides carrying a large stock of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, laths, hair, lime, cement and other building material, etc., which brings them an extensive trade

from the general public, as carpenters, contractors and builders, they have an important patronage in the erection of houses of different kinds, residence, business and otherwise, and, indeed, all sorts of work in their line. They have erected a large number of buildings of a superior class in Monroe City and the surrounding country, some of them running up in cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and upwards. Their reputation is well established and no one contemplating building can have any reasonable cause to refuse them the contract when the terms are satisfactory, for they never fail to do first-class work, and acquit themselves of their contract with honor to themselves and satisfaction to their patrons. Mr. Hickman is a native of Harrison county, Ky., born September 28, 1834. When 21 years of age he came to Missouri, having previously learned the carpenter's trade, and up to 1861 worked at his trade in this State, respectively, in Ralls county, at Hannibal, LaGrange, and also in Warsaw, Ill., and again at LaGrange, Mo., as well as other points. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate service under Price, and was out either in active service or in prison until in the spring of 1865. He was drum-major and participated in numerous sanguinary battles. He was captured at the surrender of Vicksburg and again at Franklin, Tenn., being confined in prison the last time several months, at Camp Chase. After the war he followed his trade two years in Cincinnati, and then at Quincy, Ill., until 1870. The next two years he spent in Ralls county, and he came to Monroe City in 1872, where he has since been in business. Mr. Hickman was married in 1858, to Miss Sarah M. Mayer, a native of England, and of LaGrange, Mo. They have six children: Mollie A., now Mrs. George Schofield; James T. S., Jesse A., Lucy E., Emma L. and Nannie F. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a worthy member of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F., and the R. T. of T. He served five years as alderman in Monroe City and five years as school director. He was a son of Hugh S. and Sarah A. Hickman, her maiden name being Holton, both now deceased.

Mr. Hawkins is also a Kentuckian by nativity, but his parents were early settlers of Monroe county, his father, Fielding S., being a contractor and builder at this place when it was first laid out. He was also justice of the peace here for a number of years, and died at the age of 64, May 18, 1882. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Hamilton, died in the fall of 1860. George A. Hawkins was the first of their family of four children, and was brought up to the carpenter's and contractor's trade by his father, which he has since worked at continuously. He was married June 27, 1871, to Miss Endora Hayden, from Marion county. They have four children: Eva, Leona, Endora and Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Royal Templar of Temperance. He has served one term in the city council. Mr. Hawkins is now 36 years of age, having been born July 4, 1848.

Mr. Ogle, unlike his two partners in this particular, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, December 2, 1852. His father was the

well known Jesse Ogle, proprietor of Ogle's mill in that county, but he has been deceased since 1870. Joseph E. began to learn the carpenter's trade in 1872, and worked for about two years at both Salisbury and Paris. He helped to build Wayland's machine shop at Salisbury and also helped rebuild the college at College Mound. For a number of years past, however, he has been at Monroe City, and has become one of the prominent and successful men of the place. May 4, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah J., a daughter of Jacob Paynter. Mr. and Mrs. O. have four children: Georgiâ, William, Ernest and Chauncy. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Ogle has held the office of town marshal for one term.

By these facts it is seen that all three of these gentlemen are experienced and capable builders. Individually and in their business they are well respected by all who know them. They have contributed their full share to the growth and prosperity of Monroe City and are entitled to no ordinary credit for the good taste and judgment they have shown in the erection of the buildings put up by them. Their future in business seems to be one of gratifying promise.

ISAIAH JONES

(Farmer and General and Fine stock-raiser, Post-office Monroe City).

Mr. Jones is a former merchant of long and successful experience, and came to Monroe county in the spring of 1883, to engage in farming and stock-raising. He has 170 acres in his homestead, situated a mile and a half south-west of Monroe City, and besides this he has over 1,000 acres some eight miles south of his home place on Indian creek. Prior to coming to this county he had been living at Gilead for the previous fifteen years, where he carried on merchandising, and was also postmaster. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Jones had a fine farm in Lewis county, where he was quite successful in raising stock, and he also followed buying stock and shipping them to the wholesale markets, shipping large quantities of cattle, hogs, etc., annually. He is a native of Maine, born in Kennebec county, October 17, 1829. He was reared in Maine, but in 1853 crossed the continent to California, where he engaged in mining, and with good success. While in California he was married on the 20th of April, 1859, to Miss Mary Davis, of Sacramento City, but formerly of Massachusetts. Mr. Jones came to Missouri in 1868 and located at Gilead, in Lewis county, referred to above. He was quite successful there in merchandising and agricultural pursuits, but being able to sell out to advantage, he disposed of his interests in Lewis county and came to Monroe, where he has since resided. His farm near Monroe City is well improved. His residence is a particularly commodious and tastefully constructed building, and, indeed, all his buildings and improvements are made with regard to appearance and good taste only less than to durability and convenience. Mr. Jones is engaged in raising fine short horn cattle and now has a herd of about fifty head of this class of stock. He is a man of large business experience and

stirring qualities, and is unquestionably a valuable acquisition to the agricultural class, and indeed, the citizenship of Monroe county. He is of that class of new-comers that every community most desires — a man of means, business ability and high character. He will undoubtedly take an enviable position among the leading agriculturists of the county at an early day. Indeed, he is already recognized as one of our progressive and prominent farmers and stock-raisers. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have reared a family of three children: Albert M., a young man 23 years of age, now in Nebraska; Ada M., a young lady at home, a graduate of LaGrange College in the class of 1883; and Percy D., a young man in his nineteenth year, also still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both members of the Baptist Church. Their family is cordially received in the best society of Monroe City and vicinity, and indeed, wherever they are known. Miss Ada, the daughter, is especially welcomed and prized by the young people of the vicinity. She is thoroughly accomplished and being a young lady of great vivacity and superior mental endowments, as well as an exceptionally fine conversationalist and always graceful and pleasant to those around her, she ornaments with singular attractiveness the refined and cultured circle in which she moves. In form and feature nature has done all for her that could be desired, while the kindness of her parents in giving her every opportunity for mental improvement, worthily seconded by her own industry, have contributed to fit her for the most polite and accomplished society.

JAMES L. LYON

(Railroad Agent, Telegraph Operator and Agent of the American Express Company, Monroe City).

Mr. Lyon has been identified with the railroad business almost continuously since he started out in life for himself, and has been in the office at Monroe City for the last 17 years. This long service at one office speaks more for him as an efficient, upright and popular local officer of the road than mere words can express, however ingeniously or eloquently put together. He has not only done his duty faithfully, but has given unqualified satisfaction both to the general officers of the road and to the public. Nothing truer or more creditable could be said of his administration than that if his position were an elective one he would be chosen to it, probably, almost unanimously, if not quite so. The business of the office since he entered it has more than quintupled, or increased fivefold. Mr. Lyon had the benefit of a good practical education as he grew up, and was born in Beaver, Pa., November 12, 1844, but principally reared in Missouri. In 1855 his parents, Thomas and Harriet (Pettigrew) Lyon, removed to Iron county, Mo., and six years later to Mooreville, near Chillicothe, but finally settled in Utica in 1855. The mother died there the same year, but the father survived until 1882, dying at Hannibal. There were three children: Samuel, James and Thomas, the first a printer at St. Joe and the last named connected with the railroad at that city.

James L. commenced railroading in 1864. Subsequently he learned the operator's business and came to Monroe City in 1867. In 1866, however, he was in the drug business. He is also agent of a prominent fire insurance company, and does some business in that line.

S. MEGOWN

(Of Megown & Kent's Merchant Mills, Monroe City).

These are one of the leading mills in Monroe county, and were erected originally in 1869 by Josselyn & Cummings, which firm dissolved and the mills fell into the hands of William Booker, of Ralls county, Mo., from whom Wilson & Megown bought it. In one year and a half Wilson sold to Josselyn, and a year later Mr. Megown bought Josselyn's interest and became sole proprietor of the mills, and on May 17, 1881, he sold H. J. Kent a third interest in the mills. A year ago they put in the roller process. They now have a capacity for sixty barrels of flour daily and do an exclusively merchant business, buying wheat for manufacture into flour and exchanging flour for grain. They have no corn buhrs in the mill, but manufacture flour altogether. Their machinery is all in first-class condition and their flour has obtained a wide reputation for superior excellence. In 1872 Mr. Megown engaged in milling at the old Hornbuck mill, near Sidney, in Ralls county, where he continued until he bought into the present mill. Prior to that he had been engaged in farming and running a repair shop. On the 26th of January, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Couch, a daughter of Henry Couch, of Ralls county. They have eight children: John W., Margaret J., Mary A., Etta E., Julia A., Henry E., Samuel and Ella. Mr. Megown is a native of Ralls county, born in Spencer township, near New London, January 11, 1841. His father, Samuel Megown, and mother, whose maiden name was Julia McCready, were both from Pennsylvania. They came to Missouri as early as 1846. The father was a brick mason and a manufacturer of brick, and Samuel was brought up to that business. Early in the war he enlisted in the six months' service on the Union side, and afterwards in the Enrolled State Militia. He was in the artillery service a part of the time. In all he did about 18 months' military duty. He was first under J. F. Rice, of Henderson's division, and then under Capt. Johnson, of the E. M. S. M. Mr. Megown is one of the substantial, highly respected citizens of Monroe City.

ROBERT K. MEGOWN,

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Monroe City).

Mr. Megown, who has a place of nearly 200 acres situated in sections 21 and 22, township 56, range 8, in Monroe county, and is one of the energetic farmers of Monroe township, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, four and a half miles west of New London, January 7, 1843. He was reared in that county and remained on the farm until he was 19 years of age, when he enlisted in the Missouri

State militia, Union service, under Col. Lipscomb, under whom he served for about seven months, and participated in the pursuit of Porter and the fights at Cherry Grove and Kirksville. Being disabled, however, by an affection of the lungs, he was discharged on that account and returned home to the farm. His father, Samuel Megown, being a brickmason by trade as well as a practical farmer, Robert K. learned to lay brick whilst a youth, and also brick-making, at which his father was a master workman. He has therefore followed making and laying brick more or less ever since he attained his majority, up to the time when he engaged in farming, and he has since followed farming, principally, and handling stock. He is now engaged with J. H. McClintic in buying and shipping stock, and is considered an excellent judge of stock and a successful dealer. On the 6th of August, 1867, Mr. Megown was married to Miss Nancy J. Shulse, a daughter of William A. Shulse. She died, however, on the 13th of June, 1876, leaving him three children, Nora, Zoe and Lena. To his present wife Mr. Megown was married November 14, 1876. She was a sister to his first wife, Miss Martha E. Shulse. They have had four children: Samuel A., who died at the age of two years; Myrtle E., Alberta, and Julia A. Mr. Megown resided in Ralls county until 1879, and settled on his present farm in 1881. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HON. PATRICK H. McLEOD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Monroe City).

'Squire McLeod, for 32 years a resident of Monroe township, and long a magistrate in this township — one of its old, influential and highly-respected citizens, a man of superior education and natural ability, is thus spoken of by the biographer of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri, of which body he was an able and honored member: "This venerable silver-haired gentleman, one of the oldest members of the floor, having passed his allotted time of three-score years, was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1814. Leaving the Green Isle in 1834, he emigrated to this county, coming to Washington City, where an elder brother, Matthew McLeod, was conducting a classical high school, and another relative, John McLeod, was principal of the Columbia Academy, an institution well known to the old inhabitants of Washington City. He remained in Washington City several years, attending school and assisting his relatives in teaching. Andrew Jackson was President at this time, and from this indomitable old hero Mr. McLeod first imbibed his Democratic principles, and has adhered to them with strict fidelity all his life. While residing in Montgomery county, Md., in 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss M. C. Jones, daughter of J. J. W. Jones (one of the most distinguished families in the State), by whom he had 10 children, several of whom are still alive. In 1848 he traveled extensively in the West, and in 1849, in company with Gen. Craig and other gentlemen residing in the 'Platte purchase,' he was allured to the Pacific Coast in

search of the unbounded gold fields that report had located in California. After prospecting for several years with varied success, in 1852 he removed to Missouri, locating on Indian creek, Monroe county, where he has since uninterruptedly resided. When the late war commenced, in common with most of his neighbors, he was despoiled of most of his property by the Federal forces on account of his Southern sympathies, and suffered many indignities at their hands. He has never taken an active part in politics, and, excepting a few township offices, his present position in the Legislature is the first position ever held by him. He was elected as a Democrat, beating his tadpole opponent, G. H. Hasman, nearly 800 votes. Mr. McLeod is a member of untarnished and unblemished reputation; is well qualified for the position he holds, standing without a superior, as far as emphatic and practical duties pertaining to the duties of a representative are concerned. He is connected with several important committees, never evading his duties on any of them." In 1876 'Squire McLeod declined to be a candidate again for the Legislature, and has since led a retired life on his farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace, however, since 1854, except during the war, when he declined to take the Drake test oath, and also except while in the Legislature. On first coming to this county he taught a 12-month school, the first one ever taught in the township where he has since resided, and he has always been a zealous advocate of popular education. 'Squire and Mrs. McLeod have reared a family of seven children: James E., Anna M. C., now Mrs. James Hardesty; William T., Sarah H., now Mrs. James Spalding; Josephene, now Mrs. William R. Yates; Maggie, now the widow of George Stanton, and Ellen still at home. Josephene and Sarah were students in Monroe Institute and taught school prior to their marriage. 'Squire McLeod and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM B. A. McNUTT, M. D.

(Of McNutt & Norton, Physicians and Surgeons, Monroe City).

It was a common remark with Sir William Jones, a man possessed with one of the greatest minds that illuminates the history of any country, that the great disparity between the positions men occupy in a given calling or profession results not so much from the difference of their opportunities as of their capacities and natural aptitudes. One eminently suited for a particular occupation generally makes an eminent failure in some other pursuit, if he undertakes it. The touchstone of success is in the proper choosing of one's calling. A mistake made here and all the rest of one's life will be "bound in shallows and in miseries." Hence it is that in all the lines of trade, in the mechanic arts, and in the professions, we daily see examples of those who have succeeded to a marked degree and of others who have made signal failures, — whereas, there was perhaps but little difference in their opportunities and advantages. Original adaptability to a line of duties will inevitably tell to advantage if one but

apply himself with proper energy and resolution in the field for which he is by nature fitted. These preliminary remarks are suggested by contemplating the remarkable success the subject of the present sketch has had in the medical profession. He is still comparatively a young man, and his experience in the practice is not the experience of a lifetime; yet to-day he occupies a position in his profession above many whose heads have grown white in their long practice of medicine, a position second perhaps, if not indeed, to that occupied by no other physician in the county. Dr. McNutt has a large practice, a practice unusually large, considering the necessarily sparse population of an essentially agricultural community and the natural healthfulness of the country. His practice is limited only by these circumstances and the distance that a physician can without great inconvenience or peril to the sick be called. To understand how it is that he should so early in life make so marked a success in his profession, we have studied closely the man and his surroundings, and we have no hesitation in saying that we can attribute his success chiefly to no other causes than his striking natural adaptability for the healing art and his thorough devotion to it. When nature makes a physician, the man himself has little to do, but when he seconds the work of nature by his own industry, even greater than those less favored might hope to succeed by, the result can not but be a more than ordinary success. Let us then briefly sketch the outline of Dr. McNutt's life, a sketch which most appropriately finds a place in this volume. Necessarily it must be brief, too brief, indeed, to even approach doing justice to the subject. Dr. McNutt was a son of Dr. John McNutt and wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth F. M. G. Steele, old and respected residents of Monroe county. The father is a retired physician of the county, located at Middle Grove. Dr. McNutt was born at Middle Grove, October 4, 1850. The taste and aptitude for the medical profession, which he inherited from his father, were greatly strengthened by his bringing up. From an early age it was seen that he was destined to become a physician, all his desires and inclinations manifesting themselves in that direction. He was accordingly educated with that object in view, and his father improved every opportunity to strengthen his purpose and to instill into the youth's mind a correct and liberal knowledge of the science with which he was to deal. His preparatory general education was received at Middle Grove Academy, and then he entered upon a higher course of study at Westminster College, where he took a course of two years. After this he entered immediately upon the regular study of medicine under the daily instruction of his father. He made rapid progress in the curriculum of studies required preparatory to matriculation at medical college, and in due time, in 1873, entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he took a regular course of two terms, graduating among the first in his class, in 1875. In the meantime he had practiced during the interim between his terms at medical college, and after his graduation, he came to Monroe City, where he established himself as a physician. Since then he has been continu-

ously in the practice at this place, and in this comparatively short period has risen to the first position in his profession in the county. He is a leading and influential member of the State, District and County Medical Societies. He and Dr. J. J. Norton have been in the practice together as partners for about six months past. July 9, 1876, Dr. McNutt was married to Miss Lillie, a daughter of Dr. E. Bailey, of this place. This union, one of singular happiness, was broken by the hand of death early in 1883. Two children were born, but one of whom is now living, Bailey, aged seven years. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Commandery and Royal Arch Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. Socially, he is as popular and prominent as he is professionally.

RICHARD MILES

(Retired Farmer, Post-office, Indian Creek).

This venerable old citizen has been a resident of Missouri for over seventy-four years, having been brought to this State when in boyhood by his parents, Josius and Theresa Miles, who came from Kentucky as early as 1810, and settled in St. Louis county. Richard Miles, our subject, was then six years of age, having been born in Nelson county, Ky., February 14, 1804. At the age of twenty-one, or rather in his twenty-first year, on the 18th of October, 1825, he was married to Miss Yates, a daughter of Stephen Yates, and the following year he removed to Callaway county, where his father-in-law's family had settled in 1820. He lived on Hancock's Prairie, in that county, near his father-in-law, until 1832, when he removed to Monroe county and at what is now known as Shrinkey, on Indian creek. Here he and his good wife have since resided, and have reared their family of children. They still occupy the same house which he built in 1832, but to which additions have been made, and these notes were taken in a large comfortable room, twenty-two feet square and eight feet to the ceiling, built fifty-two years ago, and characteristic of the architecture of those days. At the same time Mr. Miles came here Thomas Vincent and Raphael Yates also came, and Edward Hardesty, who married a Miss Yates, all settling in the same neighborhood. Mrs. Miles' parents, Stephen and Zella (Austin) Yates, came the year following. Thomas Yates is the only one of the settlers of 1832, except Uncle Dick Miles and wife, now living, and he was the only one who never married. The only settlers in this part of the county that preceded these were those who came in 1831, namely: John Thrasher, Robert Lewellin, John Dale, Leonard Green, William Sipple, Fanthroy Dye, Edward Goodnight and Alexander Winsatt, the first four settling above Shrinkey and the last four below Shrinkey. Those who came in 1832 also settled above Shrinkey. Mrs. Miles was born in Washington county, Ky., September 6, 1804, and came with her parents to Missouri in 1818, residing in St. Louis county two years and going thence to Callaway county. It was in St. Louis county that she met her then future husband and there in

the wild and weird frontier of civilization, when only the canoe and flatboat plied the waters of the Mississippi, a lifetime before the whistle of a locomotive had sounded the bugle note of modern progress, the short, sweet story of their love was told under the wide extending branches of primitive forest trees and there, —

“In the depths of the shaded dell,
Where the leaves were broad and thicket hides,
With its many stems and its tangled sides,
From the eye of the hunter well,”

two loving hearts were plighted in bonds of enduring devotion that were to bind two lives together through the long journey of life and until the end shall come. They were married, and through the long vista of years that has been measured out since the happy union they are still seen together, each past the age of four-score years, and each crowned with the wreath of honored old age, hair as white as their lives have been spotless, symbolizing the purity and happiness of the home that awaits them beyond the grave. They reared a family of five children: Josiah, Susanna, Permelia A., Thomas J., and Vincent. Permelia A., is the wife of Hiram Raily, of Ladonna. Thomas J. lives on the farm, and a niece, Miss Isabelle Miles, a young lady eighteen years of age, of the most faultless *embonpoint* of person as well as of features, and extremely pleasant and entertaining in conversation, has charge of the household, the affairs of which she conducts with neatness and grace. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. The son, Thomas J., is married and has a worthy family of children. He was lieutenant in the Missouri State militia during the war, but was not called into active service, while in that commission, although he had previously seen service and was captured at the fall of Paris, and paroled.

DR. ADOLPHUS NOLAND

(Dental Surgeon, Monroe City).

Dr. Noland, a former educator of superior education and established reputation and a man of marked general culture, has been actively engaged in the practice of the dental profession for the last 15 years, and has risen to a position of prominence in his profession quite in keeping with his high character as a man and his enviable social standing. He is one of the leading surgeons of dentistry in North Missouri, and has an established practice over a large district of country, including several counties, which exceeds in value several thousand dollars annually. A close student of the science of dentistry and having a remarkable natural aptitude for his profession as an art, as well as being a man of advanced, progressive ideas, he keeps fully up with the times and promptly avails himself of all new ideas, methods and improvements evolved in the progress and development of his calling. There are therefore no new processes with which he is not familiar, and he is prepared to do work as scientifically, expe-

ditionously and with as little discomfort and inconvenience to the patient as it can be done anywhere in the country. Such is his reputation and the importance of his practice, that he makes from 20 to 40 sets of teeth monthly, and while he works on as reasonable terms as any practitioner of established reputation, yet he is sometimes called to furnish patients with teeth in cases so difficult, and requiring so much care and skill, that \$500 is considered, in the profession and by all capable of judging, quite a reasonable charge. Successful as a practitioner, Dr. Noland has been not less successful in the accumulation of those substantial evidences of skill and ability in any of the liberal pursuits of life, and is a man in quite easy circumstances, one of the well-to-do property holders, in fact, of Monroe City. He has a handsome home, comfortably and tastily furnished with all the conveniences and needs to be looked for in a family of culture and refinement. Much devoted to general literature as well as to the sciences and other branches of advanced learning, he has provided himself with a handsome library, aggregating several hundred volumes, selected with great care and good judgment. He has several rare and valuable works on archæology, the study of which he makes something of a specialty, and also has a cabinet of *curios* in that department of investigation, including one or more skeletons of the pre-historic mound-builders, taken from ancient mounds of Illinois. In his practice, Dr. Noland has a skillful assistant in the person of Dr. L. B. Brown, who is thoroughly proficient in his profession. Dr. Noland's dental rooms include a handsome suit of parlors, three in number, all elegantly furnished, adjacent to which is a large and well appointed laboratory. Personally, Dr. Noland is a man of prepossessing presence, having a fine form, striking, manly features and a most agreeable address. On the 22d of October, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E. Ennis, a refined and accomplished daughter of Joshua M. Ennis, Esq., present sheriff of Shelby county. Mrs. Noland is a graduate of the Shelbyville High School, in charge of Prof. Adkinson, and is a lady of superior suavity and grace of manners, as well as extremely pleasant and instructive in conversation. Dr. Noland was not less fortunate in the selection of a wife in respect of her personal appearance than of her qualities of mind and heart. Three children are the fruits of this singularly appropriate and happy union, Ennis Dixon, Clare Agee, and a baby boy. Another, little Rossie A., an infant of remarkable beauty and promise, is deceased.

"A tiny bud, unblossomed yet,
The Virgin Mother blessed;
It fell on earth. She picked it up
And pinned it on her breast."

The Doctor and Mrs. Noland are members of the M. E. Church South, and the Eastern Star, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W. Dr. Noland early in life recognized in Masonry an institution of the highest moral worth, saving the Christian religion, and at the first opportunity after his majority petitioned Durham Lodge, No. 329,

A. F. & A. M., Illinois grand jurisdiction, and was made a M. M., January 6, A. L. 5856. The R. A. degree was conferred upon him by Monroe City Chapter No. 104, Missouri grand jurisdiction, April 5, 1883. He was knighted by Parsifal Commandery, No. 44, Missouri grand jurisdiction, March 15, 1884. Dr. Noland is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, October 22, 1842. His parents were Thomas L. and Nancy D. (Dixon) Noland, his father originally from Maryland, but his mother from Alabama. They were married in Illinois, and the father died there in 1851. The mother is still living. Dr. Noland was educated at the Iowa Academy of Denmark and subsequently had charge of the graded school at Mt. Sterling, Ohio. He then taught in the Carthage Academy of Illinois and was afterwards principal of the Dallas City public schools of that State for two years. He taught two years additionally, and studied dentistry during the last two years' teaching. He came to Missouri in 1870, and practiced the profession at Shelbyville until his removal to Monroe City in 1877.

JOHN L. NOLEN

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer).

Mr. Nolen settled on his present place, or rather a part of his present tract of land, in 1857, having secured the year before a piece of 80 acres. He was then a young man 27 years of age and had been married less than two years. Brought up a farmer, however, and having a good practical education as well as being a young man of sterling intelligence, he went to work with courage and resolution and as time circled by steadily prospered. He has become and has been regarded for years one of the substantial, successful farmers of the township, as well as one of its best citizens. He has a place of 320 acres now, which is nearly all run in blue grass for stock-raising purposes. He also has his father's old family homestead, about a half a mile from his own family homestead. That is an excellent farm of 160 acres. Mr. Nolen devotes his attention principally to stock-raising and dealing in stock. He and J. P. Bush were in partnership for some years in buying and shipping stock and did a large business in that line, but Mr. Nolen is not trading a great deal at present. He has an excellent class of stock on his place and is improving his grade of stock continually. Mr. Nolen's home farm is exceptionally well improved, his building, fences, etc., all being of a superior class. His dwelling was erected at a cost of \$1,700. Mr. Nolen is a native of Kentucky, born in Hardin county, September 9, 1830. His parents were John and Mary (Miller) Nolen, his father originally of Maryland. They came to Missouri in 1852 and settled in the same neighborhood where John L. now lives. The mother died here in 1867 and the father two years afterwards. Of their family of nine children, five only are living; Nancy, the wife of Judge Duley; Mary, the wife of Richard Hayden, now of Illinois; William, now in Texas; Frances, now of Kansas, and John L. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1852, but lived

with them after they came until 1855, when, on the 2d of October, he was married to Miss Emma J. Yowell, a daughter of Ephriam Yowell, one of the early settlers of Monroe county from Virginia.

JOHN J. NORTON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Every old citizen of the Salt river country knew well and favorably the family of which the subject of the present sketch was a representative, the family of Judge Thomas P. Norton. Judge Norton was from South Carolina and went to Kentucky in the early days of the State. He there married Miss Rachel Robinson, and came to Missouri with his family as early as 1812, stopping first in St. Charles county, and then settling on Salt river in Ralls county, where he became a well known and highly esteemed citizen, and, considering those days, a wealthy man, having a large landed estate and a number of slaves, as well as an abundance of other property. When he came to Missouri, like nearly all the pioneers, he was quite poor, in fact Lazarus wouldn't have jumped at the chance to swap fortunes with him. All he had was a horse and a rifle, with what wearing apparel he and his wife wore and faithful horse could carry in addition to the weight of Mrs. Norton, for in those days a man would not have been thought much of a man who cared to walk from Kentucky to Missouri. Dr. Norton was born in Ralls county, May 20, 1830, in the first brick house ever built in the county, where his father erected the pioneer brick building in the Salt river country. Jas. J. was reared on the farm in Ralls county, and early deciding to devote himself to the medical profession, he was educated with that object in view. When 19 years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. McElroy, and after Dr. McElroy's death continued the study under G. E. Frazier, taking a regular course at medical college while still under Dr. Frazier. He was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in 1852, when but 22 years of age. He then located in Salem township, Ralls county, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and having a number of slaves, which feelings of humanity prevented him from selling like stock in the market, he also opened a farm in order to keep them employed and make them at least self-sustaining. He continued on his farm practicing medicine in that vicinity until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Monroe City, and engaged in the practice, where he has since resided. During all this time he has lost no time from the active practice, refusing to leave home during the war, although threatened with all sorts of cross-bone punishments. However, he attended medical college at Philadelphia in 1865, where he graduated in medicine, thus receiving a second diploma as an M. D. Dr. Norton has been twice married; his first wife was formerly Miss Alice W. McElroy, a sister to Dr. McElroy, mentioned above. A few years after her death he was married to Miss Julia Alexander, his present wife.

JOHN C. PEIRSOL

(Attorney at Law, Monroe City.)

Mr. Peirsol, a successful and prominent lawyer of Monroe county, is one of those vigorous, active-minded men, of strong convictions and the courage to act upon them, aggressive in his notions of right and with no patience for temporizers or half-way measures when the right is to be upheld, who, by their positive character and absolute freedom from all dissimulation inevitably make some enemies, but always more friends, and the latter of the fearless, active kind. Such men not only invariably make a marked impression on the community and events with which they are identified, but they generally become successful leaders of men, and usually prosperous in the material affairs of life. The enmity that they incur frequently subjects them to severe criticism and reprobation by a few, who refuse to give them credit for the purity of their motives. But on the other hand those who are not prejudiced only admire them the more for the openness, frankness and courageousness of their character. A strikingly representative character of his class, Mr. Peirsol, although he has been a resident of the county for but comparatively a few years, has made his presence felt here to a marked degree, and to the great advantage to the community in which he lives, being not only one of the best known citizens of the county, but one of its most active and useful ones. He has contributed very materially to the upbuilding and prosperity of Monroe City, and has held with ability the office of prosecuting attorney of the county and for six years the position of mayor of the city, as well as taking a prominent part in other affairs, material and political, affecting the interests of the public.

Mr. Peirsol comes of an old and highly creditable family of the country, tracing his lineage back through a line of ancestors who have brought no reproach on the name he bears, but have always held worthy positions in the communities in which they lived. The family has been settled in this country for nearly 200 years. His father's great-great-grandfather Peirsol was one of three brothers who came from England to America in 1683 and settled in Pennsylvania, whence the name has radiated into different States. Mr. Peirsol's great-grandfather, Peter Peirsol, was killed at Ft. Duquesne in 1753, when under the command of Washington, at the time the English or Americans were driven from that fort by the French and Indians. Peter Peirsol, Jr., was born after his father's death, and he became the father of Mr. Peirsol's father, Joel Peirsol. Joel Peirsol was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and after he grew up came West to Wayne county, Ohio, where he married Miss Catherine Emery. In 1836 they came to Fulton county, Illinois, where both parents lived until their deaths. The father became a leading and wealthy farmer of that county, and John C. was born there May 16, 1846. John C. Peirsol was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom seven, three sisters and four

brothers are living. At the age of 15 John C. was sent to college at Washington, Iowa, and after attending one year he taught school one term. In 1864 he, with his elder brothers, Peter and Joel, went to California, where he spent three years. Returning in 1867, he sold some land which his father had given him and used a part of the proceeds to attend college at Lewiston, Ill. After a term there he came to Monroe City, where his brother Jacob had preceded him in 1866. It was his purpose to go on to Nebraska, but, his horses dying, he gave over the idea and concluded to attend Ann Arbor University. He spent a year at that famous institution and then bought land near Osborne, in Clinton county, Mo., where he was engaged in the stock business for about two years, living much of the time, however, at Plattsburg. He continued at Plattsburg until 1874 and while there he completed his course of law reading, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Lucas. He then came to Monroe City and having been ruined financially by troubles, and the panic of 1873, poor and broken in health, he had to teach a term of school here before he could get books necessary to engage in the practice of his profession, which practice he has since continued. He has been in partnership with different attorneys at this place, but is now alone in the practice. In 1876 Mr. Peirsol made the race for prosecuting attorney of the county, his opponent for that office being Hon. A. M. Alexander. This was one of the most animated and exciting political contests ever witnessed in the county. The two candidates held no less than 32 joint discussions, and the race was not less close than it was spirited. Out of a total vote of 4,100 Mr. Peirsol was elected by six majority. At the next election, however, he was defeated by Mr. Alexander by a small majority. Mr. Peirsol has also held the office of mayor for six years, and is still mayor of Monroe City. He and his brother, Jacob, have been dealing quite extensively in real estate for some years, and in 1882 they laid out Peirsol's addition to Monroe City, in which they have sold about 80 lots. They have about 60 acres in the addition, and over 1,000 acres of land besides in this and Ralls county. Mr. Peirsol has been twice married, first, August 19, 1870, and the second time, January 13, 1879. His present wife was previously Miss Lue H. Loomis, formerly of Emporia, Kan. Mr. Peirsol has one son, Robert C., now eleven years of age. Mrs. P. is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Commandery in the Masonic order.

JACOB A. PEIRSOL

(Manager of the Monroe City Creamery).

The superior excellence of properly made creamery butter is now conceded by all who from experience are capable of judging, and it is therefore rapidly coming into demand for general, not to say universal use. In the East it has long had the ascendancy in popularity over all other products of the dairy, and in the North it is in general use. In the last few years it has made steady inroads of popularity

into Missouri, and will doubtless soon be demanded for general use here. But even ignoring the want of home consumption, the demands for it in the East are such that its manufacture cannot but be a profitable branch of industry here. There, on account of the high prices of land and the heavy cost of stock feed, it cannot be made for much less than a third more than it can be produced here for. With our present system of rapid and comparatively cheap transportation, we of Missouri, by virtue of the cheapness of our land and the lightness of the cost of stock feed, can compete in the Eastern markets with the dairymen of that section, if we cannot entirely drive them out of the market, as many of the best posted Eastern dairymen fear and believe. We can make butter here for twenty-five cents a pound, an article which costs them thirty per cent more than that to produce in New York or the North Atlantic States. Hence we can command and get a better price for our butter than the one indicated above, thus making it a business of excellent profit. That it is so is shown by the rapidity with which creameries are springing up all over Missouri. The present creamery was established in the spring of 1883, with a capital of \$6,500 and capacity of 2,000 pounds daily. This requires the milk yield of 2,000 cows. The building is 30 x 44 in dimensions, and has a ten-horse power engine with all other necessary machinery and conveniences on the most approved plan, including an excellent ice-house. Mr. J. M. Procter is the president of the company and Mr. Peirsol its manager. The enterprise has made a gratifying start in business and has every promise of success even in excess of the hopes of those who established it. Mr. Peirsol, the manager, is thoroughly qualified for his position, understanding the business well and being a man of good business qualifications and enterprise. He was born in Fulton county, Ill., March 14, 1838, and was educated at the Burlington University of Iowa. He subsequently taught school for year or two and since then has been actively engaged in farming and raising and handling stock, in which he has achieved a marked degree of success. He came to Missouri in 1866 and resided in Ralls county until the winter of 1881-82. He has a fine farm of 300 acres, well stocked with farm animals, etc. He is also a prominent property holder in other lands and town property. He is a brother to J. C. Peirsol, whose sketch precedes this, wherein a brief outline of the father's family has been given. December 5, 1861, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Clark, formerly of Jefferson county, N. Y. She was a daughter of Lucius and Debora (Guernsey) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Peirsol have two children, Eva E. and Minnie L., two interesting and charming young ladies. Mr. Peirsol, personally, is a most affable and pleasant gentleman, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

THOMAS PROCTOR, M.D.

(Cashier of the Monroe City Bank).

Dr. Proctor, a regular graduate of medicine and a physician of 15 years' successful experience in the practice, has been identified with

the Monroe City Bank since 1881, at which time he became one of its prominent stockholders, and has since acted as its cashier. Dr. Proctor is also prominently identified with other important business enterprises, which will be spoken of hereafter. His father, Columbus Proctor, was one of the early settlers in Marion county. He came to that county when a young man, in about 1832, and was from Jessamine county, Ky. He was subsequently married, in Marion county, to Miss Eleanor G. Wood, a daughter of Hazzard Wood, an old pioneer of the county. He was a farmer by occupation, and became one of the well-to-do and highly respected citizens of the county. He died there, July 4, 1865, but his wife survived until the 14th of April, 1876. There were five children, of whom Thomas was the third, the others being James M., Mattie, now Mrs. James Scott; David and George. Thomas Proctor was educated in the higher branches at St. Paul's College, in Palmyra, and at the State University, the former of which he attended three terms and the latter one term. He studied medicine under Dr. Tipton, of Marion county, and took his medical course in the Iowa University, at Keokuk, from which he graduated in 1864. He then began the practice at Monroe City, but in 1866 returned to Marion county, and located about five miles west of Hannibal, where he practiced medicine for the succeeding 12 years, and also ran a grain and stock farm. Dr. Proctor was quite successful in the practice and secured a large clientele throughout the country around his place of practice. In 1879 he returned to Monroe City, and was occupied for a time in settling up his affairs near Hannibal and preparing to engage in business at this place, for he had already formed a purpose to interest himself in Texas cattle raising and in other lines of business. In 1881 he became connected with the Monroe City Bank, of which he became cashier. Later along he became a large stockholder in and secretary and treasurer of the Monroe Cattle Company of Texas, which was organized with a capital stock of \$500,000, since increased to \$750,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, three-fourths of which are owned by Dr. Proctor and five other citizens of Monroe county. The company owns 150,000 acres of land, all in one pasture in Shackelford county, Tex., which is stocked with Texas cattle. It is needless to say, for every one of general information knows, that this business is profitable, paying a better dividend than Standard Oil Company stock, whilst there is no smack of monopoly and rascality about it as there is in the famous oil enterprise. Dr. Proctor, being a man of superior education, genial manners and business enterprise, makes an efficient and popular bank cashier, and adds very materially to the patronage and success of the bank with which he is connected by the confidence and high esteem in which he is held as a citizen and business man. The Monroe City Bank is one of the conservative, safe and solid banking institutions of North Missouri, and is rated A1 in banking circles, as it is in the estimation of the public at large doing business with it. The following is a statement of its resources and liabilities on the 1st of January, 1884: *Resources* — Cash on hand, \$15,110.53; loans and

discounts, \$51,651.48; due from banks, \$42,301.18; real estate, \$1,500.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1,300.00; total, \$111,863.19. *Liabilities*—Capital stock, \$20,000.00; deposits, \$91,048.75; undivided earnings, \$814.44; total, \$111,863.19. These figures make a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the bank, showing that it is conducted on sound business principles. It also has large deposits on hand, both time and call, which steadily increase from year to year. Dr. Proctor is a man of family, having married April 4, 1865. His wife was formerly Miss Mary T. ("Lutie") Bailey, eldest daughter of Dr. E. Bailey, of Marion county. Dr. and Mrs. Proctor have three children: Bailey, Frank and Thomas. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. During the war he served six months in the State Guard, Southern service, participating during the time in the battle at Lexington.

JAMES M. PROCTOR

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Monroe City).

An outline of the family antecedents of Mr. Proctor has been given in the sketch of his brother, Dr. Thomas Proctor, which precedes this. The father, as there remarked, became one of the well-to-do farmers of Marion county. In early life he was a tanner by trade, and commenced quite poor, but by industry and superior business management became a large property holder. He raised stock quite extensively and also grew tobacco in large quantities. He owned at his death over 1,400 acres of land. James M. was born near Philadelphia, in Marion county, March 3, 1837, and was educated at the Baptist College at Palmyra. He subsequently taught school two terms and then resumed farming on the old family homestead, where he continued until 1866. Meanwhile he had married, and from the old Proctor homestead he came to Monroe county and settled on his present farm, or rather a part of his present farm. He first had 360 acres, but has since added until he now has 1,160 acres, 480 of which are in his home tract, and the balance only a half a mile distant. Although farming in a general way all the time, for a number of years he has made a specialty of raising and handling stock. His lands are largely run in blue grass for that purpose, having about 1,000 acres in pasturage. He usually keeps from 100 to 150 head of cattle on hand on his home farm, quite or nearly all of high grade and thoroughbred stock. He now has 110 head of fine short-horn cows that he is crossing with Hereford stock for the Western trade. Mr. Proctor is also a leading stockholder in the Monroe City Bank, and in the Monroe Texas Cattle Company, in the former of which he is a director, and is vice-president of the latter. Mr. Proctor has one of the finest stock farms in Monroe county. His place is handsomely improved, including buildings, fences, pastures, water facilities, etc. His residence alone, a fine two-story brick, with a stone basement, containing eleven rooms and three large halls, besides a commodious basement, all handsomely constructed and elegantly furnished, cost

over \$5,000. It is built on a beautiful collado or eminence gradually rising from the public road about a quarter of a mile distant, and is approached by a handsome carriage-way. The site commands a fine view, not only of his own large pastures and fields, undulating and stretching away in the distance, but also of the surrounding country for miles. On the 7th of June, 1860, Mr. Proctor was married to Miss Ellen K. McPike, a daughter of Hon. James McPike, now deceased, of Marion county. Her father came to Pike county, Mo., from Henry county, Ky., in 1840, and was a brother to Aaron McPike, of Audrain county. Her mother was a Miss Mary Clinton. They removed to Marion county in about 1841. He was a leading farmer and stock man of Marion county and died there in the fall of 1878. He represented that county in the Legislature, and was one of its most intelligent, progressive and public-spirited citizens. He was quite wealthy, and was said to be the finest judge of stock in the State. He was a man of the most generous impulses. He was never able to say no when applied to for help, although he was often imposed upon by those who were unworthy of assistance. His wife died in 1873. His first wife died before his removal to Missouri. Mrs. Proctor has two brothers, Benjamin and Jefferson, the former of Marion and the latter of Knox county. She also has two half-brothers and a half-sister, Edward and William and Mary, the wife of E. D. Gullien, all of Marion county. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor are blessed with a family of eight children: Ellen M., now Mrs. James Randol; Thomas J., Zack C., assistant cashier of the Monroe City Bank; Anna B., James M., Alma C., Mattie and David M. They had the misfortune to lose a little girl, Jennie Lee, at the age of four months. Both parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Chapter degree. Mr. Proctor is a man of marked natural intelligence and culture, and an agreeable, pleasant gentleman in bearing and conversation.

JAMES S. RANDOL

(Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Etc., Monroe City).

Mr. Randol, one of the most enterprising young business men in Monroe county, carrying a stock of about \$30,000 and doing a large retail and jobbing trade, the latter with dealers in small towns tributary to Monroe City, is still three years less than thirty years of age, and began in mercantile business as a clerk at Clarence in 1877. Subsequently he attended school, taking a course at Monroe Institute, and in 1879 he came to Monroe City, where he formed a partnership with J. M. Johnson in the grocery and in the boot and shoe lines of trade. In June of the same year, however, they removed to Cleora, Col., and conducted the same lines of business there for nearly two years. In the fall of 1882 they returned to Monroe City and resumed business at this place, which they carried on until the following August when Mr. Johnson retired from the firm, engaging in farming, where he still resides. Mr. Randol continued the business,

discontinuing later along, however, the boot and shoe line. Young, enterprising and energetic, he has pushed his business with all the vigor that he possesses, and having superior business qualifications, as well as a marked natural taste and aptitude for business life, he has made it a most gratifying success. He does business on a cash principle, and although enterprising and always ready to stake his judgment on the future of supply and demand, he is still conservative and cautious, never making any risky adventures in trade. Besides his large business he owns the large business house he now occupies, and indeed, he has all his affairs on a sound basis and in a safe, prosperous condition. On the 2d of May, 1883, Mr. Randol was married to Miss Ellen M. Proctor, a daughter of J. M. Proctor, of this place. They have a son, J. A. Randol, Jr., born March 26, 1884. She is a member of the Baptist Church, but Mr. R., himself, is a member of the M. E. Church South. He is also a member of the Triple Alliance. Mr. Randol is a son of John B. and Mary A. (Sharp) Randol, now of Colorado, and was born in Shelby county, near Clarence, October 28, 1857. Of the family but three are now in Missouri: James S., Ellen S., now Mrs. O. C. Perry, and John H. The father removed to Colorado for his health, where he and the balance of the family are now making their home.

JOHN J. ROGERS

(Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc.; also, Warehouseman and Dealer in Grain, Monroe City).

In 1876 Mr. Rogers was engaged in clerking in a business house at this place, which he had followed for the two years previous. To-day he has one of the leading establishments in the lines mentioned above in Monroe county, and is also one of the principle grain merchants of the county, being not only one of the most prominent and successful business men of this place, but a man of ample means to carry on without embarrassment his large business in the different branches in which he is engaged. During this time he has neither inherited nor married a fortune, but on the contrary has made every dollar he has by his own business acumen, enterprise and energy, and all by fair and honorable dealing. Such a record is not only creditable to the man himself, but to the community, and such a man is fairly entitled to be considered one of the best and most valuable citizens of the county in which he resides. It is to self-made men, men of character, intelligence and enterprise, those who have the ability and industry to achieve success whatever may be the circumstances in which they begin, that every community owes, to a very large measure, its prosperity. Mr. Rogers is a native of Virginia, born in Fauquier county. Whilst he was yet in infancy his parents, Stephen and Cornelia F. (Jett) Rogers, came to Missouri, and settled in Marion county. Here the father engaged in farming and stock-raising and dealt largely in real estate for a number of years, and, indeed, until his retirement from all active business a few years ago. He now resides at Warren,

in Marion county. John J. was brought up on the farm. At the age of 18 he went to Louisiana, Mo., where he was employed by an insurance firm for about a year. He then became a traveling agent for a Commercial Agency at Columbus, Ohio, and traveled principally in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky for about two years. In 1875 he returned to Missouri and clerked in a business house at Monroe City until becoming a member of the firm of Sutton & Rogers. Mr. Sutton was succeeded by Mr. Purnell, and the firm became Rogers & Purnell. Mr. Purnell was a traveling man and Mr. Rogers had full charge of the business. Afterwards Mr. Rogers bought out Mr. Purnell's interest, and since that time he has been carrying on the business alone. In the meantime Rogers & Purnell had bought out the firm of Goetze & Byrd, merchant tailors and dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. All have since been combined in one store. Mr. Rogers has also had branch houses at Hunnewell and Warren. He has a large warehouse at this place, the only one in this part of the county, and he deals quite extensively in grain, seeds, wool, etc., shipping the principal part of the grain shipped from this point. He keeps from two to four hands employed. His store has an extensive trade and is one of the most popular houses at Monroe City. On the 12th of September, 1878, he was married to Miss Lily Jones, a daughter of Mr. G. C. Jones, formerly of Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Triple Alliance.

A. K. RUTLEDGE

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Monroe City, Mo).

Mr. Rutledge, the proprietor of this popular and successful business firm, was reared a farmer, which he followed up to 1879, when he removed to Monroe City. But he also learned the plasterer's trade when a young man and worked at that when not occupied with his farm duties until he quit the farm, since which he has continued in the plasterer's trade, but for some years past principally as contractor. Mr. H. K. Anderson is his partner in the contracting business and they control the principal part of the plastering work done at this place and throughout the adjacent territory. Both being experienced plasterers and men of upright business principles, they see that no work is done under their firm that is not thoroughly and well done, and to the entire satisfaction of their patrons. This house of A. K. Rutledge was formed in 1878. Mr. Robinson had charge of the business up to a short time ago, since which A. K. Rutledge has taken charge of the entire business. He carries a full line of drugs and has a profitable and increasing trade. Mr. Rutledge was born in Giles county, West Va., October 28, 1843. His father, Trevis Rutledge, died when A. K. was about 11 years of age. Five years afterwards the mother, a Miss Charlotte Wingo before her marriage, came to Missouri with her family and finally settled near Clarence in Shelby county. There were originally nine children in the family,

and seven are still living. A. K. Rutledge continued with his mother in Shelby county until his marriage, which was in 1868, Miss Mary S. Smith becoming his wife on the 5th of February, 1868. She was a daughter of Samuel C. and Elizabeth Smith, who settled in Shelby county in 1836. Her father died there in 1848, but her mother died at Mrs. Rutledge's home, in Monroe City, July 18, 1882. Mr. Rutledge lived on what is known as the Smith farm after his marriage up to 1879, when he came to Monroe City. Mr. and Mrs. R. have three children: William T., Etha Edna, and Shelby. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church. Her father was a blacksmith and started the first shop opened in Shelby county. She lost three brothers during the war who were identified with the South.

John E. Robinson, a former partner of Mr. Rutledge, was born in Dorchester county, Md., December 30, 1827. He learned the carpenter's trade as he grew up and came to Missouri in 1851, locating in Shelby county. He married in Shelby county February 22, 1857, Miss Sarem E. Smith then becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith of the same county from which he came. He followed carpentering in Knox and Shelby counties for a number of years. He then engaged in the drug business at Newark, in Knox county. He was subsequently in the same business in Utica and California, Mo., and then in the dry goods trade in Shelbyna for about ten years. From Shelbyna he came to Monroe City. Since that time he has been in the drug business for Mr. Rutledge. April 11, 1881, Mr. Robinson had the misfortune to lose his wife. She left him two daughters, both now young ladies, Miss Bessie and Miss Etha. The former presides over her father's pleasant home, and the latter is an accomplished and popular teacher of the county. Both are young ladies of superior refinement and culture, and of rare attractiveness of presence. Mr. Robinson is singularly fortunate in having two daughters so well calculated to make his home attractive and pleasant, both by their grace of manners and charm of conversation, as well as the faultlessness of their form and features and their singular gentleness, yet cheerfulness and brightness of dispositions. They not only ornament the society in which they move, but challenge admiration from all, admiration which it is a pleasure to feel.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD

(Steamboat Master and Farmer, Monroe City).

For 30 years continuously Capt. Schofield has been running the river, and now holds his twenty-ninth certificate as a first-class pilot and master. He was with the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company for 16 years, and since that time has run the river between St. Louis and St. Paul. He is still with the company. During last season he was pilot of the steamboat Keokuk. It is a gratifying fact that during all of Capt. Schofield's long experience on the river he has never met with an accident of any serious consequence. In 1846 he made a trip to the City of Mexico, and was there when peace was

established between Mexico and the United States. In 1849 he went to California. But these are the only journeys he ever made off of the river of any considerable distance. For a number of years prior to 1870 he lived on West Ely prairie, in Marion county, where he owned a farm, and where he spent his time when not on the river. In 1870, however, he came to Monroe City, where he has since resided. Here he has a neat home in the suburbs of town and has an excellent farm of 160 acres adjoining town. Capt. Schofield is an Englishman by nativity, but was reared in this country. He was born in Yorkshire November 25, 1825, and when six years of age was brought to America by his parents, who first located at Pittsburg, Pa. His father, James Schofield, died there, and his mother subsequently married John Cook, a carpenter by trade. In 1836 the family came to Missouri and settled at Marion City, which was then hardly more than laid out. There young Schofield learned the cooper's trade and worked at it until he went on the river, in about 1854. Since then he has continued on the river, as stated above. Capt. Schofield has been three times married. His first wife was a Miss Charlotte Boyd. She lived seven years after her marriage, dying in 1859. In 1861 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Metcalfe. She survived her marriage but a short time. May 29, 1863, Capt. Schofield was married to his present wife. She was a Miss Martha Jones, of Lewis county. Of this union there are three children living: Harry, Fannie and Millie. One, James, is deceased. There were no children by his second marriage, but by his first wife there are four, namely: Rufus, now in Denver, Col.; Harriet E., now Mrs. Horace Kent; George W., of this place; and Mary Laura, who was adopted by Mrs. R. F. Bartlett, of Keokuk, Ia., and by her christened Charlotte L. She is now the wife of Charles Pond, of Keokuk. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church and the Royal Templars of Temperance, and the Captain is also a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

CAPT. WILLIAM STYLES

(Farmer, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Capt. Styles was born in Kenawha county, W. Va., September 21, 1816, and was a son of William F. and Margaret (Gibbs) Styles, his father from Albemarle county, Va., but his mother from Scotland. Capt. Styles was reared in Virginia and came to Missouri in 1843, settling in Monroe county. In the meantime his mother had died, and two of his sisters, Mary and Margaret G., made their homes with him in this county, they keeping house for him whilst he improved a farm. His brother, Samuel G., had come out in 1840 and engaged in milling by water power at Clinton, now Somerset, but failed about the time Capt. William Styles came out to this State, so that Samuel G. joined him in his farming operations. The latter died here, however, in 1845, at about the age of 32. Margaret G. married Hill Shaw, and both afterwards died in Franklin county. Mary died unmarried in 1852. Capt. Styles' father, having married the second time, also

came to Missouri in 1843, coming a short time before the Captain, and settled near where the latter located. He and his second wife both died here, the latter preceding him a number of years. The father made his home with Capt. Styles some seven years after his second wife's death. Capt. Styles improved a good farm, and on the 29th of November, 1849, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Kirkland, a daughter of Jacob Kirkland, of Clinton, formerly of Boonville, Mo. The Captain, besides being interested in farming, began milling as early as 1844, bringing his mill out from Cincinnati, which he ran for about eight years, it being a horse grist and saw mill. He also ran a blacksmith shop some eight years, and before and during the war had a two-horse power thresher and did threshing in this county and neighboring vicinities for some eight or ten years. He has a good farm of 160 acres and is comfortably situated on his place. Capt. and Mrs. Styles have three children, namely: Joshua F., now farming in the county; Samuel G., who has charge of the home farm, and Mary S., the wife of Daniel K. Yowell, of Monroe City. Captain and Mrs. Styles are members of the M. E. Church South. Capt. Styles is a practical and experienced surveyor who, in his time, was one of the best surveyors of North Missouri. Capt. Styles, himself, has done a great deal of surveying in the county and kept it up until his eye failed, being a sufferer from weak eyes for a number of years past, which is believed to have been caused originally from a severe spell of measles, which he had back in 1852. Capt. Styles was commissioned captain of militia by Gov. Price in 1846 or 1847 to drill the militia of this county in military tactics, of which he had made a study, and was considered an expert drill master.

GEORGE W. TOMPKINS

(Of Geo. W. Tompkins & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Monroe City).

Mr. Tompkins is a professional druggist, as well as a thoroughly capable business man, having begun to learn the drug business when he was 17 years of age, in which he has since been continuously engaged, either as clerk or on his own account. When a youth he received a good education in the schools of Hunnewell, where he was principally reared, and in 1876 came to Monroe City and commenced as a clerk in the drug store of J. H. Grady. Subsequently he clerked for P. R. Crisp for over four years, and in 1882 he and Dr. George L. Turner, who is the other member of the firm, formed the partnership under which they are still doing business. They have a first-class stock of drugs, fresh and well selected, and Mr. Tompkins being a practical and experienced druggist, while his partner is a physician, it goes without saying that they form one of the safest and most capable drug firms in the county. Mr. Tompkins compounds prescriptions with special care, and both members of the firm use their best judgment in the selection of pure drugs and medicines of established reputation for their trade. By doing a strictly first-class business, their house has secured an enviable reputation at Monroe

City and throughout the surrounding country, so that, as would be expected, it is more than ordinarily popular with the people, and commands a large trade. On the 19th of June, 1859, Mr. Tompkins was born at his father's homestead in Lewis county. While he was quite a youth the family removed to Hunnewell, where they still reside. His father, William Tompkins, was originally from Tennessee, but his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Clow, was from Kentucky. George W. remained at Hunnewell, as stated above, until he was 17 years of age, and then came to Monroe City. October 1, 1882, he was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Simpson, a daughter of J. H. Simpson, of this place. Mr. Tompkins is connected with the Triple Alliance.

NATHAN S. TOPPING

(Proprietor of the Gem Hotel and Monroe City Livery Stables .

Mr. Topping is a hotel landlord of long experience, and has been conducting the Gem Hotel since the spring of 1881. He is a successor to R. M. Brown, who erected the hotel building in 1866, since which it has been run as a hotel. It contains 25 rooms and accommodates conveniently from 30 to 40 guests. Mr. Topping is the owner of the house, and also of the livery stable, and is doing a good business in both lines. He came to Monroe City from Shelbyna, where he had been running the Topping House for about nine years. Mr. Topping is originally from the old Empire State, called into life in Sullivan county, July 20, 1818. His parents, Abraham and Mary (Cook) Topping, were from Long Island, and removed to Sullivan county in 1812. Nathan S. was married in Sullivan county, September 23, 1847, to Miss Sarah Kinkendall. He followed farming there until 1868, when he came to Missouri, and improved a farm near Hunnewell. From the farm he went to Shelbyna in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Topping have had four children: Emery A., who died at the age of 21, soon after coming to Missouri; Estella D., the wife of L. W. Arnold, of Monroe City, and two others, who died in New York. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Topping is a man of intelligence and general information, and in New York held numerous local official positions. He is well respected here.

BENJAMIN H. H. TUCKER

(Postmaster and Agent of the Pacific Express Company, Monroe City).

Mr. Tucker was born June 17, 1818, in the city of New York, and became identified with North-east Missouri away back in the spring of 1836, when he was a youth about 17 years of age, by having a scholarship presented to him in Marion College, of Marion county, Mo., by Gov. Haynes of New Jersey. That college was then one of the most eminent institutions of learning throughout the entire country, and was resorted to by young men of promise from nearly all the States. Mr. Tucker was a son of Benjamin Tucker, a leading young lawyer of

New York City and of a prominent family of that State, but who unfortunately died at the early age of 36. He was intimate with Hamilton and Burr, who greatly encouraged him to hope for a promising future at the bar, and by whom he was regarded as a young man of the highest promise. At college he was a classmate with Martin Van Buren, afterwards President of the United States, and between them there was ever a warm friendship. He was also a friend and associate with most of the leading men of New York State. Mr. Tucker's mother (Benjamin H. H.'s) was a Miss Elizabeth Cutter, of the well known New Jersey family of that name, one of the best families in the State, a history of which has heretofore been published by Dr. Cutter, of Connecticut. He is conceded to be one of the finest surgeons in the State, and is also a representative of this family. Young Tucker came to Marion College, which he attended for about 18 months, and until the college became disorganized on account of financial and other troubles. He then located at Marion City, Marion county, and was engaged in the hotel business, Marion City at that time being a thriving town on the Mississippi 10 miles above Hannibal, and the shipping point for North-east Missouri. In February, 1841, the hotel was burned. In the spring, by the solicitation of friends, he came to Monroe county and engaged in teaching school for some months on the farm of Joshua Gentry, boarding in the family of Aaron B. Combs during that time. Returning to Marion City in 1842, he taught for a time that year and soon engaged in clerking in a general store and commission business until the spring of 1843. The 6th day of April witnessed the crossing on the ice over the Mississippi river of one yoke of oxen hitched to an ox-cart. The postmaster at Marion City at that time failing to comply with all the requirements of the post-office department, Dr. Bower, of Paris, being member of congress from this district, was called upon to recommend one to fill the position of postmaster in place of the incumbent. Dr. Bower recommended Mr. Tucker who was duly commissioned under President Tyler, holding the office three years, when on account of poor health he was induced by his friends to try farming. On the 5th of February, 1846, he was married to Miss Martha H. McCormick, of Marion City. In 1849 he began farming near West Ely, and subsequently farmed in Marion, Ralls and Lewis counties up to 1865, when he came to Monroe City, and engaged in clerking one year, returning to his farm in Lewis county in the spring of 1866. There he stayed until October 1869, when he again returned to Monroe City. On the 16th of April, 1869, he took charge of the post-office at this place, and has since discharged the duties of this office, having been re-commissioned a few months ago for a term of four years. In 1871 he was appointed U. S. Express agent and in 1881, Pacific Express agent. Up to 1874 he was also engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Tucker makes an efficient and popular postmaster, and his official record, as is the case with his private life, is without a shadow of reproach. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have five children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas L. Courtney; Benjamin Franklin

Green, Charles Edward, George Washington and Carrie Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are members of the M. E. Church South. He is also prominently identified with the temperance cause. In April, 1881, Mr. Tucker had the misfortune to break his left hip bone, which prostrated him for nearly three months. However, he has recovered the full use of his leg, although it is a little shorter than his right leg. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Tucker, not fit for military duty, remained on his farm in Lewis county, doing whatever was in his power for the cause of the government, ever faithful to the flag of his country.

GEORGE L. TURNER, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Monroe City, Mo.).

The parents of Rev. Able Turner, the father of Dr. George L., were early settlers of North-east Missouri, settling near Hannibal, in Marion county. There Rev. Able Turner was reared, and in young manhood was married to Miss Mary E. Wilson, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., who came to Shelby county, North-east Mo., with her parents before reaching womanhood. Later along Dr. Turner's father removed to Shelby county, where he was married and where the Doctor was born on the 26th of March, 1854. His father was a minister of the regular Baptist Church, and continued pulpit work until his death, which occurred April 24, 1882. Dr. George L. Turner was the fifth of the nine children of his parents now living, the others being Charles C. of Carthage, Enoch T., John M., Frank S., Frances A. now Mrs. F. M. Farr; Belle, now Mrs. Arthur Carmichael; Martha G., now Mrs. Edward Carmichael, and Ida M., who is still at home, all except Charles C. and George L., being residents of Shelby county. George L. (the doctor) completed his education at the State University, where he studied two years. He then taught school two years and during the same time studied medicine under Dr. Chenrvout, of Bethel, in Shelby county. He then entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he took a regular course of two terms, graduating in 1880. Dr. Turner at once located at Monroe City, in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with Dr. Asbury which continued up to a short time ago. Dr. Turner is a partner with Mr. George W. Tompkins in the drug business, and is still a member of the firm of George W. Tompkins & Co. Dr. Turner was married in Shelby county, September 7, 1880, to Miss Charlotte Pickette, daughter of Hiram Pickette. They have two children: Myrtie G., and an infant son, Lytle Rush. Mrs. Turner is a member of the M. E. Church and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association, and the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Triple Alliance, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association. He is also a member of the Monroe County Medical Society. Dr. Turner has shown by his success in the practice as well as by his popularity as a physician, that he is a practitioner of thorough qualifications and superior skill. He has a marked natural

aptitude as well as special taste for surgery, and has performed some very difficult and highly successful and creditable operations in that department of the practice. Still, he very much likes all branches of the practice and is a more than ordinarily capable physician in the treatment of the general curriculum of cases usually met with in this part of the country.

JUDGE ALFRED WARNER

(Deceased).

In the "History of Monroe County" there is no one mentioned the events of whose life reflect greater credit upon the subject himself and upon all connected with him, as well as upon the county, than does the career of the subject of the present sketch. A man of great force and purity of character, he acquitted himself without reproach of his duties in every relation in which he was placed — in his family, in the church, in business affairs and to the public. Possessed of a high order of intelligence, and energetic and enterprising almost to a fault, his activities in business affairs were eminently successful, and he died the possessor of a comfortable fortune, an estate he accumulated himself and enjoyed for many years. He was a man of retiring and modest disposition, wonderfully attached to home and family, and with no desire, whatever, for public life or for cutting a conspicuous figure in the world. With his talents and great personal worth, if he had been ambitious of political promotion or other official advancement, there are no offices in the gift of the people to which he might not have reasonably aspired and probably have obtained. But his greatest happiness was found in the private walks of life, making himself useful to those around him and enjoying the society of his loved ones at home and of his friends. There, it is gratifying to remember, most of his days were spent, and while it was more congenial to his own tastes that it was so, if, when the end came, his loss was not as widely deplored because he was not as widely known as some, it is but the expression of a plain and simple truth to say that it was more deeply and sincerely mourned than is the loss of many. As a business man, merchant and manufacturer, he was early and eminently successful; as an agriculturist later, farmer and stockman, his career was not less creditable; and as a friend of popular education, an active worker in, and liberal supporter of the church, as a public-spirited citizen and a representative in official life — in every position and sphere of activity, he was an ornament and of great value. When such a man dies not only is a loss sustained by his family and those to whom he is immediately near and dear, but by the community in all its interests, a loss which is fittingly evidenced by the general bereavement shown by the people, as in the case of the imposing performance of the last sad rites attending the deceased. Alfred Warner was a native of Massachusetts, born near Pittsfield, April 2, 1798. When he was about 12 years of age, he was taken by his parents to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where the family settled in 1810. There, in that then wilder-

ness, he grew up amid the pioneer scenes and incidents of frontier life. Possessed of a natural taste for mental culture, notwithstanding his unfavorable surroundings, he succeeded in acquiring, by application to his books at home, a good practical education. When a young man, 24 years of age, he went to Lexington, Ky., where a brother, Elijah, had preceded him and was in business. He also engaged in merchandising there and soon became, in addition, largely interested in manufacturers, both at Lexington and at Havensville. He owned extensive bagging and rope factories, and also large jeans and woolen mills. Besides these he conducted a heavy pork packing business, and altogether accumulated a handsome fortune for those days. He owned quite a number of slaves. In 1848, however, he sold out in Kentucky and came to Missouri, stopping for a short time on the way at Alton, Ill., then one of the leading points of the West, where he owned valuable city property. Arriving in this State, he settled in Marion county, where he bought a tract of 600 acres of land, and improved a fine farm. Desiring to increase his facilities for stock-raising, he bought an additional tract of 600 acres in Monroe county about 1855, to which he removed about 1856 or 1857, and soon took rank as one of the principal stockmen of North Missouri. He was one of the first, if not the very first, to introduce the breeding and raising of fine short-horn cattle. He raised fine stock of different kinds, and, indeed, was never content to handle low grade animals of any kind. His cattle and horses were especially remarked for their superior quality and value. In this way he did a great service to the county by encouraging and assisting in the improvement of its stock. He was a leading and active member of the Masonic order, and his interment with the honors of that order is said to have been the most impressive and considerable funeral of the kind ever witnessed in the county. He was also a prominent and time-honored member of the Episcopal Church, and was for years a Lay Delegate for this Diocese to the General Convention of that Church. He took an active part in organizing the parish in Monroe City and building its house of worship; and was also highly influential in establishing the Monroe City Institute, giving both the church and the institute the benefit of his active exertions of liberal donations. His public spirit manifested itself in assisting materially in the upbuilding of Monroe City. He bought numerous lots there and erected several valuable business houses and dwellings, and at all times showed a disposition to aid in any movement designed for the general good of the place. During the war Judge Warner, although an extremely liberal-minded and conservative man, was decidedly Union in his sentiments, notwithstanding he was a slave-holder and much attached to the Southern people, both in interest and sympathy. He took no active part in the struggle, however, and remained quietly at home, except while engaged in the discharge of official duties, to the performance of which he was called by the general voice of the people. He was presiding member of the county court of Monroe county, which court had probate jurisdiction, a position he held for two terms

of four years each. This office was accepted with great reluctance on his part, and at last only from a sense of public duty. He acquitted himself in it as was to have been expected, with great credit and to the universal satisfaction of the public. He was one of the few Union men of Monroe county who, though always loyal to the government, so conducted himself that he was without an enemy at the close of the war among the Southern people, being respected and esteemed for his honesty and sincerity by those opposed to him, as his loyalty was honored and unquestioned on the Union side. He died at his home in this county on the 24th of September, 1867, and his remains were interred with every manifestation of public sorrow and of individual grief among his personal friends and acquaintances, as well as in his own family, in the cemetery at Monroe City, where they now sleep peacefully awaiting the dawn of the resurrection morn. He was a man of striking personal appearance, full six feet in height, with an excellent form and a manly countenance, always lighted up by a genial and pleasant expression. He was eminently social and affable in his intercourse with those around him, and the farthest from an opinionated man, being unassuming and respectfully considerate of thoughts and the feelings of others. Judge Warner was twice married. To his first wife, whose maiden name was Miss Jane Shekleford, he was married April 24, 1832. She survived her marriage, however, but a short time. On the 29th of September, 1846, he was married to the partner of the subsequent years of his long and useful life, and who still survives him, one of the most highly respected and beloved ladies in the community where she has so long lived. The widow of Judge Warner was, before her marriage to him, a Mrs. Harriett L. McLean, relict of Prof. McLean, an accomplished artist, who, although dying at the early age of 36, had already attained considerable fame as a talented and gifted portrait painter. She had been a widow nearly three years at the time of her marriage to Judge Warner. She was a Miss Patterson originally, of Camden, Maine, but was reared at Cambridge, Mass. She is now in her seventy-first year, but is still a lady of fine personal appearance, remarkably well preserved in body and mind. Judge and Mrs. Warner reared but one child, a son, Alfred B., born January 4, 1852, and still unmarried. He has charge of all the property of the family, and is a leading agriculturist and business man. He was educated at Monroe Institute, and Racine College, Wis., taking, besides a general course, a thorough course in Latin, Greek and German. He is a young man of bright promise, and occupies an enviable position in the community.

WESTHOFF BROTHERS

(General Blacksmiths, and Manufacturers of Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Buggies, etc., Monroe City).

These gentlemen, who have about \$3,000 invested in their present business, and work constantly from eight to twelve hands besides themselves, manufacturing annually a large number of road wagons and spring

wagons, and a number of carriages, buggies, etc., began in business together at Monroe City in 1876, and have since conducted it as partners with gratifying success. They build from 16 to 18 road wagons a year and more than half as many spring wagons, as well as numerous other vehicles, besides doing a large blacksmithing business and attending to an extensive custom in the repair line. They are energetic, thorough-going mechanics and business men, and are fully worthy of the gratifying success they have achieved.

The senior member of the firm, Francis Westhoff, was born in Hancock county, Ill., October 4, 1839, and learned his trade under his father in Schuyler county, Mo. Subsequently he worked for about seven years near Bloomfield, Iowa, and then came to Monroe City in 1872, and engaged in his present business. Meanwhile he had married, March 20, 1866, when Miss Martena Riney became his wife. She was a daughter of William Riney, of Scotland county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Westhoff have three children: William F., Elizabeth A. and James Leo. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church. During the war Mr. Westhoff served for a time in the Schuyler county militia.

Adolphus Westhoff was born in Schuyler county, Mo., March 1, 1848, and is therefore nine years younger than his brother. He learned his trade under his father and worked in Davis county, Iowa, and for a time ran the shop with his brother. In 1872 he began work with his father and came to Monroe City in 1876, where he has since been a partner with his brother Francis. He has charge of the wood work department of the business. In the winter of 1877-78 he was married to Miss Maggie Ryan. They have four children: Johnnie, Frank, Anna and Angie, the last two twins. He and wife are also members of the Catholic Church.

Francis and Adolphus Westhoff were the sons of John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Westloff, formerly of Illinois, but who came to Schuyler county, Mo., as early as 1844. The father was a farmer and blacksmith and wagon-maker, and followed these callings until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1883. He worked here with his sons the summer preceding his death, or rather in the summer of 1882. He returned home the succeeding fall and soon died, as stated above.

F. M. WILSON

(Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker, Monroe City).

Mr. Wilson, born and reared in Ralls county, continued to reside there after he grew up and was married, engaged principally in farming, but a part of the time in milling, until 1877, when he came to Monroe City and bought an interest with Samuel Megown in the mill at this place, with whom he was connected in the milling business for about 18 months. Selling out then, he bought an interest, with Virgil Evans, in the furniture and undertaking business, and soon afterwards bought Mr. Evans' interest, becoming sole proprietor of the business. Meeting with good success, in 1880

he erected a new business house and appreciably increased his stock. He has recently sold the building he erected in 1883, however, and has just completed a handsome, commodious, two-story brick business house, which he now occupies. On the 15th of October, 1857, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Gabriella Shulse, a daughter of Marcus Shulse, of Ralls county. The fruits of this union are two children, both now grown to maturity, namely: Annie M. and William H., the former the widow of Norton F. Spalding, late deputy county clerk of Ralls county, and the latter in the business house of Durrant & Jackson. Annie M., the daughter, was married to young Spalding in 1881. But with less than two years of happy married life the angel of death came and bore the spirit of her beloved and devoted husband to his home beyond the skies. His remains now sleep peacefully in the cemetery on the old Norton place, where the flowers shall bloom above all that is mortal of him, the cherished memory of whom is nearer and dearer to her than all else on earth, until the morn of the resurrection shall dawn: —

“Only a shadow that falls at eve
Darkening the face of the sun;
Only a beautiful light gone out
From a fair young life that is done.

“Sorrow is ours, but the darkened life
Gleams on the farther shore,
And the radiant soul like a guiding star
Shineth — forevermore.

“Broken in twain, is the precious chain,
Sundered so far and wide;
But, the Father hath love that will make it whole,
On the beautiful other side.”

One little flower, the fruit of this happy union, destined to be sun-dered so soon, is left to cheer the mother's heart under the shadow of her sad widowhood: Robert Marion, a bright little boy now one year of age. Mr. Wilson, the subject of this sketch, is a representative of an old Missouri family, his father, Hedgman Wilson, having come to this State away back in 1827. Mr. Wilson's mother was a Miss Levina Fuqua. They came from Kentucky and the father, a miller by occupation and a farmer, lived in Ralls county until his death, which occurred in 1869.

BENJAMIN O. WOOD

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, School Books, etc., Monroe City).

Mr. Wood is a representative of the old Pennsylvania Quaker family whose name he bears, the most prominent member of which, in recent years, was the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, three times mayor of that city and who commenced his service in Congress as far back as 1841, dying two years ago, while still representing New York City in the National Legislature. Mr. Wood's father, Dr. Adolphus E. Wood, and the late ex-Mayor Wood were brothers, the

latter born in Philadelphia, but the former in Baltimore. There were two other brother, Henry and Benjamin, both of whom reside in New York. Dr. Wood was a man of fine education and culture, and graduated in medicine with eminent distinction. He was married in Havana, Cuba, to Mrs. Caroline Clunette, of Spanish parentage, being then a widow lady, her first husband of French nationality. She had two children by her first husband. Dr. Wood was largely interested in the tobacco trade of Cuba at that time. Deciding, however, to come West, as early as 1831 he removed to Missouri, locating in Shelby county, then on the very frontier of civilization. He lived in that county until his death. He was a leading citizen of the county and the foremost physician of North Missouri. He served as county judge for some years, and was a man of great force of character, sterling virtue and eminently influential. His wife (Benjamin O.'s mother) is still living, a lady of rare dignity of manners and fine accomplishments, having received an advanced education early in life and always been a student of the best literature. She has reared a large family of children, and those living all occupy enviable positions in the communities where they reside. Benjamin O. Wood was born at Oakdale, in Shelby county, December 29, 1836, and was reared at that place. He was principally educated by his parents, who took great care for the mental culture of their children. As early as 1863 he began as a clerk in a drug store in Quincy, Ill., and from that time to the present, with no appreciable intermission, he has been continuously in the drug business—a period now of over 20 years. He came to Monroe City in 1868 and has since been in business at this place. He carries one of the best stocks of drugs, as it is one of the largest and most complete, in the county, and keeps constantly employed two gentlemanly, efficient salesmen, Messrs. R. E. Lear and John M. Riley, gentlemen whose good looks are only exceeded by their pleasant manners and fine business qualifications. Mr. Wood also gives his undivided attention to his business. His house has an enviable reputation for reliability and efficiency in the preparation of prescriptions, of which it makes a specialty. On the 12th of December, 1872, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Allie B. Smith, a daughter of Mr. A. Smith, of Ralls county. They have one child, Myrtie I. They have lost their child, a boy of 14 months, of great promise. Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic order, the A. O. U. W., and he has also served in the city council for several terms.

THOMAS J. YATES

(Of T. J. Yates & Brother, Proprietors of the Monroe City Livery, Feed and Sale Stables; also, Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer).

Mr. Yates was born on his father's homestead in this county, August 18, 1845, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. In 1864, then in his nineteenth year, he enlisted in the Confederate service under Col. McDaniel, and joined Gen. Price's army on the retreat from Missouri. He was with Price for a short time, then

became a member of Gen. Joe Shelby's command, under whom he served until the close of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. Returning home, he then went to work again on the farm and followed farming continuously and raising and handling stock from that time up to about 1875. He then came to Monroe City and engaged in the livery business; later along he was also in the hardware business at this place, being in partnership with G. W. Durrant, under the firm name of T. J. Yates & Co., for about two years. Excepting this and about 18 months spent on his farm, he has been in the livery business continuously since 1875. Some two years ago his brother, William R., joined him in the livery business, since which they have carried it on under the name of T. J. Yates & Brother. This is one of the leading livery establishments in Monroe county, if not the leading one. They have about \$10,000 invested in their business, and have a large and commodious building, well arranged for caring for stock, vehicles and feed, such as are required in their business. They keep from 20 to 30 head of horses, a large number of buggies, two hearses and various other kinds of vehicles needed to accommodate their custom. They also run busses to all the trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road at this point. Their stables are justly popular in the livery line and liberally patronized by the traveling and local public, and particularly the commercial men, who have found by experience that they can get better accommodations for the prices charged than at any other livery establishment in the surrounding country. They also do a general stock business in the line of horses and mules, and buy and sell quite extensively. Mr. Yates has a good farm near Monroe City, of 320 acres, which is devoted mainly to stock, and there he raises and feeds cattle for the wholesale markets. He now has on hand about 50 head of good cattle. He has been handling stock, principally cattle and mules, since 1875, and with excellent success. On the 6th of April, 1869, he was married to Miss Maggie Beck, formerly of Ohio. They have had six children: Eddie, Wilfred, Victor, Belmer, Lee, James A. Mr. and Mrs. Yates are members of the Catholic Church. His parents were Thomas and Eliza (Pearceal) Yates, early settlers of this county, coming here as early as 1832. His father is still living, but the mother died in August, 1882.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON C. BATES.

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office Santa Fe).

Mr. Bates is one of those sterling old Virginians, so many of whom we are favored with in this State, who possess the qualities of industry and clear, vigorous intelligence that make them successful men almost

without exception wherever their lots are cast, and who contribute an important measure to the building up and developing of the respective communities in which they reside. Mr. Bates was born near Marion, Va., in 1818. His parents, Thomas and Nancy (McCarty) Bates, had nine children, of whom he was the fifth. His father died in 1835 whilst Washington C. was a youth 17 years of age, and two years later the mother with her family, including Washington C., came to Missouri and settled in Platte county. They were among the early settlers of that county and opened one of the pioneer farms in its wilderness. The mother died, however, in 1838, and Washington C. then went to Buchanan county where he bought a quarter of a section of land and improved a farm. There he lived for nearly 30 years and in the meantime was twice married. He came to Monroe county in 1866 and bought a part of the land on which he now resides. Here he has since been engaged in farming and handling stock, which he had previously followed in Buchanan county. His career has been one of continued success and he now has a fine place of nearly a section of land, all substantially and comfortably improved. He started in the world for himself with but little or nothing to begin on and he is, therefore, what may be fairly termed a self-made man. He has made most of what he has in the stock business, dealing in cattle, mules, etc., and has been a very successful stock shipper, a business he still follows to some extent. He was absent for several years during the war, a part of the time in the Southern service and the balance engaged in freighting on the plains. He was in the fights at Blue Mill and Lexington and several other less engagements. While on the plains he ran several teams from Nebraska City to Denver, and made some money in that business. Mr. Bates was married the first time in 1841 to Miss Caroline Blue, of Audrain county, who survived her marriage only two years. There is only one child by this union, Almira, now the wife of Charles McCarty. To his present wife he was married in 1844. She was a Miss Nancy Kerr, a daughter of John and Susan (Hannah) Kerr, formerly of Virginia. They have nine children: Susan S., John W., Thomas M., Emma, Eleanor, Robert A., James B., Jefferson Davis and Katie A. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South and he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for 30 years. He has been a school director for a number of years and still holds that position.

THOMAS M. BATES

(Dealer in Drugs and Groceries, Santa Fe).

Mr. Bates is the third son of Washington C. Bates, the worthy old citizen of Monroe county whose sketch precedes this. Thomas M. was born in Platte county in 1848 but was reared in Buchanan county, where his father resided up to 1866. He received a good common school education, and remained with his father on the farm after the latter's removal to this county, until 1871. He then engaged in the saw mill business, which he followed with great success

for about 12 years. Selling out his small interests, he now came to Santa Fe and began as a druggist and grocer, lines of trade he has since followed. He has a neat stock of both these lines, and by his well-known integrity and his accommodating spirit has won a good patronage for his house. His trade is gradually increasing, and it is his intention to increase his stock as rapidly as his business justifies. In 1872, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Ollie Hagar, a daughter of Dr. Hager, of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. B. have two children, Nannie B. and Fulton D. Mrs. Bates is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has a handsome property in Santa Fe, and a good start in life. His future as a business man seems one of promise.

FRANCIS M. BRASHEARS

(Farmer and Blacksmith, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Mr. Brashears was one of a family of 15 sons of Solomon and Jemima (Pittit) Brashears, of South Carolina, and subsequently pioneer settlers of Ralls county, Mo., removing to that county from the Palmetto State as early as 1831. Francis M., the subject of this sketch, was four years of age when the family came to Missouri, having been born in Spartanburgh district, S. C., May 28, 1827. His mother died in Ralls county, and in 1854 his father removed to Adair county, where he died two years later. He was reared in Ralls county, and was brought up to be a farmer and blacksmith, both of which occupations his father followed. He remained with his father until he was 27 years of age, and, indeed, went to Adair county with him, where he was married on the 30th of December, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. McCoy, formerly of Indiana. Subsequently he removed to Monroe county, and in 1879 settled on the place where he now resides. He has a place of 200 acres, all improved except a small piece of timber, and he still follows blacksmithing, to which he was brought up, as well as farming. A man of unflagging industry and of strong intelligence, his life has been one of success, and now he can contemplate approaching old age with the easy assurance that the later years of his life are well provided for, so far as necessities and comforts are concerned. He and his good wife have had 11 children: Edward T., Fannie D., Francis M., Robert L., Benjamin H., Lewis A., Nina J., Alva H., and Myra E. The other two are deceased, Amos and Mary Elizabeth, both having died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, but one of his sons is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES BLEDSOE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

One of the most influential and public spirited citizens of the township is he whose name heads this sketch. Owning a magnificent farm of 400 acres, all under fence and with every improvement and convenience, Mr. Bledsoe conducts his business according to the most

enterprising and enlightened method. He is one of the most intelligent farmers in the county, and deals also extensively in stock. He is raising mules for the market as well as hogs and cattle. He keeps only the highest grade of short-horn cattle. Mr. Bledsoe takes a lively interest in public affairs, and is one of the strongest advocates of public schools. He is the son of Willis and Jane Bledsoe, both natives of Kentucky, and was born January 17, 1839, in the Blue Grass State. His father came to Missouri April 6, 1846, and settled on the farm where James now lives, and where his own days drew to a peaceful close on the 21st of October, 1881, his wife having died 12 years before. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, and will further be remembered as a man of the highest moral character. He was never heard to use an oath in his life, and was ever a consistent and pure Christian. In his early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but after coming to Missouri adopted the faith of the Universalists. James was educated in the common schools, and, coming of age, began working for himself. He, however, still remained on the old homestead, and in 1873 bought the place, affording a comfortable home for his parents until their demise. November 28, 1878, James married Miss Ella Powell, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has two beautiful and attractive children, John and Bertie. Mr. Bledsoe is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Santa Fe.

CHARLES F. BROWNING

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Long Branch).

Mr. Browning's parents, Charles W. and Catherine A. (Hines) Browning, were early settlers in Monroe county, where they bought the Maddox farm, on which they resided for over 20 years. In 1864, after Charles F. had grown up, the family removed to Audrain county, where they made their home. The father died there in 1870; the mother is still living, an old lady of advanced years, but still in comparatively good health and active considering her age. When they came to Monroe county they had to rely on deer and turkeys for meat and corn meal for bread, which was ground at the old-fashioned horse-mill. Preaching was held at the house of neighbors; schools were something of a novelty. Their trading point was Hannibal. They were blessed with a family, however, of 13 children, most of whom have grown up and become parents themselves and some of them grandparents. Mrs. Browning, the good old mother, has had, as already said, 13 children. She also has 13 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren, the odd number seeming, as usual, to be a lucky one. Charles F. Browning, the subject of this sketch, was born in Culpeper county, Va., on the 26th day of July, 1841, and was reared on a farm after the family came to Missouri, in Monroe county. In 1862 he, in company with John Wood and William Wilson, started to join Price's army, but were captured on the way, and confined in prison at St. Louis for about four months. On taking the double, back action, iron-clad oath of loyalty, he was released, and remained

at home until 1864, when, being drafted into the Union service, he quietly drafted himself out of it by crossing the draft of the Mississippi into Illinois, where he laid low until the close of the war. After a sojourn in Illinois for some 18 months, he went to Texas, and then visited several other Southern States, finally locating in the Indian Territory in 1876, from which he shipped cattle, mainly, to Tennessee. Some 12 months afterwards he came back to Missouri, and in 1882 bought the Baker farm, a half mile off the place where he was reared in Monroe county, where he now resides. He has continued to deal in stock and has had satisfactory success. October 3, 1882, he was married to Miss Hattie Rayl, of Pulaski county, this State, but formerly of Tennessee. Mr. Browning is one of the well respected citizens of his community, and is a thorough-going, enterprising farmer and stock-raiser.

JOHN F. BUCKLES.

(Farmer, Section 6).

Mr. Buckles is the son of George and Betty (Wakley) Buckles, of Ohio, and was born December 27, 1852. His father came to Missouri in 1859 and settled in Shelbyville, Shelby county. When the war came on he joined the Federal forces and after a year's service, being wounded, was honorably discharged. He was then for some time in the militia, and has ever since been working at his trade of miller, both in this county and Montgomery. He had a family of 13 children, of whom six are living. John grew up on the farm and attended the common schools of the county. He worked for a year on the Hannibal *Courier*, then losing his heart to Miss Betty A., daughter of Simon and Emily (Rudder) Finks, formerly of Vermont, he married her in 1873, and settling down became a farmer. He is an honest and industrious citizen and bids fair, though now quite a young man, to become one of the leading men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Buckles have four children, bright and charming as fresh roses in the morning sun. Their names are respectively: Netta A., Stella S., John R. and Charles T.

GEORGE W. BYBEE

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Section 7).

Mr. Bybee was born May 19, 1838, of John S. and Jennetta (Creed) Bybee. His parents came to Missouri among the earliest settlers, and so few facilities were there at that time for housekeeping that they were compelled to do their marketing in Hannibal. Mr. B. improved a farm one and one-half miles north-west of Santa Fe, and raised principally hemp and corn. George attended school, helping his father meanwhile with the farm until he was 17. He then worked for a year with an uncle in Fulton county, Ill., two years with his brother in Audrain county, and the war coming on, he went into the Confederate army with Capt. Murry. After six months' service

he was discharged at Pea Ridge and worked on a farm in the Indian Nation. Returning to Illinois, he married January 25, 1864, Miss Mary J. Powell, a native of Missouri, and farmed there until 1865, when he again took up his residence in Monroe. The following year he bought the home farm where he still lives. He is an energetic and capable farmer and stock-raiser. He deals in cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Bybee owns 223 acres of land, upon which he has just erected a new residence, barn, etc., causing it to present a very tidy and attractive appearance. He has a family of eight children, Isadore, Anna, Celia, Harris, Emma, Wallace, Leon and Charles. Mrs. Bybee is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES CAMPLIN

(Farmer, Section 18).

The parents of James Camplin were natives of Kentucky, and there his father, James Camplin, died. His mother, Jane Penn Camplin, then moved with her children to Missouri and located in Monroe county. Her sons carried on the farm for her until 1845, when she accepted as a second husband Benjamin McCarty, a Virginia gentleman, who had emigrated to the county. She died in 1869. James Camplin finding himself, on account of his father's death, called on to assume much of the responsibility of the family support, naturally was deprived of many advantages in education which had otherwise been his. He made the most, however, of his limited opportunities, and if his acquirements were not so extensive as those of most young men, he had the satisfaction of knowing that they were sacrificed in a holy cause, and that he had been a good son to a widowed mother. At the age of 24 he married Miss Marinda Crigler, daughter of Lovel and Mary (Oats) Crigler, and one of a family of 14 children. Her father moved from Virginia to Missouri in 1836. By this marriage there were six children: Mary J., wife of J. Fleming; William R., a farmer; Susan G., Allie E., wife of F. Vaughn; James, and Cynthia, who died at the most interesting age of four years, just as the affections of her parents had become so closely twined about her that to tear them away was almost to destroy the root of life. Mr. Camplin, a progressive and energetic farmer, owns 105 acres of land all under fence, and well improved. He devotes much attention to the raising of stock for sale, and it may be said without exaggeration, that those wishing to purchase can nowhere receive more value for their money. Mr. C.'s stock are of the best grades, and will compare favorably with any in the county. His courteous and obliging manners make it a pleasure to deal with him. Mr. and Mrs. Camplin are members of the Christian Church in Santa Fe.

BENJAMIN E. COWHERD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Florida).

Mr. Cowherd's father, William Cowherd, was one of those sterling, enterprising farmers of the early days of the country who had the industry and intelligence to make a success of agriculture, and who, as a neighbor and citizen, was highly thought of for his high character and neighborly disposition. He was a large land owner and owned quite a number of slaves. He died in this county in 1853. He and his family were from Kentucky, and his wife, before her marriage was a Miss Celia Estes. She died here in 1867. They had seven children, namely: Mary, Emily, Elmira, Sarah A., David, Susan and Benjamin E., the subject of this sketch. Benjamin E. was born in Shelby county Ky., in 1817, and was well advanced in youth when the family came to Missouri. He remained with his father on the farm, however, until 1842. He then began farming for himself on a farm of 200 acres which his father gave him, or rather he began the improvement of a farm on the raw land given him by his father. Two years later, like the early birds in the springtime, though not as quickly of course, he had succeeded in making himself a comfortable home, and then — he was married. Miss Elizabeth McNutt became his wife on happy Christmas Eve, Anno Domini 1844. Bringing his young wife to their new home, he went to work with renewed industry and resolution, as a farmer of the county. He also soon turned his attention to raising stock and has steadily accumulated the substantial evidences of prosperity as the years have rolled away, even up to the present time. During the war he sustained some heavy losses, both in slaves and other property, having nine negroes taken from him by a single stroke of Mr. Lincoln's pen, and some valuable horses and other goods and chattels by several strokes of the militia. However, he is still in comfortable circumstances and has in his homestead tract of land 440 acres, his place being one of the choice stock farms of the township. Mr. Cowherd raises and deals in all sorts of farm stock, and is one of the successful, enterprising stock men of the community. Mr. and Mrs. C. have two children: John M. and William. John M. is working on the farm in partnership with his father, but William is married and farming in the vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Cowherd are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB COX

(Farmer, section 1).

Mr. Cox deserves more than most residents of the county a place in these pages, for without his public spirit and generosity the county would not now have cause to glow with pride in the possession of the Prairie High School, one of the finest institutions of learning in the land, whose existence is due almost entirely to the noble efforts of the subject of this sketch. He and Mr. John Forsythe were the first to

advance the project and Mr. Cox was one of eleven who organized the school and of their private means erected the first building, costing about \$300. In order to induce children to attend the school, they boarded them for the nominal sum of seventy-five cents a week. It may be remarked that the Prairie High School has showered upon the world, from the inexhaustible fountain of its learning, a larger number of professional men than any similar institution in the country. Mr. Cox was born in 1810, in Franklin county, Ky. His father, Thomas Cox, was a farmer and miller by occupation, and was a native of Kentucky. He married Miss Jane Smith of the same State, and died in 1825, his wife having one year before crossed to the dark Plutonian shore. Jacob, one of a family of nine children, received a good education and worked on the farm until he was of age; then, after a trip by river to New Orleans, and a summer's work on the turnpike in Ohio, he returned to Kentucky, and learned the stone mason's trade. He worked at this, farming at the same time, until 1836, when he moved to Monroe county and settled near Florida. In a few years he changed his residence to his present farm. He first bought 80 acres of land upon which was only a little log cabin. His grinding was done with horse mills and in order to sell his wheat and produce and purchase supplies he went to Hannibal. The country abounded in game and though in those days living was simple, it is a question whether the world was not better off then than in this progressive and artificial age. Mr. Cox married January 14, 1834, Miss Cassander Talbott. There were born nine children: Francis J., Elizabeth, Martha A., John T., James, Emeline, Cassy, Nellie, and one who, startled by one glimpse of this sin-sick world, fled in affrighted haste back to its native heaven. The eldest son, John T., a young man of whom any parent might justly be proud, is a graduate of the Marion Medical College, at Cincinnati, and is now a practicing physician at Moberly. Mr. Cox's farm now consists of 160 acres where he and his worthy wife, faithful sharer of his early struggles and later success, bask in the sunshine of prosperity, after weathering triumphantly the fitful gales attending the voyage of life. They are among the most highly esteemed residents of the township. All the family belong to the Christian Church in Santa Fe.

LOCKHART A. CREIGH

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Post-Office Santa Fe).

Mr. Creigh is a native of the Old Dominion, West Virginia, born in Greenbrier county, September 15, 1855. He was a son of David S. and Emily (Arbuckle) Creigh, of old and respected families of Greenbrier county. The father in early life was a merchant, but later along engaged in farming near Lewisburg, W. Va. He was successfully following that business when the war broke out, and although his sympathies were naturally with the South, he took no part whatever in the struggle. During the progress of the war, however, his house was visited by a ruffian Union soldier, and Mr. Creigh on going into his

own house found the plunderer just about to enter the room of an invalid daughter when he told him not to go in the room, upon which the robber placed his revolver in Mr. Creigh's face and demanded all of his keys. At this junction Mr. Creigh drew a small derringer pistol, which failed to fire, and then he grasped the robber's pistol and in the struggle killed him with his own weapon. Afterwards, in retaliation for this, he was taken out by a party of soldiers and hung without judge or jury, or semblance of trial or defense. This was one of the many sad and unhappy events of that most unfortunate and unnatural war. His family remained in Virginia until 1871, when his wife, still a widow, removed to Missouri with her family of children and settled on a place in this township. Here they improved a farm and lived on the place they improved until 18—, when they sold their place to advantage and bought their present place, on which they have since resided. Mrs. Creigh, the mother, has been blessed with 11 children, and three of her sons, including the subject of the present sketch, Lockhart A., are engaged in running the farm. Their place contains 480 acres and is one of the choice farms of the township. They are quite extensively engaged in raising stock and also deal in stock to a considerable extent, in all of which they have been very successful. One of Mr. Creigh's brothers, C. A. Creigh, is a prominent citizen of Paris, Mo., and the present circuit clerk of Monroe county. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic order at Santa Fe.

JAMES B. DAVIS

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Among the prominent men and better class of citizens of the southeastern part of the county Mr. Davis occupies a conceded and deservedly leading position. His farm is recognized as one of the best and the finest improved in South Fork township, and on account of his success as a farmer and stock man and of his sterling intelligence and generous public spirit, he wields a marked influence in the affairs of this part of the county, though he is a plain, unassuming man, without any pretensions whatever, but this perhaps is an additional reason why he is esteemed so highly. Mr. Davis has been repeatedly requested to become a candidate for county judge, and his consent to a candidacy would inevitably result in his election, but he has persistently declined, desiring no public office and preferring to remain at home in his own family and among his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Davis was born on his father's homestead in this county, in August, 1841, and was the eldest in the family of children of which he was a member. He received a good practical, common school education, all that is necessary if properly used, and he was of course brought up to a farm life, which he has always preferred to follow. In 1861 he joined Co. B, First Missouri State Guard, Southern service, under Capt. Murray, and served for six months, participating in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, etc. He then came home on a visit with the intention of rejoining the army, but was captured by

the Federals and taken to Mexico as a prisoner, where he was kept in confinement for a short while. He was then paroled and came home, where he has since been farming and handling stock, that is since 1863. On the 15th of November, 1863, he was married to Miss Lou Stuart, a daughter of William Stuart, president of the Savings Bank at Mexico. As has been intimated, Mr. Davis' career as an agriculturist has been one of abundant success. His farm, known as Evergreen Lodge Farm, contains 640 acres, and is one of exceptional beauty and value. The residence is the finest one in the township, a handsome two-story building, substantially and tastily constructed, containing 10 rooms, not including the halls, and is a remarkably conveniently arranged dwelling. Mr. Davis is entitled to the principal credit for the architectural skill and taste displayed in its arrangement, plan, trimming and finish, for his house was built mainly from his own design. His large farm is fenced on the outside with fine hedge fencing almost exclusively, and it is literally check-worked with cross fencing, the same excellent judgment being shown in the arrangement of his fields and pastures, and meadows, etc., that is shown in the plan of his dwelling. He also has handsome and commodious barns and other buildings and improvements to correspond in utility and style with those mentioned. Mr. Davis has had his principal success in handling and raising stock, of which he has on hand constantly large numbers. He sells a number of cattle and hogs every year, which bring him in a substantial income. He was one of the three citizens of this vicinity who took the personal responsibility to keep a school going for the education of the children of the neighborhood before the public schools had reached their present state of efficiency. They kept the school going for two years, and paid the teacher out of their private means. He has always been actively identified with the public schools since their revival. He gave the land for the school house site and also contributed \$100 to its erection. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children: Elizabeth E., a graduate of Hardin College, now at home; Franklin S., now taking his educational course, and James F., who has entered school. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Christian Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly twenty years.

CHARLES C. DAVIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Mr. Davis was born April 1, 1849, in Monroe county, of Benjamin and Eleanor (McCurty) Davis, both of Virginia. Charles was given every educational advantage, and in his leisure moments assisted on the farm, thus familiarizing himself with the routine of a life which he expected to embrace. September 15, 1870, at the age of twenty-one, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of John Heiger, and settled on the farm where he lives. It is a fine place of 400 acres, all prairie land, and under cultivation. His improvements will compare favorably with any in the county, and his stock, the raising of which is his principal occupation, are as fine as can be found any-

where in the country around. He does much for the advancement of this branch of farming, and has met with the most flattering success in his ventures. He raises cattle and hogs. Mr. Davis is a man respected in every rank of life, and both in his family and in the relations he sustains towards the public richly deserves the regard manifested towards him. He has a charming family of five children: Mamie B., Joseph C., Jesse L., John H. and Nannie E. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church at South Fork. He is senior warden of the Masonic order at Santa Fe.

JOHN M. DAVIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 27).

Mr. Davis is a son of one of the first settlers of the county. His parents, Benjamin and Eleanor (McCarty) Davis, came from Virginia to Missouri in 1836, settling near Santa Fe. The first residence in which Mr. Davis went to housekeeping on his arrival was a pen used originally for sheep, and the first bedstead upon which he rested his wearied limbs after the day's honest toil, was made with his own industrious hands, of rails. His marketing was done in Hannibal, whither he drove his hogs, dressed them and sold at two and a half cents a pound. Mr. D. purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he lived for seventeen years, then moved to the one his son now owns, where a useful life drew to a peaceful close in 1877. John M. was born in the golden-clad October, in the year 1853. His youth was passed in the healthful interests and sturdy sports of a farm, to whose cultivation his vigorous arm materially contributed. He obtained, meanwhile, a good education. At the age of seventeen he went for two years to the Christian University for the completion of his studies. Upon his return he was married almost immediately to Miss Sudie Judy, a native of Kentucky, but resident of Audrain county, Mo. Mr. Davis then settled down on the old homestead, where he is now largely engaged in stock dealing. He makes a specialty of raising short-horn cattle, and owns twenty-two thoroughbred, and twenty graded cattle. He raises hogs, chiefly of the Poland-China breed, and also handles horses. His farm consists of 400 acres in Monroe county, and he owns, besides, 115 acres in Audrain county, all well improved and under fence. Mr. D. is one of the most active business men in the community, and is successful in everything he undertakes. Intelligent, industrious, and of fine executive capacity, there is no man in the county who commands more respect. He has two interesting children, David C. and Bessie B. Mr. Davis and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

JOHN S. DRAKE, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Santa Fe).

Dr. Drake, a leading physician of the south-eastern part of the county, though born in Shelby county, Ky., February 1, 1841, was

reared in Monroe county, Mo., his father, Hon. Samuel Drake, having removed to this county in an early day. Samuel Drake was one of the leading men of this part of North Missouri in the early days of the country, and represented this district in the State Senate for some years. He was a prominent Whig, and ran against Col. Horse Allen, of Palmyra, the Democratic candidate for the senate, beating him by an overwhelming majority, although the district then was very close between the two parties. He received every vote in Santa Fe township except two. In 1852 he was elected representative of Monroe county in the Legislature. He was a man of moderate means, high character, superior education and fine intelligence, and was eminently public-spirited in all affairs affecting the interests of the people. He was especially active and influential in politics, and was one of the leading men of the county. He died early in 1867, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His wife died in June, 1880. She was a Miss Margaret South before her marriage, and of one of the best families of Kentucky, a daughter of Col. John South, for many years State treasurer of the Blue Grass State. Dr. Drake, reared in this county, received a good English education as he grew up. He was 20 years of age when the war broke out, and coming of a Southern family, and being himself of Southern principles and sympathies, he promptly identified himself with the struggle for the maintenance of Southern rights and institutions. He joined Col. Porter's command, and was with that officer until captured by the Federals. He was then taken to Alton Ill., where he was confined for some time, and afterwards banished to remain out of Missouri until the close of the war and take no further part for the South in the struggle. Returning to Monroe county after the war, he soon began the study of medicine, and in 1868 entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, O., in which he continued until his graduation in the spring of 1871. He then located at Santa Fe, in this county, where he has since been engaged in the practice. Dr. Drake is a thoroughly capable and skillful physician, and has built up a large practice in this vicinity. Highly esteemed as a man, his personal popularity contributes only less than his professional success to his reputation as a physician. On the 6th of May, 1874, Dr. Drake was married to Miss Pattie Capps, formerly of Clark county, Ky. They have had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The other two are Effie Bowen and Ewell Travis. Dr. Drake is Master of Santa Fe lodge No. 462, A. F. and A. M., and also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are both church members, he of the South Fork Presbyterian, of which he is an elder, and she of the Missionary Baptist. Mrs. Drake is a lady of superior mental endowments and fine culture. She is at the same time companionable and gentle of heart and manners, a veritable good angel in her own home, and indeed wherever her gentle presence is met with.

BENJAMIN C. DRAKE

(Deceased, late Farmer, Section 28).

Surrounded by a loving wife and dutiful children, possessed of a delightful home and with every personal qualification necessary to give happiness to himself and those around him, in the flush and vigor of a more than ordinarily useful manhood, Benjamin C. Drake was transfixed by the swift and pitiless arrow of Death. As the stateliest forest tree is chosen by the woodsman, thus was he a shining mark for the insatiate Archer. But conscious of the purity and blamelessness of his life, he felt no fears. A Christian's armor enveloped him so closely that the dangers of the dread journey were powerless to terrify him, and from the bosom of his God, his sainted spirit still watches over his loved ones on earth. Born November 25, 1829, near Frankfort, Ky., the son of Samuel and Adelia Drake, Benjamin C. came to Missouri when a child. He grew up on his father's farm, and at the age when most young men are just beginning to leave their boyish follies behind them, he was filled with the steady resolves and unflinching purpose of a man. At the age of 21 he took to himself a wife, Miss Louesa J. Davis, daughter of Benjamin F. Davis, being the happy bride. The knot was tied in August, 1850. Eleven times

Time put his sickle in among the days,
The rose burned out, red autumn lit the woods,
The last snows, melting, changed to snowy clouds,
And spring once more with incantations came
To wake the buried year.
Then this dream of bliss was over and with a grief
Too deep for tears, too constant for complaint,

the bereaved widow found herself left to untangle alone for herself and her fatherless little ones the snarled thread of Fate. Developing that hitherto dormant energy and self-reliance which so often is born of sudden trial to a timid and dependant woman, Mrs. Drake has nobly guided herself. She has purchased 80 acres of land, erected upon them a comfortable residence, and other improvements, and has as cosy and attractive a home as heart could wish. Her womanly strength and independence, and the heroic fortitude and bravery which she has brought to bear upon life's manifold knocks and blows, have forced from an admiring community the most enthusiastic expressions of commendation. Mrs. Drake has five living children: Adelia, wife of James Carter; Alice A., wife of John Cowherd; Mary, Walter D., now carrying on the farm, and Benjamin. Emma, wife of J. Stevenson, died in 1872, leaving two daughters, and Lilian, pure as her name, was taken at the age of six years, to join that celestial throng, eternally chanting seraphic songs around the throne. Mrs. Drake is a consistent member of the Christian Church at Santa Fe.

LEWIS FLEMING

(Supervisor of Roads, Santa Fe).

It was on the 16th of January, 1842, and in the State of West Virginia, that the subject of this sketch was born. He was the third son in a family of seven children of Weightman and Mary (Lough) Fleming, both also natives of Virginia. The others of the children were David, Nathan, Joseph, Andrew and Bettie. When Lewis was twelve years of age, in 1854, the family removed to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county, where the father engaged in farming which he had previously followed in West Virginia. Lewis was brought up to farm life and remained at home on the farm until the outbreak of the war, in 1861. He and his father and several of his brothers joined the Southern army, becoming members of Co. C, of the Ninth Missouri. Their first engagement was at Elk Fork, in Monroe county, where the father paid the tribute of his life to the Southern cause, being killed during the progress of the fight. Lewis continued true to the cause consecrated by the blood of his father and by the lives of thousands of brave men all over the South, and bravely did his duty in many a hard fought field until near the close of the war when he was taken prisoner. Among other engagements he was in those at Moore's Mill, Kirksville, Cane Hill, Cypress Bend and others. While participating in the Arkansas campaign he was captured by the Federals, and taken to Springfield, Mo., and thence to St. Louis, where he languished in duress vile until he was paroled in the spring of 1864. He then returned home, greatly broken in health from the hardships he endured during active service and from long and close confinement in prison. As soon as he was able for work he resumed farming and on the 14th of January, 1869, he was married to Miss Eliza Farebaen, a daughter of John B. and Catherine (Hoover) Farebaen, formerly of Virginia. Mr. Fleming has a handsome homestead property in Santa Fe and is one of the well respected citizens of the place. He is now serving his eighth year as supervisor of roads, and so well and faithfully has he performed his duties that the excellence of the roads around Santa Fe are the boast of all the county and the especial delight of the people of this vicinity. He and wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is an active and useful member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. FOREE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

The Foree family, as all old Kentuckians know, is one of the influential and highly respected families of that State. Dr. Foree, of Louisville, now deceased, who was a distant relative of the subject of the present sketch, was one of the really great physicians of the country. He was employed far and wide in all important surgical operations of special difficulty or danger, where his services could be had.

Others of the family are equally as well known. Mr. Foree is, himself, a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Henry county, December 22, 1838. However, when he was 10 years of age, in 1848, his parents, Joseph and Caroline (Shrader) Foree, removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, where William H. was reared. He remained with his parents until he was 23 years old, assisting on the farm, but in January, 1861, was married to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of James and Anna M. (Mathis) Jackson, who came here from North Carolina in 1832. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. Foree's parents had a family of 15 children, and his wife was one of 13 children. One of her brothers, Rev. William Jackson, is the well known Methodist minister at Pueblo, Col. After his marriage young Mr. Foree continued farming, to which he had been brought up, and in the spring of 1875 was able to buy a tract of land. He bought 150 acres where he now resides, to which he has since added, until he now has nearly 200 acres. His place he has mainly improved himself, and it is one of the best improved farms of the township. He has a handsome new residence and a commodious, tastily built barn with other improvements to correspond. He and wife have five children, Mary L., Emmett, Anna, Eva and Susan. The two eldest are members of the M. E. Church South, and he and wife are also both members of that denomination. Mr. Foree is what may be fairly termed a farmer in the broad and better sense of that word, for he is industrious, energetic, and a good manager, and understands the practical work of farming thoroughly.

WILLIAM S. FORSYTH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Strother).

Mr. Forsyth is well known as one of the prominent agriculturists and leading, influential citizens of the county. He has a fine stock farm of 610 acres in South Fork township, well improved and stocked with good grades of cattle, hogs, horses, etc. In 1876 his friends ran him for the nomination for county judge, but he took little or no personal interest in the contest and was defeated by Judge Dooley for the nomination. Nevertheless, it is generally conceded that if he had made the efforts usually put forth in a canvass, he would have been successful, notwithstanding Judge Dooley is regarded as one of the most popular men of the county. Mr. Forsyth, like many and perhaps most of the substantial citizens of Monroe county, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Mercer county, October 20, 1837. He was the third in a family of eight children, being a twin with a brother who still lives in Mercer county, Ky. — the children of Andrew and Narcissa (McAfee) Forsyth. His mother died in April, 1875. The father is still living on his farm in Mercer county, Ky., hale and hearty, at the advanced age of 87 years. William was adopted into the family of his uncle, John Forsyth, and was brought to Missouri by them when about 10 years of age. His uncle settled in Monroe county, where he became a prominent and well-to-do farmer, and died

here in 1870. He was a man of much public spirit and took a deep interest particularly in education. In 1855 he, with his neighbors, Jacob Cox, William Bridgeford and Joseph Sproul, determined to have a public school carried on regularly in their neighborhood, and, if the public funds were not sufficient, to supply the deficiency out of their own means. This school was kept open regularly for a number of years and until it was merged into Prof. French Strother's present popular and successful private academy. Mr. Forsyth (the uncle) contributed regularly from \$50 to \$75 annually for the support of the school and threw open his house for pupils at a distance to board at a merely nominal cost while attending the school. A first-class teacher was secured and the school soon obtained a wide and enviable reputation for efficiency and thoroughness. After his uncle's death, which occurred August 22, 1870, Mr. Stockwell Forsyth, the subject of this sketch, took the former's place in the support and directory of the school, and has continued to fill it in a manner entirely creditable to the record his uncle made. His uncle had previously been school director, and Mr. Forsyth has been continuously elected, except two years, to the same position, in which he is still serving. In 1877 Mr. Forsyth, and the neighbors associated with him in the support and management of the school, secured the services of Prof. French Strother, an accomplished and successful teacher, and he was continued in the charge of it for about five years, when he resigned in order to build up his present private academy. Mr. Forsyth, with characteristic liberality and zeal for the educational interests of the community, kindly told Prof. French Strother to draw on him for all the funds necessary, which was done with becoming modesty and appreciation by the latter, only to the amount actually needed. This is now conceded to be one of the best private schools in the State, for which Mr. Forsyth is entitled to the credit, second only to Prof. French Strother himself. On May 18, 1871, Mr. Forsyth was married to Miss Anna M. Fulton, a daughter of John M. Fulton, who came to Missouri from South Carolina in 1868 and settled in Monroe county, where he and family still reside. Mr. and Mrs. F. have two children, James Fulton and Mary J. Two others died in infancy. For a short time Mr. Forsyth was in the Confederate army during the war, but on being taken prisoner and sworn not to take up arms again, took no further part in the war. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. For the last three years he has been county correspondent to the Commissioner of Agriculture, having been recommended by the Hon. A. H. Buckner, M. C. For a number of years he has been a ruling elder in the O. S. Presbyterian Church and has repeatedly been sent as delegate to her judicatories. Four years ago he was a delegate to the General Assembly which met at Charleston, S. C. Mr. F. has paid but little attention to politics, but has used with commendable liberality his money, time and talent to everything that has tended to the mental and moral elevation of his community.

DR. WILLIAM M. HOUSTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

There was once a party in this country known as the "Barn-burners," which, however, has long since passed away. But there is and has always been since the colony of Pennsylvania was founded a distinctive and pre-eminent class of *barn builders*, and these are the Pennsylvanians themselves. No less a personage than Horace Greeley once said that he could always tell a Pennsylvanian by the size, comfort, convenience and finish of the barn on his farm, whether in the East, West, North or South. And so it is that wherever you find a Pennsylvanian, one of the better class, at least, engaged in farming, you find him with a big barn, whatever his other improvements may be, and generally they are good, substantial and comfortable. Dr. Houston is of Pennsylvania parentage and a farmer, thrifty, well educated and energetic, and his farm forms no exception to those of the generality of Pennsylvanians. He has a place of 540 acres, all under fence except 60 acres of timber, and his place has substantial, durable and comfortable improvements on it, from the dwelling down to the pig-sty in the barn yard. He has an exceptionally large and well built barn, one of the best in the entire community, adequate for all stock-farm purposes, and comfortably and conveniently arranged for sheltering and caring for stock, for storing grain, and for protecting farm machinery and implements from the weather. Dr. Houston is a man of sterling character, possessing strong convictions, ready at all times to stand by them, but at the same time a kind-hearted man, generous and liberal in all his impulses, a good neighbor and a worthy, valuable citizen. Dr. Houston was a son of David and Margaret (Cowden) Houston, both born and reared in Pennsylvania. His father was the second son of William Houston, of Lancaster county, Pa., a soldier of the Revolutionary War and in after years an intrepid and exemplary soldier of the Cross. His father being a man of great pith and enterprise, accumulated a handsome estate, represented his county in the Legislature of Ohio, participated in the War of 1812, and was all his life a Democrat. His mother was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Cowden, an old and respected family of that State. Both parents were Presbyterians, born and reared in the faith and of uncommon faith and piety. There were 11 children in the family of Dr. Houston's father, namely: William M., Joseph C., Amy J., Esther C., Mary Ann, John P., Martha S., Andrew D., Jemima, Margaret and Lillie. His grandfather and family removed to Ohio and settled in Mahoning county, where his father married and where William M. (the Doctor) was born (in Poland), July 6, 1819. His father was in comparatively easy circumstances, and after passing through the schools of Mahoning county, William M., at the age of 17, was sent to Pennsylvania

to complete his education. He matriculated at the Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, and continued in that ancient and famous institution of learning until his graduation in 1843. He then began the study of medicine, which he prosecuted for two years. In 1845, having completed his studies in the medical profession, young Dr. Houston came to Missouri and located at Santa Fe, where he entered upon the practice and pursued it with success for some 16 years, or until the outbreak of the war. A Northern man by birth and ancestry, his family having lived for generations almost within the sound of Liberty Bell, in Philadelphia, that pealed forth for the first time the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, he of course sympathized with the Union cause in the struggle of the Civil War, and, indeed, was a stalwart, out-spoken Union man. Soon after the beginning of the war he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Monroe county, and later along he enrolled the county under the enrollment law of the State. Since then he has held numerous other positions, of a local nature, however, and has been clerk and director of the school board for a number of years. He has always taken a commendable interest in the schools and has contributed a great deal to their success in his vicinity. In May, 1849, Dr. Houston was married to Miss Maria F. Davis, daughter of Capt. Benjamin F. Davis, both born in Wythe county, Va., but emigrating to Missouri, when the former was a little girl. The Captain was a man of tireless energy, unswerving religious faith (long an elder in the Christian Church), the builder of an ample fortune, a legacy to his family when he died in 1877. His wife, Eleanor B. Davis, survives him, a lady of the old Virginia pattern, the kind and affectionate mother of a numerous family, a woman unshaken in the faith and hope of a better life, but of serene contentment in this. The Doctor and wife have had 11 children, namely: William, who died in infancy; Algernon Sidney, now in the lumber trade at Mexico; Louisa E., wife of Douglas McIlhane; Frederick, who died at the age of five years; May, who died at the age of four years; Mary V., who is now a public school teacher; Amy, who died in infancy; Katie W., at home; Mariana E., also at home; Decima, who died at the age of four years, and Tiny Coralie, now at home. On the 19th of October, 1882, Dr. Houston had the misfortune to lose his wife. She passed quietly away, sustained in the last hour by the grace of Christian faith, with which she had been blessed from early life. For 33 years she had stood by her husband's side, the faithful and devoted sharer of his joys and sorrows, and throughout she was a wife and mother whose single object seemed to be to make home happy to her loved ones. Her death left a void in her home and in the community which is sadly felt, for she was loved in her own family and by her neighbors and acquaintances with the depth and sincerity rarely shown for any one. Dr. Houston and all his children, save the youngest, are members of the Christian Church. He himself has, for many years, been a zealous and efficient officer and teacher in the church and Sunday-school. Not only in the church, but by his walk in the world, as well as by the religious training of his

family, he endeavors to show forth the life of a humble and watchful follower of him who died on Calvary. In politics, he is now and always was a Democrat and emphatically "anti-protection." While distinctly a farmer and stock-grower, yet by taste and predilection, he is much given to fruit raising, to agriculture, and especially to forestry. Tree culture may be called his hobby, but is his chief delight.

WILFRED HAYS (DECEASED)

(Late Farmer, Section 7).

Though always an essentially peaceable and law abiding citizen, and taking no part in the late Civil War, by which the country was so recently distracted, Mr. Hays died a victim to the terrible state of affairs inseparable from such a war. In 1862, going to Florida to mill, information which he could not give was demanded of him by the advance guard of Col. Smart's regiment. Incensed by his persistent refusal to tell what he really did not know, they first subjected him to many abuses, and then with the most cowardly malignity shot him four times. He lived until the next day and then expired, an upright, conscientious citizen, as foully and cruelly murdered as any whose dark fate stains the annals of history. Imagine the poor grief-stricken woman who was left thus suddenly a helpless widow, with eight children dependent on her. She has remained always faithful to his memory, and has devoted her life to those little ones who alone remain of their love, raising six of them to man and womanhood. Mr. Hays was the son of William and Susan (Hayden) Hays, and came to Missouri in 1855, settling in Marion county. In 1860 he moved to Monroe and bought a farm near Elizabethtown, where he lived until his death. Mrs. Hays was formerly Miss Ann C. Janes, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Gibbs) Janes, natives of Kentucky. There were eight children: John H., Charles T., Eliza C., William, Martha T., Robert, and two, Benjamin and Susan, deceased.

JOSEPH HEIZER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office Santa Fe).

This venerable and highly esteemed old post-octogenarian citizen of South Fork township, still vigorous minded and quite active considering his advanced age, is a native of the Old Dominion, born only a few weeks after the beginning of the present century, away back in 1801, on the 6th of February. He was a son of John and Nancy (Wright) Heizer, of Augusta county, and his father was a distiller. About his earliest recollections are of taking corn to the distillery on horseback, when he was so small that his legs weren't long enough to hold him on the sack, that is, to balance him and weigh him down properly in obedience to the law of the line of direction familiar to all adepts in natural philosophy. His parents were both members of the Presbyterian Church and he was brought up in that faith, of which he has ever been a worthy exponent. He was elected an elder in the church away back

in 1838. Mr. Heizer was reared in Augusta county and remained there on the homestead farm until after his father's death, which occurred in 1821. On the 2d of September, 1824, he was married to Miss Nancy Hannah, and then removed to Augusta county, Va., where he resided for about 12 years, or until his immigration to Missouri. He came to this State in 1836, making the trip by wagon teams and being eight weeks on the road. He bought 80 acres of land, a part of the place where he now resides, which had a cabin on it and a sort of a cleared place where corn had made an amateur effort to grow a year or two before. The cabin had an apology for a board roof on it, held on with weight poles, that is the alleged roof was, but it was so tessellated with embrasures through which the light and air could enter that when it snowed it required a natural measurement to determine whether the snow was deeper on the outside of the house than in it. However, Mr. Heizer was young and hardy then, and he went to work, nothing daunted by the outlook, to fix himself and family comfortably in life. As the years rolled away, he succeeded in making a good home, and was soon as comfortable as one of sober tastes and desires would wish to be. His farm grew into a fine place of over 300 acres of land, and a large, comfortable house was built and other convenient improvements were made. Providence kindly prospered him in his family and blessed him with worthy children, namely: John, who, after he grew up, married Miss Nancy Carter, and now has a family of children of his own; he resides on the homestead and has charge of the farm, making a specialty of stock-raising, in which he is quite successful; Nancy V., who married Jackson Hickman, but died in 1873, leaving a family of children, and Margaret married Dalziel Kerr. Mr. Heizer has 17 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

JOHN A. HICKMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Mr. Hickman was thirteen years of age when his parents, Hugh A. and Barbara (McNutt) Hickman, came to Monroe county from Virginia. Mr. Hickman's father was a miller and trader by occupation, and when he came here he bought the Peter Stites mill, near Santa Fe, which he ran for about two years. He then settled on what is now known as the Hickman farm, where he made his permanent home. He continued to run the mill, however, for many years afterwards. In 1831 Mr. Hickman's father, Major Penn and Dr. Kenyon laid out the town of Florida and John A., then a boy 14 years of age, carried the stakes for them whilst at the work, for which he received as compensation a set of store marbles, then a great rarity among the boys of this new country, and worth readily a sow and pigs or a good calf. Young Hickman grew up on his father's farm and received a good common school education in the schools of the period. At the age of 25, on the 15th of March, 1842, he was married to Miss Susan Cowherd, formerly of Kentucky. He then settled on the farm where he now resides. Here at first he had 160 acres, which he improved

from the condition of raw land. Since then he has added to his farm until he now has 330 acres of well improved land. He has made farming and stock-raising his only industries and has had good success, as the above facts show. During the war he took no part in the struggle, but his brother, Æsculapius, was one of the first who joined the Southern forces in Missouri, and is believed to have been the first one to fire a hostile shot on the side of the Confederacy, in this part of the State, at least he bears that reputation, and it has never been questioned. On the 3d of September, 1881, Mr. Hickman had the misfortune to lose his wife. She had borne him 12 children, namely: Samanthy, Rebecca, Philander, Mary, Julia, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Emma, Ella, Lillie, Gallatin and Hugh. The mother was an earnest member of the Baptist Church and died in the full faith and hope of the Redeemer, our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Mr. Hickman remembers very distinctly the time that the so-called prophet, Joseph Smith, of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, the second in the line of Prophetic succession in that church, camped on the prairie in this vicinity, and drilled his men every day as an army is drilled for action.

CLAY WEBSTER JUDY

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Santa Fe).

Mr. Judy comes of several well known and highly respected families of both this State and Kentucky. A sketch of his ancestry is given on pages 607 and 608 of the "History of Audrain County," of which county his father is a prominent citizen and stock man, so that it is hardly necessary to take the space here to repeat what is stated there. The Judys came to Kentucky in an early day, and there Mr. Judy's grandfather, John Judy, was born in 1787. He married a Miss Susan Burroughs, of a leading Clark county family in Kentucky. His son, John A. Judy, was born in Clark county, in 1820, and married Miss Elizabeth J. Richart. She was a daughter of Duncan O. and Martha (Sharp) Richart. Her father was for many years sheriff of Bourbon county, and her grandfather Sharp was the founder of Sharpsburg, Ky. John A. Judy and family came to Audrain county, Mo., in 1864. He bought 1,000 acres of land of R. W. Sinclair, a leading and wealthy man of that county (for many years a noted negro trader and stock dealer). Mr. Judy himself had a large number of negroes. Clay W. Judy, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark county, Ky., December 30, 1851, and received a common-school education as he grew up. On the 12th of December, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna Sinclair, a daughter of R. W. Sinclair, mentioned above. Mr. Judy engaged in farming after his marriage and continued it for five years. He then came to Santa Fe and built the business house he now occupies, in which he engaged in the drug business. Later, however, he bought out the old Powell store and went to Mexico, Mo., and ran the 'bus line. Subsequently he sold that and went South, where he engaged in the mule trade,

and continued to deal in mules up to the present year, when he bought the drug store at Santa Fe which he had previously sold, and resumed business at this place. He carries a first-class stock of drugs for a place of this size, and commands a good trade. Mr. and Mrs. Judy have one child, Philip B., born March 18, 1883. Mrs. Judy is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Santa Fe, and has filled all the chairs in the lodge.

GEORGE W. KERR

(Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, etc., etc., Santa Fe).

Mr. Kerr, who is what may be fairly termed a self-made man, having made all he has by his own industry and enterprise, is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, February 20, 1851. He was a son of John Kerr and wife, *nee* Esther Anderson. His father, an early settler in this part of the State, was in early life a wheelwright and cooper, and was a man of great personal worth of character. For many years he was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, one of the pillars in that denomination, in fact, in his vicinity. He was twice married, and, in all, had 16 children. He died in about 1846, universally mourned by all who knew him. George W. Kerr was born of his father's second marriage, and was one of four children, the other three being Thomas A., Kate and Martha. Their mother died October 12, 1880. George W. received a good common school education in Monroe county, where he was reared, and on the 20th of October, 1870, was married to Miss Mary F. Marshall, of Audrain county, but formerly of Boone county, Ky. In 1873 he went to work at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed with perseverance and industry until 1884, when he engaged in his present business. He brought on an entire new stock of hardware, tinware, etc., and is rapidly building up a large trade. Possessed of good business qualifications, strictly upright in his dealings, and accommodating to all, it seems evident that he is destined to have a successful business career. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have five children: Lida N., Osceola L., Charles W., Bessie A. and Wretta, the third of whom died in infancy, August 29, 1880, in her second year. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Kerr is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Santa Fe.

THOMAS F. LIPP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Long Branch).

Mr. Lipp might without impropriety claim the motto *ad astra per aspera* as quite as expressive of the history of his career as it is of the career of the State by which it has been adopted. Commencing in the affairs of life a young man without a dollar, he went to work with energy and resolution to succeed, and his industry has not been unfruitful of substantial results. But misfortunes fell upon him, sickness, bad crops, etc., and twice his hard-earned accumulations

were swept away, leaving him to begin again at the foot of the ladder. Since 1874 he has steadily advanced toward the front as a substantial farmer of the township. Since then he has paid for his farm — from the first \$80, which he had paid in cash on purchasing it. This is an excellent place of 280 acres worth over \$8,000, and besides this he has fully stocked his farm with cattle, horses, hogs, etc., etc. Having succeeded in getting a good start sooner by far than is common, now that he has obtained it he will doubtless go forward in situating himself comfortably in life with more than ordinary celerity. As everyone knows the first \$1,000 is harder to make than the next \$10,000. Mr. Lipp is a native of Virginia, born in Madison county on the 13th day of September, 1830. His parents, Thomas, Sr., and Sarah (Hoffman) Lipp, removed to Missouri when he was six years of age, and located in Ralls county, where they resided 10 years. They afterwards made one or two other removals, and finally settled permanently in Putman county, where the father died in 1871. Thomas, Jr., was reared partly in Ralls county, and up to the age of 21 had had but a four months' term at school. He afterwards attended school another four months' term, and on the 23d of March, 1854, was married to Miss Elizabeth J., a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth J. (Harrison) Peck, formerly of Kentucky. He then rented a farm and engaged in farming, with little or nothing to go upon but his own muscle and energy, for he had only one horse to plow with. In a couple of years he had saved from his earnings \$500, but moving to Florida Mills, sickness fell upon his family, and this was all spent besides \$100 of indebtedness he was compelled to incur. After the health of his family was restored he engaged again in farming, this time in Ralls county, and in a few years he had gathered about him considerable stock and had gotten a respectable start, but the Federal soldiers came along and stripped him of his horses, etc., and the hog cholera destroyed all his hogs, a fine drove of 100 head, so that he was left with nothing on earth but his wife and children, their household effects and a milch cow, the soldiers having taken all his other stock except his hogs, which the cholera made way with. The following winter he spent making rails for money to buy bread and meat with for the family, and he walked five miles to and from his work. That was a pretty blue time with him, but his courage and resolution never for a moment faltered. The next spring he went to farming again, and the wonder naturally arises how he managed to farm without anything to farm with or on. Where there is a will there is a way. There is a God in Israel as well as good men and kind neighbors in North America. He rented land on shares, some neighbors loaned him some unbroken young steers and a three-year-old filly. He and his family lived on corn bread and butter-milk; he broke the steers and filly, and with them raised a fine crop. He then bought his present farm on credit, paying \$80 down on the purchase. But the next year the drought and chinch-bugs were extremely bad, and crops were therefore generally a failure. Soon, however, good seasons returned, the chinch-bugs disappeared, and from that time on to the present his

career has been one of unbroken prosperity. He has fully paid for his farm, is entirely out of debt, and has his place well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Lipp are blessed with five children: Andrew J., Adolphus L., Elijah M., John L. and Elizabeth J. He and wife are both church members, he of the Methodist and she of the Baptist Church. He is also a worthy member of the Masonic order.

CHARLES P. McCARTY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Charles P. McCarty, born in 1846, in Andrain county, is the son of Calvin and Maria (Spotts) McCarty, natives of Virginia. His father formerly kept a hotel in Abingdon, Va., whither, after moving to Missouri and living for 12 years in Andrain county, he returned in 1848. He again went into the hotel business, continuing it until 1862. The subject of the present sketch, C. P. McCarty, was the eldest of the family, and attended school until he was 16 years of age, when, unable longer to restrain his ardent enthusiasm, he rushed into the thickest of the fight then raging between the North and the South. Espousing the cause of the gallant Confederates, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, Co. K, one of Stonewall Jackson's regiments. His first battle was that of Manassas, and he also took part in the battles of Port Republic, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and most of the principal battles of the war. At Chancellorsville he was wounded and transferred to the cavalry. He was discharged at Lynchburg, Va., April 7, 1865, after many thrilling experiences and bitter hardships. Among the latter was a period of five months, during which he was closely confined in the Fort Delaware prison. This young hero came to Missouri in October, 1865, and began farming on a rented farm in Monroe county. Mr. McCarty built a mill in Santa Fe, which he traded for 155 acres of land in Andrain county. After living on this place for two years he sold it and bought his father's farm, but in 1880 sold that also and purchased the one upon which he now lives. This contains 400 acres, all fenced and well improved. He is now dealing in stock of all kinds, and frequently feeds cattle. Mr. McCarty is a business man of much sagacity and occupies a very prominent position in the township. He is a Mason of high standing in Santa Fe. November 13, 1866, Mr. McCarty married Miss Elmira E. Bates. They lost two boys at a tender age, and have still two children, Carrie and Sidney. Mrs. McCarty is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM PEAK

(Farmer, Post-office, Perry).

Mr. Peak was born in Monroe county, in 1843, and was a son of Henry J. and Mary (Bartlett) Peak, formerly of Kentucky. His parents came to Missouri in 1831 and settled in this county, and his mother died here when William, the youngest of four children, was

four years of age, the others being Howard, Thomas and George W. His father subsequently married Miss Nancy Martin, by whom there came eight children: Mary A., James, Horatio, Edward, Clarence, Fannie, Eugene and Lillian. The father lived to the advanced age of 82, having been born in 1799. William worked on the farm until he was 20 years of age and then went out to work for himself by the month at \$20 a month. He worked that way for three years, and was married September 28, 1856, to Miss Caroline Duncan, a daughter of John C. and Martha (Johnson) Duncan, who came from Virginia in an early day, and had four children, Catherine, Mary, Sarah and Caroline. The mother died in 1848, and the father married Miss Carroll, by whom there were also four children: William, Thomas, Wesley and Velis. The mother of these died in 1871, and three years afterwards the father married Mrs. Morehead, who had had 10 children by her first husband. Meanwhile, William Peak, after his marriage, rented a farm and continued to rent and lease until 1877, when he bought the place where he now resides. He has 80 acres of land, neatly and comfortably improved. Mr. and Mrs. P. have had seven children: John H., deceased; Charles H., Minnie, Minerva, Gertrude, Lillian and another died in infancy. Mrs. Peak is a member of the Christian Church.

PHILIP QUISENBERRY

(Dealer in Dry Goods etc., etc., Santa Fe).

Mr. Quisenberry, a gallant soldier under Gen. Morgan, of Kentucky, during the late war, and one of the substantial business men of Santa Fe, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Clark county, December 5, 1835. His father, William Quisenberry, was a well-to-do and respected business man of that county, and Philip spent his youth principally at school, learning also merchandising as he grew up. At the first outbreak of the war he joined the Southern army and served with unfaltering fidelity and with unshrinking bravery on many a hard fought field until the close of that long and terrible struggle. He was with Morgan on the latter's celebrated raid through the Northern States, and was one of the forty-three who crossed the river above Louisville into Indiana, mentioned at the time in all the papers. Twenty-two of the company were captured the day they crossed, and seventeen of the others were taken the day following, leaving but four who succeeded in joining the main army of invasion. Mr. Quisenberry returned to Kentucky after the war, where he continued until 1866, when he came to Missouri and engaged in the saw-mill business in Monroe county. He continued in that business for two years and then began merchandising at Santa Fe, where he has since resided. He has been satisfactorily successful as a merchant and by close attention to business, fair dealing and accommodating treatment of customers, has succeeded in building up a good trade, which he has long held, and which is steadily increasing. Mr. Quisenberry carries a good stock of general merchandise, well selected and of the best classes for the

prices charged, for his policy is to sell at living figures, both for himself and his customers. In February, 1866, Mr. Quisenberry was married to Miss A. P. Elkin, formerly of Kentucky. After a happy married life of over eight years she was taken from him by death. She left him three children: Blanche, Elkin, and Frances. Mr. Quisenberry was married to his present wife, formerly Mrs. L. G. Racklett, the widow of Dr. S. S. Racklett, deceased, and whose maiden name was Miss L. G. Tanner, on the 7th of August, 1877. She has three children by her first marriage: Minerva, Henry C. and Estella. Mr. and Mrs. Quisenberry have four children: Fred, Maud, Walker and Wallace, the two latter twins. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and she of the Christian Church.

GEORGE M. RAGSDALE

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Section 19).

Mr. Drury Ragsdale, father of George M., was a native of Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1826. He settled with his mother in the north-east part of Monroe county, not far from Clinton. He lived there until he was 27 years of age, then married Miss Louisa C. Thompson, also of Kentucky, and moving to St. Louis, there embarked in the hotel and stock business. He was thus profitably engaged until 1847. He then returned to Monroe county, was for a short time in the drug business in Paris, and then determined to become a farmer. He followed this in connection with stock-raising until his death, which occurred February 22, 1875. His faithful wife had preceded him across the dark river by 10 years, and at last these loving hearts were united in that land where there is no parting. George M. Ragsdale was born November 25, 1854, near Paris, in Monroe county. He was raised on the farm, and received a common school education. When this was completed, he worked with his father until 1875, then began farming and feeding stock on his own account. In 1881 he and his brother took possession of their present farm. They have worked hard, and begin to feel the benefits of it. They have fenced their place entirely since they came on it, and have a good house, barn and other buildings, also a splendid young orchard. No young men in the county have a brighter future. They deal in cattle and hogs, and while their business is as yet in its youth, every year gives them more solid assurance of becoming, at no distant day, men of wealth. Mr. Ragsdale is an unmarried man, and many a sweet face flushes and tender heart flutters at the sound of his coming. His handsome face and manly bearing, and above all, the safe shelter offered by his true and loyal character for some fortunate fair one, win for him smiles upon all sides, and it is for him to choose who shall take with him that long journey through sunshine and shadow, which stretches its alluring length before him.

NATHAN P. RODGERS

(Farmer, Stockman and Capitalist, Post-office, Florida).

In December, 1876, Mr. Rodgers alighted from the train at Monroe City, in this county, with his wife, direct from Virginia, and without a vestige of property or other means of any kind, except a few household goods, such as bedding, etc., which he brought along, but which he was not able to take out from the depot for the want of money to pay the freight on them. He borrowed \$10 from a friend to pay his freight bill, rented a house and moved into it and went to work. The first break he made into the stock business was to buy a hog at a sale for \$2.50 on credit. This hog was fattened on slops about the house, and when sold brought \$12.80, which enabled him to repay the \$10 he had borrowed and, also, pay the debt contracted by the purchase of the hog. He also rented a farm on credit and entered actively into farming, as well as continuing the stock business. From this small beginning in handling stock and farming, for he has since followed nothing else whatever, he has risen within the short period of eight years to the position of one of the largest stockmen in the United States, and of perhaps the wealthiest man in Monroe county. He is now assessed at \$305,000, and is probably worth more than half a million dollars. This is so extraordinary that it seems hardly credible, yet it is the statement of a plain, actual fact. There may be examples in mining, speculating in grain, or stock jobbing on Wall street, of wealth as rapidly acquired as the one mentioned in this sketch, but it is certainly to be doubted whether there is another example in any line of legitimate industry where a fortune has been so quickly acquired by strictly honest methods. The facts read more like the story of the lamp of Aladdin in the Arabian Nights than the career of a man in this matter-of-fact business age. Let us then give briefly the record of the life of this man which, in other respects from his rapid acquisition of a fortune, will be found but little different from the facts in the lives of the generality of farmers in Monroe county. Mr. Rodgers is a native of Virginia, born in Greenbrier county, August 27, 1840. He was a son of Eli and Charlotte (Hope) Rodgers, both of old and respected Virginia families. His father was a farmer of Greenbrier county, and quite a successful one, noted, also, in the country round about for his sterling integrity of character and his earnest, Christian piety. He was a man of acute intelligence and great energy, and had marked ability for successfully conducting his affairs, though he was a man of great generosity, and in no circumstances would he avail himself of an advantage to the detriment of others. He was thus successful in life, and at the same time highly esteemed by all, for he is believed to have never been knowingly guilty of a wrong act. Mr. Rodgers' mother was a lady of refinement, of more than ordinary culture and of decided natural intelligence. To such parents it is easy to trace the origin of those qualities and char-

acteristics which the son, Nathan P., had displayed so clearly and distinctly in his later career. The war coming on when young Rodgers was not yet hardly of military age, he joined the Southern army nevertheless, and served until the close of the struggle. Thus not only were several of the most valuable years of his life virtually canceled out, but the effects of the war were such as to leave him practically penniless at its close. In 1865 he was married to Miss Joanna Patton, in Greenbrier county, Va., and he then rented a farm in that county and engaged in farming for himself. Remaining there for four years continuing farming, his success was not such as to satisfy his ambition. He therefore came to Missouri in 1869 and rented a farm south of Monroe City. Two years later he rented another place in this county where he followed farming for two years more, and, meanwhile, had engaged to some extent in raising and handling stock. Mr. Rodgers was succeeding quite up to his expectations when, in December, 1874, he lost his wife. This sad event greatly broke his spirit and unsettled him. He boarded with a neighbor, however, and afterwards gave his attention principally to dealing in stock. In 1875 he took two car loads of stock to Memphis, Tenn., and subsequently dealt in stock at that city for nearly a year. But on account of the malarial condition of the country he was taken down with the chills and fever and thoroughly broken down in health and discouraged. He then went back to his old home in Virginia. Afterwards, December 14, 1876, he was married in his native county to Miss Virginia Nickell, his present wife. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Rodgers returned to Missouri for the purpose of making a new start in life, for he was now practically penniless. The financial condition in which he arrived at Monroe City has already been stated. The farm he rented, as mentioned above, he continued to rent for three years, working all the time with indefatigable energy and managing his affairs with marked business ability. At the end of his three years as a renter he made a sale and realized from it no less than \$3,250. With that business acumen characteristic of the man, he had already seen that there was a fortune to be made in Texas cattle, and all he needed was a little means to start on. It was for this reason that he made his sale. He communicated his ideas to several of his acquaintances who had some means, who, seeing the practicability of his plans, and having confidence in his ability and honesty, readily joined him in a stock enterprise in Texas. There were five others besides himself, and the six formed a company with a capital of \$15,000, with which they bought a herd of cattle in Shackelford county, Tex. Mr. Rodgers went to Texas to take charge of the herd in person, and he continued there for three years, trading extensively in cattle on account of the company, and also buying large bodies of land. Such were the profits of the enterprise that in 1883 they incorporated their company under the laws of Texas with a capital of \$500,000. This was less than a year ago. Their stock interests now consist of 14,331 head of cattle and 300 horses. They also have 100,000 acres of fine land. Besides his interests in this company, Mr. Rodgers has a herd and ranch of

his own, which consist of 6,500 head of cattle, 90 head of horses and 8,000 acres of land. He has also continued farming and handling stock in Monroe county. In 1882 he bought his present farm in this county. His homestead contains 680 acres of as handsome and fertile land as is to be found in the country. This place is improved with little regard to cost, and is one of the most desirable homesteads in the county. His improvements alone represent an expenditure of over \$6,000. These are the plain facts of Mr. Rodgers' career, facts which reflect only credit on him whom they most directly concern. Personally, Mr. Rodgers is a plain, unassuming man, sociable, kind and pleasant to all with whom he comes in contact. He has acquired a fortune and is still, perhaps, but little more than well started on his career. Speaking of his past, he says that his most gratifying recollection is that he has never knowingly wronged a man out of a cent. All who know him have implicit confidence in his honor and integrity. He has not obtained his wealth by oppressing the poor or by small, mean methods. But, on the contrary, he is a man of large heart and liberal ideas, and ever ready to help the needy or relieve the distressed wherever and whenever he can. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers have one child, Lavenia, born October 2, 1877. Mr. Rodgers is an active and worthy member of the A. O. U. W.

JAMES SMILEY (*Pere*), AND JAMES R. SMILEY (*Fils*)

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

James Smiley, the father of James R., was a son of Archibald and Mary (Hanna) Smiley, of Virginia, being one of seven children, William, Robert, Alexander, Archibald, Anna and Ella, being the others, James being born September 22, 1812. His father and an uncle were soldiers in the War of 1812. The father died in 1832 and the mother in 1842. James Smiley was reared as a farmer as he came up, for his father was an industrious and well respected farmer of that county. He and his two brothers worked the farm until the winter of 1841-42, when he came to Missouri and located in Audrain county. On the 20th of January, 1842, he was married in Audrain county to Miss Elizabeth Kerr, and the following spring he bought land and improved a farm. He lived there for 12 years engaged in farming and then removed to Monroe county in 1854, where he has since resided. He bought 160 acres of land, partly improved, or rather his tract had a log shanty on it and a small clearing not much bigger than a lonely cloud floating in the sky of a clear August day. He improved his land, however, and made a good farm and afterwards added to his place by industry and successful farming and stock-raising until he increased it to a farm of 320 acres. As his fields and herds prospered him he bought other lands, and owns another farm of 160 acres in the prairie, well improved. He has been quite successful in raising grain, principally wheat, but he attributes his principal success to stock-raising, and in this line he has given his attention principally to cattle and hogs. He ships to the Chicago markets mainly. Mr. and Mrs.

Smiley have four children : William H., James R., Mary A. and Susan R. He has been director of the district schools for several terms, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. James R. Smiley was born May 3, 1852, whilst his parents were residents of Ralls county. Inasmuch as his parents removed to Monroe county when he was but two years of age, he was reared in this county. James R. secured a good common school education, and learned the practical work of farming as he grew up. Following the example of his father, he has become a stock-raiser, and fattens and ships cattle, hogs and sheep to the markets, and he is one of the successful young men in South Fork township in these lines. He also handles horses to some extent, and, indeed, trades considerably in all kinds of farm stock. February 24, 1880, he was married to Miss Bettie Emmons, a daughter of William Emmons, of Mexico, Mo., but she was taken from him by death in a few months after their marriage. She died on the 19th of the following May. Mr. S. is one of the charter members of the Santa Fe I. O. O. F. lodge.

WILLIAM L. SMITHEY

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

This young farmer of South Fork township is one of the worthy and deserving young men of the township, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community as such. By the death of his father, three years ago, he was left with a large family to care for, and is faithfully acquitting himself of his obligation to his mother and younger brothers and sisters. He is a native Missourian, born in Audrain county, March, 22, 1863, and a son of John T. and Mary (Alberson) Smithey, formerly of Kentucky. His father was an enterprising stock trader of the State, and came to Missouri in 1862, the fall after his marriage, settling in Audrain county. Two years later, however, he removed to Lafayette county, where he resided for 13 years, and in 1877 came to Monroe county. He bought the old Poidlon farm here, a place of 80 acres, on which he resided until his death, and where the family still make their home. He was a worthy member of the Odd Fellows Order, and was, also, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. He died April 29, 1882, leaving his wife and nine children to mourn his loss. The children are : William L., Jennie B., Louella, Robbie R., Anna M., Sallie T., John T., Ernest M. and James E. William L. was principally reared in Lafayette county, but grew up on the farm here from his fourteenth year. Since his father's death he has taken charge of the farm and assumed the care of the family. He is a young man of excellent habits, industry and energy, and is providing well for those whom it is his natural obligation to care for. His sister Jennie B. died August 7, 1883.

JOHN R. SNYDER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 31).

Mr. Snyder's parents, Powell and Elizabeth (Finks) Snyder, were natives of Virginia, and moved to Missouri in 1832. After residing for a year in Ralls county, and two years in Audrain, they came to Monroe county and settled on the farm upon which John R. now lives. Here the old man farmed until his death in 1844. His was a most beautiful Christian character, and the brightness of the halo that irradiated his pathway, will long linger in the mental vision of all who were so fortunate as to be witnesses of his pure life. A touching testimonial of his worth lies in the fact that his wife remained a widow, for his sake, until her own death in 1861. She left four children: Martha A., James H., Lucy J. and John R. The latter attended the common schools and helped on the farm until he was 16, at that age taking entire charge, managing the place for his mother. In 1860, he was himself married to Miss Salome, daughter of John and Rebecca Hawkins Story, formerly of Virginia. Mr. Story died in 1850, and in 1876 his widow came to Missouri and lived with her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, until her death, which occurred three years later. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are living. Soon after his marriage Mr. Snyder joined the Confederate army with Porter. He was in the battles of Newark, Kirksville and Moore's Creek, after which he returned to his disconsolate bride and resumed his farming operations, which he has ever since continued. His farm comprises 120 acres, 80 under fence, and contains all needful improvements, including a tasteful residence, the surroundings of which are further beautified by the soft green velvet of an exquisitely kept lawn. Mr. S. is extensively engaged in raising stock, cattle, hogs and horses, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES W. TANNER

(Dealer in Dry Goods, etc., and Postmaster, Santa Fe).

Mr. Tanner, who has every promise of a long and successful business career at this place, was a son of Silas Tanner, who was also engaged in business here for many years. His father was a prominent business man of Santa Fe for about seventeen years and died here in 1872, widely and profoundly mourned, for he had many friends throughout this part of the county and few enemies, if any at all. Mr. Tanner's mother (Charles W.'s) was a Miss Lucy J. Crigler before her marriage. She is still living. Charles W. was reared at Santa Fe, and received a good general and business education in the schools of this place and in the store. In 1874 he was married to Miss Sarah M. McClintock, a daughter of William McClintock, a prominent merchant of Mexico, Missouri. After his marriage Mr. Tanner engaged in farming, but a year later quit the farm and accepted

a situation in the store of Quisenberry & Botts, where he clerked for four years. He then engaged in the drug business on his own account, but in 1881, after being in the drug store for two years, went back to the farm, where he was engaged in farming for three years. On the 20th of March, 1884, he bought out Wilkerson & Son of this place, and has since been continuously engaged in the dry goods business. He carries a neat and carefully selected stock of dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., and has a good custom, which is steadily increasing. He is a plain, unassuming, popular man, with good business qualifications and strictly honorable in all his dealings. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have had seven children: Lydia, Wallace, Mattie, Ada L., Edith I., Dennis D. and William A. Mattie and Ada L. are deceased. Mr. Tanner is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also constable of South Fork township.

JOHN G. TILLITT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Perry).

No conspectus of the substantial farmers of South Fork township would be complete which failed to represent the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Tillitt comes of one of the old and respected families of the county, his parents, Henry and Lurena Tillitt, having settled in this county from Kentucky away back in 1837. The father died here in 1869 and the mother in 1882. John G. spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a common school education. When he attained his majority he rented a farm one season and then bought a place of his own. Two years later he sold that at a small profit and bought the place where he now resides. Here he first had 132 acres, but industry and good management have enabled him to add to it until he now has a fine farm of 400 acres, all but 20 acres in the prairie, and well improved. The 20 acres are devoted to timber. He has a good residence, a large barn and excellent other buildings and good fences. Mr. Tillitt raises considerable stock which he has found quite a profitable industry. He also feeds cattle and hogs for the market, at which he has been very successful. In 1865 Mr. Tillitt was married to Miss Susan Smith. She brightened his home for 12 years, but at last fell to sleep in the cold embrace of death. She left three children, namely: Edwin P., Mary S. and Cordelia. In 1879 Mr. Tillitt was married to Miss Ann L. Ely, a daughter of James and Duleena Ely, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in an early day. By his second marriage Mr. Tillitt has had two children: Henry E., now in infancy, and an older one who died when an infant.

JAMES W. TRIMBLE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Mr. Trimble, one of the substantial property-holders and old and respected citizens of South Fork township, is by nativity a worthy son of that grand old Commonwealth of the South, Virginia, not only the

mother of Presidents and States, but of many of the best citizens of all the Southern and Western States. Mr. Trimble was born in Augusta county in July, 1818, and was reared in his native county. In 1846 he was married in Virginia to Miss Isabella Sterrett, and he continued to reside in Augusta county until 1857, when he removed to Missouri with his family, and settled on the place where he now resides. Here he bought 500 acres of land, which he improved. He has followed farming and stock-raising uninterruptedly, and has long been recognized as one of the successful farmers of the township. He has added to his place until now it includes over a section of fine land, all of which is improved except about 40 acres. He has two sets of homestead improvements, one of which his son George occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have six children: William S., a minister of the Presbyterian Church, at Cahoka, Mo.; Mary, now the wife of William McCratcher; George S., John W., Joseph W., lumber dealer at Mexico; Thomas T., at Westminster College, Fulton. Mrs. Trimble is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. He has long taken commendable and active interest in the cause of education, and particularly of public schools, and has been a director of the district schools for the past ten years, and still occupies that position. Mr. Trimble was a son of James B. and Margaret (Wilson) Trimble, both of old Virginia families. He was one of 10 children, five sons and the same number of daughters. His father was a blacksmith and miller, and also ran a large farm, superintending the whole business himself. He was quite successful in life, and was in easy circumstances. During the War of 1812 he served with credit as a soldier in the American army, and for many years was a worthy elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died at a ripe old age in 1863. The mother died in 1862.

BENJAMIN F. VAUGHN

(Farmer and Fine and General Stock-raiser and Dealer, Post-office, Florida).

What energy, good common sense and perseverance can accomplish at farming and in the stock business in this part of the country, is forcibly illustrated by the career of the subject of the present sketch. Less than 18 years ago Mr. Vaughn was a young man 26 years of age, and with \$150 in cash as his only worldly possessions, except his wearing apparel, which was by no means as gorgeous or expensive as Freddie Gebhardt's. He started on foot into dealing in stock, buying and selling cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and after awhile was able to begin farming in a small way on rented land. He has kept resolutely and intelligently at both of these occupations, and is now worth \$60,000, having become one of the leading farmers and stock men of North Missouri, and having also large ranch interests in Texas. He has made every dollar he is worth by his own energy and industry, except \$200 that his wife brought him at the time of their marriage. Perhaps it is more just to say that he and she have made it, for she has bravely and faithfully done her part at home in carving out their

fortune, a part which, if it had not been well done, would perhaps have rendered success impossible. Mr. Vaughn when he grew up, had no extra chances to develop those qualities or acquire that knowledge of business affairs which are commonly considered important requisites to success. And then when he was a young man just nearly ready to get something of an education and make a start in life, the war came on and practically canceled out four years of his life so far as industrial activity was concerned, so that after the war he was left with only a horse, saddle and bridle, which he sold for the \$150 above mentioned, to start on. He was son of William and Eliza (Poage) Vaughn, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky, and was born April 16, 1839. He was married on his father's farm, near Paris, and being the oldest in the family of children, of course had to take the lead in and bear the brunt of the work on the place. Those were no days of sulky riding-plows, protected with a shade, and of self-binders, or white school houses with walnut finished, casting mounted seats. They were the days of breaking prairie with ox teams and grubbing stumps in woods, fields and all that sort of things. Young Vaughn grew up on the farm, and at the age of 13 was commissioned captain of an ox team, which he commanded with unfaltering fidelity for five long years, he and the team becoming so used to each other that neither felt at home when they were separate. When he reached the age of 19 he began to see the necessity of an education, and to exert himself to obtain some knowledge of books, using his leisure time at home in study. He kept on at work, however, and when he reached majority, made a crop of his own, and a good crop at that. As his crop ripened he began to see visions of a nice little start in life and of a neat little home of his own, and some nice little body in that home to make it bright and happy. The milkmaid's dreams were never brighter or more rose-tinted when she was thinking of the new green gown that she was to buy and the party she was to attend, and all that sort of things, than were his anticipations. But about this time the Federal soldiers came along and swooped down upon his crop, so that the field that had known it knew it no more. He was now thoroughly incensed and joined the Southern army. He went out under Col. Green, and bravely did his duty as a soldier until he was overtaken by another shadow of misfortune. After participating in the battle of Pea Ridge and numerous other less engagements, and undergoing indescribable privations and hardships, he was at last taken prisoner and shipped off to St. Louis and then to Alton, at which points he had ample opportunity to philosophize on the vicissitudes of life, being confined within the somber walls of the military prisons of those places for six months. He was at last released under heavy bond not to join the Southern army again, but it is needless to say that the crop he had lost in 1861 was not restored to him. He then went to Boone county and tried cropping again, thinking that if he couldn't get the old crop back he would make a new one. He also worked around and got a few cattle and hogs. But about this time, times got squally again. Price made a raid in the State, and the Federals became as thick as

blackberries all over the country. His second crop was swept away, and he found his only safety in flight, so he rejoined the Southern army. He got cut off from the main body of the army, however, and after hiding out in the woods all winter to keep from being shot as a bushwhacker, he finally made his way across the river into Illinois. There he obtained employment under Mr. Fisher as stock buyer and shipper, and shortly thereafter became the latter's partner in business. But soon afterwards the war closed, and he came back to Monroe county, having made, during the short time he was in Illinois, his expenses and a little money, which he invested in a horse, saddle and bridle. He now commenced his career here as a stockman, as stated above. He rented land up to 1870, and then he bought 160 acres of raw prairie, which he improved, paying his board while improving his farm and at the same time making some money at handling stock. He kept on in this way for two years, making a little extra money each year; and November 14, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary Poage, who assisted him with \$200 that she had. From that time he kept on farming and handling stock, his profits gradually increasing each year until they rose from hundreds to thousands, and finally to over \$5,000 a year. We can not go into the details of his farming and stock operations, interesting and instructive as they are, for the limits to which these sketches must be confined will not permit it. Suffice it to say that he has raised and dealt in, on a large scale, and still raises and deals in, even more extensively, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep and all kinds of stock. He also raises extensively corn, wheat, oats, hay and all sorts of farm products, his grain crops rising to thousands of dollars in value. His farm contains 760 acres, a whole section of which is finely improved — fenced with white oak rails and hedge and plank, and his buildings and other improvements, taken as a whole, are second to none in the county. He has all forms of farm buildings on his place, including three barns, used for different classes of stock, and any number of sheds. He also has a stock ranch in Texas valued at \$9,000. When asked to what he attributes his great success mainly, he replied, "Honesty and energy." He said that his father always impressed upon him the great maxim, that "honesty is the best policy in all circumstances," and that he has striven to never deviate from it in his own conduct. While he admires the man of brilliant mental qualities as much as any one, he holds that it isn't brilliancy that succeeds best in the material affairs of life. On the contrary, it is a favorite maxim with him that "a pound of energy with an ounce of talent can accomplish a great deal more than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy." For high character and personal worth no man in the county stands higher in the estimation of those who know him than Benjamin F. Vaughn. Mr. Vaughn is making a specialty of raising fine half-bred Hereford cattle, and this year has about fifty calves, the product of his present year's breeding in that line of stock. It is generally believed that he has the best Hereford bull in the county. He has about \$6,000 invested in stock cattle that are now grazing on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. V. have four

children, namely: William Gray, Susie Clay, Bessie and Nathan Pierce. Master Gray Vaughn, the oldest, was nine years old last January, and rides his excellent pony, and has for two years gone with his father for cattle or mules, and riding from 25 to 40 miles per day. He and his sister, Susie, ride their pony to Sunday-school, three and a half miles, every Sunday. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES WILLIAMS

(Farmer, Section 18).

Mr. Williams was born January 6, 1822, in Clark county, Ky., of David and Polly (Raker) Williams, both of North Carolina. His father was a farmer who emigrated to Kentucky in an early day and later to Monroe county, Mo., settling five miles south of Florida, where he lived until his death in 1840. His wife survived him six years. They left a family of seven children. James, in the intervals of acquiring an education, worked on his father's farm. He married August 3, 1843, Miss Cinderilla Bybee, daughter of John and Polly (Adams) Bybee, of Kentucky. Mrs. Williams' father came to Missouri in 1822 and settled first in Howard county. In 1834 he moved to Monroe county, where he died in 1858. Mr. W. is an active and intelligent farmer and no man in the township has more friends. He has a farm of 103 acres, 65 of which are under fence. His improvements are neat and substantial, and he derives a comfortable income from the place. Mr. and Mrs. W. have had thirteen children. Six are now living: James R., Evaline, Hannah, Minerva, Barbara and David. The following are deceased: William, who died in Oregon in 1865; Mary G., who died at the age of four years; John J., who died when nine years of age; Minnie, who died in infancy; Martillus, who died at the age of 24; Edith J., who died at the age of 35; and Julia, who died when twenty-six years of age. Mr. Williams and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Santa Fe.

MILTON B. WILKERSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Santa Fe).

Mr. Wilkerson is the son of Presley and Polly (Searcy) Wilkerson, of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1826, and made their home near Columbia, in Boone county. Mr. Wilkerson, Sr., was a cooper by trade, but devoted much attention to farming. He was a noted hunter, and having induced many of his friends to come from Kentucky, when they needed meat they would work on his farm while, with trusty rifle, he replenished their wants. At that time the county was thickly infested with wild beasts of all kinds, as well as with every variety of game. Mr. Wilkerson died in 1876. Milton B., born January 10, 1830, in Boone county, was reared on the farm in Monroe county, and for fifteen years sipped assiduously of the Pierian spring of knowledge. He then sold groceries and dry goods

for his father and himself at Florida and Santa Fe eight years and later farmed for several years near Santa Fe. He was afterwards, until 1864, in the furniture business, then returned to his farming operations, which he still carries on in connection, however, with a dry goods and grocery house in Santa Fe, which contains as large and complete a stock of goods as any in the township. Mr. Wilkerson has a nursery on his farm and keeps on hand such fruits as are most hardy in this country. His varieties, which are numerous, are considered the best in the State. Mr. W. has been postmaster for four years and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all around him. Mr. Wilkerson married, February 17, 1851, Miss Amanda M. Bybee, by whom he has seven children: Ella M., wife of T. J. Wilson; Milton B., who married Miss Ada Hunt; William T., married to Miss Lucy Mussetter; Sallie M., Kelley B., Charles B. and Pet, a lovely little maid of eight summers, the darling of the family and the admired of all beholders. Mr. Wilkerson, his wife and four children are members of the Christian Church at Santa Fe.

*PETER D. WILKINS

(Farmer, Post-office Strother).

Mr. Wilkins was born in 1835 in Europe, and is the son of Louis Wilkins, who, emigrating to this country in 1837, settled in Washington county, Ohio. He farmed there for nine years, then moved to Shelby county, Missouri, where he died in 1847, leaving four children, Louis, Christina, John and Peter. After his father's death Peter worked at the gunsmith's trade until 1861, then began shoemaking. In 1872 he became a farmer and ten years later moved to the place where he now lives. He is thrifty and industrious and is a valuable citizen. Mr. Wilkins married May 21, 1857, Miss Susan Gorham, of Callaway county, daughter of Harvey and Grizzella (Oakley) Gorham. Mrs. Wilkins was one of eight children: William R., Eliza J., Nancy E., Daniel, James C., Mollie L., Cynthia L. and Susan, wife of Mr. Wilkins. She has borne her husband five children: Frank L., James C., Eva, William G. and Charles R. Mrs. Wilkins' brother, James, was, during the late war commander of a battery under Price. Mrs. W. belongs to the Christian Church at Santa Fe, as does also Mr. Wilkins and the three oldest children.

SAMUEL WOOLDRIDGE

(Farmer, Post-office Paris).

When the deer fed without fear on the present site of Boonville, Mr. Wooldridge's parents, David and Elizabeth (Bingham) Wooldridge, were residents of Cooper county, and his father was offered the tract of land on which Boonville now stands for an Indian pony. This at that time was not considered as tempting an offer as the famous demand of Richard III. — "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" — whatever would be thought of it now. They resided in

Cooper county until 1838, when they removed to Monroe county, and settled on the Campbell tract of land on Brush creek, where they improved a farm and lived worthy, respected lives until their death. Samuel Wooldridge was born in Cooper county, November 2, 1826. He grew to manhood in Monroe county, or until 20 years of age, when he went out to learn the blacksmith's trade. Subsequently he followed blacksmithing and farming until 1862. He then joined the Southern army under Price, and remained out until the close of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, La., in May, 1865. Returning after the war to Monroe county, he engaged in farming and subsequently bought his present place, a neat farm of 90 acres. August 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Johnson. They have five children: Mary E., William E., Effie F., Margaret and Mur. Lee. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT

(Blacksmith, Santa Fe).

Mr. Wright, one of the hardest working and most deserving young man in the township, was born in September of the year 1860. His father, James Wright, came from Tennessee in 1852. In 1857 he began blacksmithing in Paris, Monroe county, where in 1859 he was married to Margaret Ashcraft. The last 13 years of his life were spent on a farm where he died in 1883. He was a member of the Christian Church, and one of the elders of Deer Creek congregation. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity. His widow now lives in Santa Fe and her son Robert makes his home with her. He was educated in the county and is now running a blacksmith and wagon making shop, doing a good business, as he richly merits, since his natural intelligence, industry and close attention to his work combine to make him one of the very best blacksmith's in the county. He is as yet unmarried, devoting himself with beautiful filial solicitude to the surviving parent. Mr. Wright is a member of the order of Chosen Friends, and also of the Christian Church.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

EVAN S. ANDERSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Tulip).

Mr. Anderson, one of the leading citizens of the south-western part of the county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, and comes of two well known and prominent families—the Andersons and McDowells. His grandfather on his father's side was Hon. Joseph Anderson, originally of Pennsylvania, but afterwards of Tennessee, and one of the distinguished men of the country.

From Ben. Perley Poore's "Political Register and Congressional Directory," published by authority of Congress, we take the following brief facts in Hon. Joseph Anderson's career: Born near Philadelphia, November 17, 1757, he received a liberal education and studied law. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he promptly enlisted in the Continental army, and was commissioned ensign in the New Jersey line in 1775. He served with distinction during the entire war, and became Major of the Third New Jersey volunteers in Gen. Dayton's brigade of Knox's division. Gen. Dayton, in recommending him to Gen. Knox for promotion, makes use of this complimentary language in his letter: "His character is established as that of a brave, moral, temperate, intelligent and meritorious officer, whose judgment is to be relied upon at all times." After the war, Maj. Anderson was engaged in the practice of law in Delaware for seven years. In 1791 he was commissioned United States District Judge of the territory south of the Ohio river, which included the present State of Tennessee. He took an active part in organizing the State government of Tennessee, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of that State. Immediately on the admission of the State into the Union, he was elected United States Senator, and served in that body for a period of about eighteen years consecutively, from September 26, 1797, to March 3, 1815. The following day after his term expired in the United States Senate, March 4, 1815, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of First Comptroller of the Treasury, to which he had been appointed by President Madison. He served in that office for over twenty-one years, or until July 1, 1836, when he retired on account of advanced age and failing health, being then in his seventy-ninth year. He died at Washington City the following spring, April 17, 1837. His wife and himself reared a family of ten children, including Addison Alexander Anderson, afterwards Col. Anderson, of Monroe county, and the father of the subject of this sketch.

From the *Monroe Appeal* of April 13, 1883, which published an obituary of Col. Anderson, who died at his residence in Union township, this county, April 7, 1883, we take the following facts: Addison Alexander Anderson was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, November 17, 1809. At the age of eight he was placed in school at Washington City by his father and soon afterwards entered the college of the Smithsonian Institute, where he graduated in his sixteenth year. His father then obtained him a position as midshipman in the Navy, in which he served on the man-of-war *Constitution*, under Commodore Hull. He cruised on the coasts of Europe, Africa, and South America, and took part in the capture of several steamers, including the *Diabeta*, a noted Spanish pirate, and also participated in the storming of Moro Castle, at Callao. After three years' naval service, he returned to Washington; studied law, soon afterwards formed a partnership with Col. John Crozier, and commenced practicing at Knoxville, Tenn. He was elected to the Legislature two terms, served

with distinction, and was the author of a bill establishing a thorough system of internal improvements that marked the opening and development of a new and progressive era in that State. He was a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Jackson, and often visited him at the Hermitage, but upon his causing Congress to expunge from the record resolutions of censure relative to him, he viewed the General's conduct as offensive, and introduced and advocated to successful passage a set of resolutions denouncing his conduct as arbitrary; and these resolutions figured prominently in the ensuing Presidential campaign, and were largely instrumental in causing the loss of that State to the following of Gen. Jackson, and throwing it into the hands of the Whigs. He left Tennessee and moved to Kentucky in 1842, settling on a farm near Danville. He afterwards represented Boyle county in the Legislature of that State, and resided there until 1858, when he came to Missouri, and settled near Middle Grove, in this county. Here his time was spent in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, chiefly devoted to his family, to whom he was fondly attached. During his entire residence here and up to the time of his death, he made but one effort to re-enter public life. Believing that the agricultural classes are not represented in proportion to the taxes they pay, he made a canvass for Congress on that question, but failed of an election. In 1837 Col. Anderson was married to Miss Catherine McDowell, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, who was an uncle to Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, the founder of McDowell's Medical College of that city, or the Missouri Medical College, as it was named by him, a man well known both in this country and in Europe for his eminence in the profession of medicine. Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, who was the preceptor of Dr. McDowell, of St. Louis, was also a distinguished physician and surgeon, and eminent as a medical writer. His ability and skill in surgery obtained him a national reputation, particularly in Ovariectomy, and in acknowledgment of his great services and high character and ability as a physician and surgeon, the medical fraternity of Kentucky erected a handsome monument to his memory, at a cost of over \$10,000. His wife was a daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, for whom all the Shelby counties are named, a distinguished colonel in the Revolutionary War, and who gallantly led his regiment to victory at King's Mountain, when Ferguson's army was captured. Col. Anderson, by his marriage with Miss McDowell, had a family of seven children, six of whom are living and now themselves the heads of families, residents of this and Caldwell counties. He was a kind parent and husband, and his devotion to his family was unlimited. He was a finished scholar, an impressive speaker, and a thorough historian and linguist. His memory will be cherished long and tenderly by his family, and revered by his relatives and friends. A grand old man, ever honorable and upright, who, with almost his last breath, made this noble declaration, that he had never knowingly wronged one of God's creatures. He was the last of a family of ten sons to

give back to the Great Author of their being that immortal life-spark which never dies.

Evan S. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, and the third in his father's family of children, was born at Danville, in Boyle county, Ky., September 17, 1839. He was educated at Center College, Danville, and was among the first in the senior class during his last year at college. In 1859 he came to Missouri, and located in Monroe county, six miles east of Middle Grove, where he engaged in farming and the stock business. He was busily occupied with these pursuits when the war broke out, and, being a Southern man in sympathy and convictions, he promptly enlisted in the service of the South. He became a member of Co. A, Sixth Missouri cavalry, and served until the close of the war. After his return home Mr. Anderson resumed farming and stock raising, which he has since continued, and with good success. He has a fine stock farm of 500 acres, all under fence, and in a good state of improvement. In the spring of 1866 he was married to Miss Eleanor Sames, a refined and accomplished daughter of Carl F. Sames, of this county. Mrs. Anderson was educated at Christian College, Columbia. Her mother's maiden name was Miss Margaret Ess, and both her parents were of German lineage, her father being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. Mr. and Mrs. A. have six children: Charles F., Gussie, Evan, Addison, Mabel and Mary H. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN JAMES BASSETT, A. B.

(Farmer and *Ex-Maitre d'ecole*, Post-office, Middle Grove).

Mr. Bassett, a man of finished education, a graduate of the Missouri State University, as well as a teacher of long and approved experience, and one of the neat, business-like farmers of Union township, is by nativity and bringing up a Missourian, born and partly reared in Randolph county. His father and mother were both originally of Kentucky, who came to Randolph county in an early day. John J. was born in that county, four miles north-west of Middle Grove, on the 27th of March, 1837. When he was about six years of age, however, they moved across into Monroe county, and settled in township 53, range 12, where they made their permanent home. John J. attended the neighborhood schools until he was well advanced in his studies. He then went to the academy at Paris, where he pursued his studies for two years. He was now prepared to enter the State University, and he accordingly matriculated at that institution, in which he continued until his graduation, receiving the degree of A. B. After his graduation he came home and taught a ten months' school at Middle Grove. He then, in the winter of 1861-62, went to Sacramento, Cal., and was engaged in farming and teaching there for some time. Returning home in 1865, he resumed farming, and also taught school, both of which he continued alternately with each other up to the time of his marriage. On the 21st of July, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary E. Hunter, a daughter of Burrill B. and Eliza-

beth (Lightner) Hunter, of this county. He then turned his attention exclusively to farming, which he has since followed without interruption. He has a place of 140 acres of land, and besides grain growing raises considerable stock. He and wife have two children: Harry H. and Fannie R. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. He has a handsome residence on his place, one of the best in the township. He was once elected justice of the peace, and filled that office with great credit to the local magisterial administration of justice, as well as to himself and the community.

TENNESSEE M. BASSETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Middle Grove).

Tennessee Matthew Bassett was born on his father's farm on section 9, in township 54 and range 12, in Monroe county, on the 1st day of December, 1848. His parents were long old and respected residents of this county. Tennessee M. was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools, supplemented with a course at Younger's Academy, where he studied the higher English branches and Latin. Afterwards he went to Jefferson City and began the study of medicine, and while there also learned the drug business. Abandoning the idea of becoming a physician, he decided to give his attention wholly to the drug business, and accordingly, after ample experience at Jefferson City, returned to Monroe county and opened a drug store at Middle Grove, which he carried on with success for about four years. He then sold out to advantage, but resumed business in 1877, a year later, and continued it for some 12 months, and until he was burned out, a misfortune that was a serious reverse to him. He now engaged as a clerk in a store at Moberly, and clerked in that city for a short time, or until he took charge of a dry goods store at Holliday, where he was engaged in selling goods until 1879. Mr. Bassett then engaged in farming on section 9, township 53, range 11, in this county, and in handling fine short-horn stock, both of which he has since continued to follow. He has had good success as an agriculturist and is steadily coming to the front as a prominent farmer of the county. Mr. Bassett has a place of 245 acres, an excellent grain and stock farm, which he keeps in good condition and conducts in an enterprising and business-like manner. On the 29th of October, 1879, Mr. Bassett was married to Miss Mary B. Giddings, a daughter of W. B. Giddings, mentioned in the sketch of Thomas M. Giddings, and also of W. B. Giddings and Evan S. Anderson, on other pages of this work. Mrs. Bassett was educated at Renslaw Academy in Ralls county, where she took a general English course and also studied French. She is a lady of superior education and highly-refined sensibilities, delicate in thought and word and most estimable both in her family and as a neighbor and friend. They have one child, Rob Roy, aged three years, named for the great French teacher of Belles-lettres, M. De Rob Roy.

CYRUS COLLINS EVANS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Madison).

Mr. Evans' paternal ancestry of the fifth generation came from Wales to America prior to the Revolution and settled on the boundary between North and South Carolina, in the valley of the great Pee Dee river. Later along in life, among the very first settlers of Kentucky, he pushed on out into that then wilderness and settled in Madison county, where he made his permanent home and where some of his descendants still reside. Mr. Evans' father, the great grandson of the pioneer settler mentioned above, was born in Madison county, Ky., and after he grew up was there married to Miss Mahala Guthrie, of another family of early settlers of Kentucky. In 1830 they removed to Missouri and settled in Howard county, near Fayette. Two years later they crossed over into Randolph county, where the father still resides, at the advanced age of 81. The mother, however, died in 1868. He was for many years a prominent stock man of that county and drove mules both south and north to the principal markets. Cyrus C. Evans, the subject of this sketch, was born the fall before his parents came to Missouri, October 7, 1829, and was therefore principally reared in Randolph county. On the 7th of October, 1851, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Grimes, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Clark) Grimes, of Randolph county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. Evans followed farming in that county until 1857, when he removed to Macon county, eight miles south of Newburg, where he was engaged in farming for 10 years. He then returned to Randolph county, but the year following came back to Monroe and settled on section 2, township 54, range 12, where he has since resided. He has a good farm and is quite extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, having met with good success in both lines of industry. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have seven children: Virginia E., the wife of Isaac C. Tater, now of Cook county, Texas; William H. H., who married Miss Isa Driscoll, and a resident of Monroe county; George Allen, who married Miss Addie Garnett and also resides in this county; Viola E., Manuel H., Anna L. and Fannie A. Two are deceased, Letha L. and Emma L. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Cyrus Collins Evans' grandparents, on his mother's side, were Nathaniel Guthery, born in Ambrose county, Va., and Nancy Guthery, who was born in the same State and county, near Lynchburg, on the James river. They moved to Kentucky in 1812, and settled in Madison county, 18 miles from Richmond, the county seat of Mason county, and lived there all their lives.

WALKER TURNER FEATHERSTON

(Farmer, Post-office, Middle Grove).

Mr. Featherston is a native of Kentucky, born in Fayette county, July 26, 1825. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Wymore; his

father came originally from Virginia, but she was a native Kentuckian. She died when Walker T. was eight years of age and had been the mother of 11 children. The father afterwards married Rebecca Corman, who has borne him six children. In 1841, when Walker T. was a youth some 16 years of age, the family removed to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, two and a half miles from Middle Grove, in Monroe county. Walker T. grew to manhood in Randolph county, and obtained a good, general, common English education. He subsequently taught school more or less regularly for about 20 years, up to 1868. He married Miss Amanda M. F. Stephens, a daughter of William R. and Agnes (Nelson) Stephens, of that county, her father formerly of Fauquier county, Va., but her mother of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Featherston have seven children: Mary S., the wife of John M. Doyle, of Monroe county; Minerva F., the wife of William J. Llewellyn, of Audrain county; Walter A., who married Laura D. Settle, a daughter of Martin E. Settle, and resides in Monroe county; William S., who married Cora Llewellyn, the daughter of John T. Llewellyn, of Audrain county; Thomas S., who married Sarah R. Settle, daughter of Martin E. Settle, of Monroe county; Oscar M., still at home, and Fannie A. who is still at home. Four of their children are deceased, Charles A., John E., Otho L. and James E. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the Christian Church, and he is a deacon in the church—a man remarked among his co-members and by all who know him for his earnest, exemplary Christian piety. He was constable of Union township, Monroe county, Mo., and is now a successful farmer. He has a neat farm in a good state of improvement and an excellent measure of coal on his place. He is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M., and has been a delegate to the Grand Worthy Serene Convocation of that order several times at St. Louis.

THOMAS M. GIDDINGS

(Farmer, Post-office, Tulip).

Mr. Giddings was born in Paris, January 8, 1835. His father was William B. Giddings, originally of Barren county, Ky. He came to Missouri early in life and located, first, at Fayette, in Howard county. He was married to Miss Mary H. Buckner, originally of Virginia, of the well known family of that name, representatives of which have attained to eminence in life, both in Kentucky and Missouri, as well as in Virginia and some of the other States. From Fayette he removed to Paris and then to Huntsville, but finally settled on a farm near Middle Grove, in Monroe county. Thomas M. was reared at Paris and Huntsville and on the farm. He had good opportunities for an education, not only passing through the common and preparatory schools, but having also the benefit of one year's instruction at the State University, where he studied the high English branches and Latin. Returning home, he resumed farming to which he had been brought up, and in the spring of 1860 he was married to Miss Mary

J. Todd, a daughter of Albert G. Todd, of this county. She was born February 12, 1842. Her father was from Madison county, Ky. After he was married Mr. Giddings continued farming, which he has since followed without interruption. His homestead tract of land contains 120 acres, and he has his place neatly and comfortably improved. He has a valuable coal measure on his farm which, however, has never been exploited to any considerable extent. Mr. and Mrs. G. have one child, Lillie M., aged three years. Mrs. G. is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM B. GIDDINGS, JR.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Tulip).

Mr. William B. Giddings, Jr., was born in Monroe county April 28, 1842, and was educated in the schools of Paris. He was 19 years of age when the war broke out, and, like his brother-in-law, Mr. E. S. Anderson, he promptly enlisted in the Confederate service. For over four years he followed the flag of the South, and only returned after it had gone down in defeat to rise no more after a struggle which made it an emblem of the highest heroism and patriotic devotion the world has ever seen. He first enlisted in the State Guard, becoming a member of Co. A, Second Missouri Cavalry, Brace's regiment, under Gen. Harris. After the expiration of that term of service, he enlisted in Co. G, Second regiment, First Missouri Brigade, Confederate service. Among the other battles in which he took part during the war are remembered those of Lexington, Mo.; Pea Ridge, Ark.; Corinth and Iuka, Miss., and nearly all the engagements in which Gens. Johnston and Hood were engaged, whilst he was in their respective commands. He was paroled at Jackson, Miss., in 1865, and at once returned home and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he had been brought up. In August, 1867, he was married to Miss Kate Anderson, a daughter of A. A. and Catherine (McDowell) Anderson. She was born in Boyle county, Ky., in 1847, and was educated at Lexington, in that State. They have three children: Joseph, James and Fannie. Mrs. Giddings is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Giddings' home tract of land contains nearly 300 acres, all of which is under fence and otherwise improved. He makes something of a specialty of raising short-horn cattle. Mr. Giddings has a two-foot vein of coal on his place, but has never begun to work it for the markets.

JAMES OWNBY, SR.

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Ex-Sheriff, Post-office, Middle Grove).

For 57 years, since 1827, this old and respected citizen of Monroe county has been a continuous resident of the county. Indeed, he came here some years before the county was organized and has been a personal witness to its progress and an active worker in its development from its birth to the present time. He has seen the county

made and has assisted to make it one of the first in population and wealth and in intelligence and prosperity in the sisterhood of counties of the State. Mr. Ownby is a native of Kentucky, born in Shelby county, November 11, 1810. His father, James Ownby, originally of Virginia, was a gallant soldier in the Revolution, as was also five brothers to his father. Mr. Ownby's mother was a Miss Hawkins before her marriage. His parents were early settlers in Kentucky, and his father died there September 16, 1816, when James was only in his sixth year. Mr. Ownby's mother never remarried, but with the help of her worthy family of children bravely faced the duties and responsibilities of life in widowhood. Left an orphan by the death of his father at this early age, and the family being by no means in easy circumstances, young Ownby's lot was far from an easy or promising one. But his mother was devoted to her family and they to her, and together they carved out their destiny in a way that left few regrets and no heart-burnings. James Ownby, of course, had little or no school advantages, but had to work hard to help the family along. If he thus missed much of the knowledge taught in books, he more than made up for it by learning those lessons of fortitude in adversity, self-reliance and resolute industry, so important for success in life. The qualities that make successful men were stamped upon his character by nature, and although his early outlook seemed unpropitious, he triumphed over all obstacles before the *thé* meridian of life was reached and became one of the substantial citizens and influential men of his community. With the courage characteristic of the men of those early times, in 1827 he bravely pushed out into the then wilderness of North Missouri and settled in what is now Union township, of Monroe county. Here he went to work with courage and indefatigable industry to establish himself a home. In due time he succeeded in opening a farm and in 1835 was married to Miss Sarah J. Dulany, a daughter of George H. and Mary J. (Brassfield) Dulany, early settlers of this part of the country from Kentucky. Mrs. Ownby was born in that State June 4, 1817. She was a woman of many estimable qualities of head and heart and devoted herself to making home happy, to the interests of the church of which she was a devout member, and to assist her husband in providing for the family and getting along in the world. This proved a long and happy union and heaven prospered them with a worthy family of children, as the soil and seasons and their own industry prospered them with abundant harvests. Mr. Ownby rose to easy circumstances and at one time owned over 400 acres of fine land, large numbers of stock and considerable other property, whilst at home he was surrounded by everything to make sober farm life comfortable and contented. He also grew steadily in the confidence and esteem of his fellow countrymen and all who knew him. He was constable of his township for 16 years, and then afterwards, in 1866, was elected sheriff of the county and two years later was re-elected, filling that office to the full limit of the law. His son, William H. Ownby, was then elected sheriff and Mr. Ownby, *pere*, continued in the office as deputy. It is needless to

say that a man of the sterling character of the subject of this sketch is a consistent, life-long and unvarying Democrat. All Democrats are good men and Mr. Ownby is no exception to this immutable law of moral philosophy. After quitting the office of sheriff he retired to his family and has since been spending his years in comparative rest from the severe activities of life. A man of the most generous impulses and singularly devoted to his family, he has distributed his land among his children until he now has only a small homestead left to himself, which he carries on no longer as an industry of profit or money making, but simply to provide comfortably for his own home. Those who journey down the stream of time must inevitably reach the gulf of eternity sooner or later. Such is the destiny of all things earthly, and oftentimes the end is reached when the ties of nature are the dearest and tenderest. When two loving hearts have made the voyage of life for long years together, becoming as time floats away knitted nearer and nearer together, it seems hard that they should ever be severed. But He who rules above surpasseth in wisdom as he surpasseth in gentleness and love, all earthly wisdom and all tenderness of the human heart. He knows what is wisest and best and to His decrees we must bow even more dutifully than the child yields to his father. It was ordained in Heaven that the good wife in this happy union should go first, perhaps to smooth and light the pathway of her husband to their common home above, as she had made happy and bright his pathway on earth. Accordingly, on the 11th of September, 1882, the Angel of Death came and bore her pious and gentle spirit away to Heaven. Her remains now sleep peacefully in the churchyard at Middle Grove, where those of her husband will some day join hers, as his spirit will join hers in their home on high. Of their family of children eight are living, namely: Powell S., of Denison, Tex.; George D., James O., Jr., William H., Martha E., the wife of C. J. Chilton, of Randolph county; Mary E., the widow of S. O. Hunter; Sarah E., the wife of Thomas E. Bassett and John F. Each one of these is well known and highly respected in their communities.

William H. Ownby, the fifth son, was born on the homestead in this county June 19, 1844, and received a good common-school education. Having decided to devote himself to a business life, he also took a course at commercial college at St. Louis. Inheriting his father's inflexibility of character and a man of great energy and enterprise as well as of superior business qualifications, he soon rose to a position of prominence in the community, and for his personal worth, public spirit and strong intelligence he became recognized as the leader among those around him. After holding minor positions, in 1870 he was elected sheriff. In 1873 he was appointed one of the commissioners of Missouri to represent this State at the International Exposition in Vienna, Austria, and visited Europe in the execution of the duties of that commission. Since then he has retired to his farm near Middle Grove. In 1874 Mr. Ownby was married to Miss Mary T. Bodine, a refined and estimable daughter of Martin Bodine, a

highly respected citizen of Paris, in this county. They have two children, Talitha C. and Mary B. Mrs. Ownby is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. Ownby is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

JAMES C. SNELL

(Farmer, Post-office, Middle Grove).

Mr. Snell's father came to Monroe county in a comparatively early day, and became quite a successful and well-to-do farmer, as well as a neighbor and citizen highly esteemed by all who were favored with his acquaintance. James Cumberland Snell, one of his sons, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's homestead, two miles north of Middle Grove, on the 8th of September, 1846. His early youth was spent on a farm and he then went off to college. He took a regular course at Mt. Pleasant College, in Huntsville, and graduated there with distinction in the class of 1863, having taken Latin in his college course. After his graduation he returned home and engaged in merchandising at Middle Grove, which he followed for two years. He then turned his attention to farming, to which he had been brought up, and has followed farming since that time, except a year or two whilst he engaged in other pursuits. January 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Kate Thomas, a daughter of Dr. Thomas, of Waverly, Lafayette county. She was also educated at Huntsville. During the years 1873-74 he was farming and stock-raising in Lafayette county, and in 1879 and 1880 he was merchandising at Middle Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Snell have three children: Floyd, Clark and Nora. One besides, Susan, is deceased. Mr. Snell, as the above facts show, is a man of superior education, and is not less energetic as a farmer than he is proficient in the knowledge of books. He is meeting with good success in his agricultural affairs, and already occupies a position among the better farmers of the township.

CAPT. WILLIAM EDWARD WILLIAMS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Contractor and Builder, Post-office, Madison).

Capt. Williams is a lineal descendant of William Williams, one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence for Connecticut. William Williams was born at Lebanon, in that colony, in 1731, and was educated for the ministry, but becoming interested in the Revolutionary cause, he devoted himself to its interests. Removing to Maryland after the Declaration of Independence, he was elected a delegate from that State to the Continental Congress. He died in 1811. One of his sons became a prominent seafaring man, a commander of a ship, and died in the West Indies whilst out on a voyage. He made his home at New York, and there his son, Dyer E. Williams, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, on Long Island, in 1796. After he grew up he married Miss Clancy Hempestel, formerly of Stonington, Conn., born in 1801. He served

with distinction in the American army during the War of 1812 as drum major. He died in 1880, at the age of 84, but his wife is still living. Wm. E. Williams was born in Connecticut, at the home of his maternal grandparents, November 18, 1832. He had good opportunities for an education, and took a course in the higher branches at the East Greenwich Academy, of Rhode Island. Besides becoming proficient in the studies of the general course taught there, he became an exceptionally expert and accomplished penman. He did not graduate, however, at East Greenwich. Becoming impatient to enter upon the activities of life, he returned to New York and obtained a situation as letter-carrier when 18 years of age. He remained there for about a year, when he went to Troy and accepted a position under Capt. Nelson, in the U. S. Arsenal, where he was employed for about ten months. From this time, for a period of about five years, he traveled extensively over this country and also made a trip to England. He went from Troy, N. Y., direct to Liverpool, and then returned to the city of New York. From there he went to Dover, N. H., but soon returned to New York. In 1853 he went to Chicago, and thence came to St. Louis. Returning to New York, he soon went to San Francisco, Cal., making the trip by the Isthmus route, and afterwards returned by the Isthmus, stopping, however, on the way, for nearly five months at Aspinwall. Soon after his return again to New York he came West a second time, to Chicago, and thence to Grand Haven, Mich. From Grand Haven he went to Red Wing, Minn., near which he engaged in farming and dealing quite extensively in stock. He remained there for 10 years, and whilst there was commissioned by Gov. Ramsey to command a company in an expedition against the Indians. Returning to New York in 1866, he was largely engaged in contracting and building for the next 12 years, and among other important structures he erected was Sibley College, at Cogman's, on the Hudson river. From New York he came to Missouri in 1878, and settled in Monroe county, where he has since resided, making the entire trip in a buggy with his family, and bringing such household utensils as were of daily use along with him in a covered wagon, and also bringing out some stock at the same time. This was not the first time Capt. Williams had traveled most of the same road, for in 1854 he returned from St. Louis to New York on horseback. At the different points mentioned above he remained for a time, a year more or less, but more than a year at only a few of them, and at each was engaged in one of the several pursuits in which he was equally at home—farming and handling stock, teaching penmanship, or contracting and building. Capt. Williams is a man of great industry and activity of mind as well as of energy and enterprise, and has always been a careful and judicious reader, being one of the best informed men on general subjects that one could meet in a day's journey, even in a community noted for the intelligence of its people. Capt. Williams has a good farm here and some fine stock, and is making something of a specialty of raising fine stock. He also has valuable farming property in Pierce county,

Wis., and Goodhue county, Minn. He has been twice married. On the 1st of January, 1856, he was married in New York to Miss Elizabeth Niver, a daughter of David Niver, of Bethlehem, N. Y., a suburb of Albany. She was a sister to Hon. D. P. Niver, an eminent lawyer of Cahoes Falls, and of Dr. Fennimore Niver, a leading physician of Cambridge, N. Y. She died in Minnesota in 1866. There are three children living of this union: Oscar, now of Troy, N. Y.; David E., now a telegraph operator near Red Wing, Minn.; and Peter, now of Kansas. Cornelius, a fourth child, died in infancy. In 1866 Capt. Williams was married at Madison to Miss Ann Howell, a daughter of Francis F. Howell, formerly of Ohio. They have one child, Daisy, now two years of age. Capt. Williams is a member of the M. C. order, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They are highly esteemed as neighbors and acquaintances in the community where they reside.

INDIAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JEROME J. BICK

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Farm Machinery, etc., Clapper, Monroe county, Mo.).

One of the most interesting and instructive branches of the study of political economy, perhaps the most interesting and instructive one, is that which deals with the comparative thriftiness of intelligent and honest communities and nationalities; and, indeed, it is a branch which has not received that attention from thinkers and writers which its importance deserves. Here we see German-Americans all around us and those of German-American parents outstripping us, whose families have long been settled in this country, in the material affairs of life, almost without exception. This is absolutely true, considered as classes, respectively, those of old German stock on the one hand, and those of old American families on the other. Wherever we see one of the former class, we fail not, in one instance out of 99, to see a thrifty, prosperous citizen, one steadily and certainly rising to prominence in the material affairs of life. But this is by no means true of Americans; the American of thrift is rather the exception than the rule. These facts are plainly manifest to any one of ordinary observation. But why this is so is not so easy to determine. We would be slow to admit that we are not as intelligent, active and industrious as our fellow-citizens of German antecedents. What is the cause of it, then? This is an interesting question for political scientists to consider and determine. We, who write only history, or rather biographies, have only the facts to state, without entering into philosophico-scientific process of ratiocination to determine the sequence resulting from such facts. Here we have a striking illustration of the subject

under consideration in the career of a prominent citizen of the north-eastern part of the county. Mr. Bick started out in life for himself with a very modest modicum of means. His whole business career has been made at Clapper, a small country point, far from the best trading center to be found. Yet, notwithstanding, he has built up the largest business in the county in his lines of trade — is the leading business man, in fact, of the county, in these lines. To this prominence of success he has risen, too, in a remarkably short time. Why has he surpassed all others in the county? He is a German-American, or rather of German parents, and exhibits in his close attention to business, his economical and frugal management, his sterling honesty and fair dealing, and his sober judgment and solidity of character, these marked traits of a German character. Doubtless it is not all due to his hereditary nationality that he has succeeded so well; but certain it is that most of his class *do succeed*, and in this fact may be found at least some explanation of his success. John Bick, his father, was born and reared in Germany, and came to America when a young man 24 years of age, in 1846. He located in Ohio, and resided in Seneca county for nearly 20 years. He was there married to Miss Catherine Portz, also originally of Germany, and nine children followed their union, namely: Margaret E., Jerome J., Nicholas M., John, Francis, Louis, David C., Mary A. and Anna M. He followed farming and merchandising in Ohio with characteristic German success, and in 1865 removed to Missouri, settling in Monroe county. Jerome J., his eldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Fostoria, Seneca county, Ohio, November 9, 1852, and was therefore 13 years of age when the family came to Missouri. He was reared to farm life, and also learned the practical details of merchandising, receiving as he grew up a substantial business education. On starting out for himself he inherited \$1,000, as well as the rest of his brothers and sisters, and by his good judgment, intelligence and character, made wise use of the means he received. But of more value than this was the manner in which he had been brought up, and the lessons of old-fashioned honesty and economy which he had been taught. Young Bick has proved himself fully worthy of his father's help and his father's hopes and expectations. He has come up in life with steady strides and, as has been said, is now one of the leading and most prosperous business men of the county. He carries an extraordinarily large stock of general merchandise for a store outside of a city, and, indeed, for a retail house anywhere, as well as a full and complete supply of farm machinery, in which can be found everything to supply the wants of a farming community. His trade extends for miles and miles around, and he is doing what may be fairly termed an immense business. No more popular business man is engaged in trade in the county, and his name is a synonym for reliability wherever it is known. Mr. Bick is a man of family. He was married June 21, 1871, his wife having been before her marriage a Miss Mary Shields. She was born July 4, 1854. They have five children: Frederick J., Richard J., Joseph E., William

T. and Robert P. Besides his business, Mr. Bick has a fine farm of 350 acres, devoted to grain and stock, the management of which he superintends. His place is conducted on energetic business principles, and is one of the choice farms of the township.

JOHN DIXON

(Farmer, Post-office, Elizabethtown).

Mr. Dixon's farm contains 300 acres, in sections 3 and 4 of Indian Creek township, and is a place substantially and comfortably improved, one of the valuable farms and desirable homesteads of the township. He is a man who, in any country where agricultural advantages are at all favorable, would take an enviable place among the well-to-do farmers and respected citizens of his community. Thoroughly industrious and a man of intelligence and unquestioned old-fashioned honesty, he attends faithfully to his duties as a farmer and stock-raiser and leads a life that is without reproach as a neighbor and citizen; so that, while he necessarily succeeds by steady, regular strides in the accumulation of property, he at the same time wins and retains the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances. It is such men as these, of which he is a representative, that we desire to sketch in this volume, briefly of course, but in a way, at least, that will do them no injustice, and at the same time add to the value of our work. Mr. Dixon was born in Nelson county, Ky., December 12, 1818. Fortunate in the possession of kind and worthy parents who took an interest in his moral training as well as in learning him habits of industry and frugality, he grew up on the farm, developing, by the outdoor exercise of farm life, a good physical constitution, and forming a character for integrity and a disposition for industry that were bound to make him a valued citizen and successful farmer. Reared on a farm in Nelson county, he was married June 29, 1841, to Miss Matilda Abell, and the following year they removed to Missouri, settling in Monroe county, where they have since resided. Here he resumed farming and by hard work and honest methods has succeeded in situating himself comfortably in life. Seven children have been sent to him and his good wife, as the best blessing which Heaven can bestow upon the conjugal relation, namely: Helen C., Joseph A., Matilda M., Robert P., Mary Bell, John D. and Anna L. John D. was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross the Neosho river, in Kansas. He left a family, consisting of his wife and a child. Two others died of that dread and fatal disease, consumption: Robert P., who died October 22, 1875, and Anna L., the wife of James E. McLeod, August 9, 1878. Mrs. McLeod left four orphan children. When death enters the household it is hard to bear at best, but when it selects for its victim a devoted young mother with a family of small children around her, and robs them of the angel of their life, of her who loves them above all others on earth, and for whom it is her greatest desire to live — when death comes to a home to take away a mother, the light and life and hope of the household, it is sad, indeed.

But that fell malady, consumption, selected this gentle and loving mother to be borne away to the grave at its behest, and after slowly but surely destroying her health and drying up the source of her life, death came at last to bear her away. The gentlest hearted of American poets might well have had this good woman in view when he wrote his tender poem of a beloved one taken from those who loved her, by consumption:—

“Ay, thou art for the grave; thy glances shine
Too brightly to shiue long; another Spring
Shall deck her for men’s eyes, — but not for time —
Sealed in a sleep which knows no waking.
The fields for thee have no medicinal leaf,
And the vexed ore no mineral of power;
And they who love thee wait in anxious grief
Till the slow plague shall bring the fatal hour.
Glide softly to thy rest then; Death shall come
Gently, to one of gentle mold like thee,
As light winds wandering through groves of bloom
Detach the delicate blossom from the tree.
Close thy sweet eyes, calmly, and without pain;
And we will trust in God to see thee yet again.”

JAMES V. DOOLEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Any one at all acquainted with the people of Monroe county and with its history is aware that the Dooley family was one of the pioneer families of the county, coming here in a day when but few, if any, of the conveniences and comforts of civilized life were to be enjoyed. They had to face life in a wilderness with all the hardships and dangers that that implies. The treacherous Indian had not yet been driven out and the flocks and herds of the early settlers were in greater danger from the wolves and other predatory “varmints” of the country, than were the loved ones around the hearthstone from the merciless savage. Then hardly a sign of roads had appeared and of course there were no bridges, and as for school-houses and church buildings they were out of the question, while mills, the old fashioned horse-power machines, were days’ journey apart. All these things are changed now, and here to-day we have one of the first counties in the State, a county that compares favorably with any, disconnected with a large city, in the whole West. To make this mighty and gratifying change, the Dooleys did their full part, and no history of the county would be a justly correct one which failed to give them the credit they deserve. Mr. Dooley’s father, Stephen Dooley, came from Kentucky, where he had been reared, and settled here in an early day. He was married in Monroe county of Missouri, to Miss Fannie Johnson. He is still living, and he and his good wife have been blessed with nine children: James V., Elkana, Martha, William, Christopher, Lucy, Lettie, Luther. James V. was born in Monroe county, January 12, 1837. He was reared, however, in Monroe county and lives on the home his father gave him. He has always engaged in stock-

growing as his favorite calling, and to this he has devoted himself with unwavering fidelity and industry. He has a good farm of over 300 acres. In 1876, Mr. Dooley was married to Miss Sallie A. Searcy, formerly of Boone county, Mo. They have no children.

REV. FATHER P. MORRISSEY

(Catholic Priest, Indian Creek).

Father Morrissey was ordained to the priesthood at Montreal, Canada, in 1875. Born August 10, 1852, his early years were spent at home with his parents, assisting in such work as he could do and in attending the local parochial schools. At an early age, however, the purpose was formed for him to devote himself to the priesthood, as soon as he could be prepared for that sacred office. Accordingly, he was educated with that object in view. His ecclesiastical education was completed in Milwaukee, Wis., and in due time, thereafter, he was ordained at Montreal, as stated above. Father Morrissey came to this place in 18—, since which he has had continuous charge of the church here. His work has been of much value to the church, and highly gratifying to the Catholic community; while his bearing toward those with whom he has been thrown in contact, generally, and his presence as a representative of the church are commended by the public at large. By all who have witnessed his labors here he is considered a churchman of marked ability and superior scholarship, and his piety and earnest zeal for the cause of religion are manifest in everything that he does. A representative of the church, that stands out to all the world the intermediary between God and man, it is the most that can be said of any human being to say, that he is in every way worthy of his high and sacred office, a statement which the writer believes, from all he has been able to learn, can with truth be made.

SAMUEL C. FIELDS

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Notions, Etc., Elizabethtown).

Capt. John D. Fields, Mr. Fields' father, an old steamboatman, who had run the Ohio river for a number of years, desiring to lead a more quiet life came out to Missouri in 1835, and settled in Monroe county, where he engaged in farming. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Pittsburg, and made his home in that State until his removal to Missouri. He was married in this State to Miss Mary C. Edwards of Monroe county, but formerly of Kentucky. After living in this county for over 20 years he crossed into Ralls county and settled there, where they still reside. They had a family of seven children, namely: Catherine, Samuel C., Elizabeth, John D., Martha J., Abigail A. and Ella. Samuel C. Fields, the eldest son and subject of this sketch, was born in Monroe county, January 23, 1848, and was reared in this county. He was engaged in farming for a number of years after he grew up, but always had an inclination for business

pursuits. Possessed of a studious mind and ambitious to obtain a respectable knowledge of books, he not only improved his mind to good advantage in school, but studied his book at home with great assiduity during his leisure hours. Later along, having an opportunity to engage in business, he became identified with mercantile life and has since had no cause to regret his identification with it. At Elizabethtown he has a good drug store with a well selected stock of drugs, medicine, etc., and has a large custom from the people tributary to this place. On the 9th of February, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary E. Hagan. They have five children: Mary A., Herbert E., Margaret M., John Elbert and Harriet E. Mrs. Fields is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHRISTOPHER G. HAYDEN

(Farmer, Post-office, Indian Creek).

Among the many settlers who came into Monroe county from Kentucky, some 10 or 12 years before the war, was the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative. His parents were James L. and Catherine (Gibbs) Hayden, his father a native of Kentucky, but his mother originally from Maryland. Both were reared in Washington county, of the former State, however, and they were married in that county. They lived there engaged in farming until 1850, when they came to Missouri and settled in the neighborhood in which Christopher G. Hayden now resides. The father died in this county a number of years ago, but the mother is dead. They made a good farm, on which they permanently resided, the father until his death. There were 11 children in the family, of whom but five are living: William H., Amelia, Christopher G., Louisa and John S. Christopher G. Hayden was about grown when the family came to Missouri, being 18 years of age, and three years afterwards, in Monroe county, February 6, 1853, he was married to Miss Susan M. Peirceall. Nine children have followed this union, six of whom are living: Mary L., Joseph C., Elizabeth C., Thomas B., Malinda J. and Annie L. Mr. Hayden has followed farming from boyhood, to which he was brought up, and by industry, a frugal manner of living and good management, has achieved success as a farmer. He has an excellent place of 220 acres, all well improved and one of the valuable farms of Indian Creek township. Personally, and as a citizen, he holds a worthy place among the best class of people in the north-eastern part of the county and his family is well respected.

GEORGE B. LAWRENCE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Indian Creek).

On account of the conformation of the country, in the movement of emigration westward, especially from the South Atlantic States between the Chesapeake Bay and the Peninsula of Florida, to the

country west of the Ohio and of the Mississippi below Cairo, Kentucky became a sort of gateway or filter, as it were, through which all, or nearly all, must pass to reach this western region. Hence it is that in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and in all this part of the country, we find that most of the people whose families were originally settled in the South Atlantic States, stopped for one or more generations in Kentucky. Here we see people, some from North or South Carolina and some from Virginia or Maryland, or even from Alabama or Tennessee, whose families lived for a greater or less period of years in the Blue Grass State in the course of their migration westward. So it was with the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative. His people were originally from the Carolinas, and his father, William Lawrence, was born in North Carolina, but the Lawrences became early settlers of Kentucky. There he was married to Miss Margrey Luckey, formerly from South Carolina, and in 1832 they came to Missouri and settled in Monroe county. Here the father followed farming with success until his death, which occurred in 1848. The mother died in 1851. They had five children: Louisa, Charity, Agnes, Rachel and George B. George B. Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was born in Iredell county, N. C., April 1, 1824, and at the age of 25 was married in Monroe county, Mo., to Miss Sarah E. Engle, originally of Virginia, but reared in this county. Nine children have followed this union, five of whom are living: Mary O., Eliza J., James O., Sarah, Agnes C., Leroy and Loyd H., three of whom are married. Mr. Lawrence has followed farming and has done well in his chosen occupation. He has a good farm of 360 acres, on which he raises considerable grain, stock and other products for the markets. He is in easy circumstances, having a good property without being in debt to any one.

JAMES E. McLEOD

(Of McLeod & Hardevick, General Merchants, Post-office, Clapper).

Whoever has read the biographical division of this work, as well as all who are acquainted with the people of this county, are not unfamiliar with the honorable record in life made by the father of the subject of this sketch, Hon. Patrick H. McLeod, one of the prominent citizens of the county. An outline of his life and of his family antecedents has been given in the sketch, at the head of which stands his name, on a former page of this volume. It is unnecessary therefore to repeat here what is said there. Suffice it to say that James E. McLeod is a worthy representative of the family whose name he bears. He was born in Montgomery county, Md., before his father left that county for the West, March 1, 1844, and was therefore six years of age when the family settled in Monroe county. Reared in this county, he obtained a sufficient education for business purposes, and would doubtless have taken a more advanced course had not the war unsettled everything in this part of the State. Although still a mere boy when the war broke out he joined his fortunes with

the South and became a soldier in the State guard under Jackson's call. Faithfully through the long struggle he did his duty as a defender of Southern rights and institutions. Since the war he has been actively engaged with the business duties and responsibilities of life. As a member of the firm with which he is at present connected, he gives his whole attention to the business, and by his excellent business qualifications and personal popularity contributes his full share to the marked success which has characterized the career of the firm. They carry a full line of general merchandise, and doing business on a cash basis, absolutely so, so far as purchases are concerned, they sell at the lowest prices possible, and thus secure a large trade. Dealing fairly with their customers, when once a patron begins to trade with them he almost invariably continues their permanent customer. Mr. McLeod has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Susan Dixon. After her death, in 1882, he was married to Miss Estelle Freeman, his present wife. She is a member of the church.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY

(Farmer, Post-office, Clapper).

One of the industrious farmers and well respected citizens of Indian Creek township must be set down as the subject of the present sketch, Charles W. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery, a son of William P. and Mary (Yates) Montgomery, was born in Washington county, Ky., September 1, 1823, and was reared in that county. His parents are both now deceased; his father died of cholera during the terrible cholera epidemic of 1833. His mother survived until 1874 and died of dropsy. They had six children, four of whom are living: William P., Mary R., Martha E. and Charles W. Montgomery, who, 11 years after his father's death, December 20, 1844, was married to Miss Helen M. Hagen, of Kentucky. This union lasted many years and to them were given 12 children. But at last the shadow of death fell upon their pathway and beneath its dark pall the spirit of the devoted and beloved wife took its flight to its home beyond the skies. Mr. Montgomery's present wife was a Miss Mary E. Grant, of the same name as the great General in the Union armies of the great war, and probably distantly related to him. She was born and reared in Marion county, Ky. Mr. Montgomery, who has resided in Monroe county for many years, and is one of the sterling good citizens of Indian Creek township, has a neat farm of about 100 acres, in an excellent state of cultivation and improvement. By his first wife he has 10 children living: Mary C., Martha A., Sarah F., James S., John H., Elizabeth J., Alice I., Charles W., George E. and Thomas G.

ROBERT F. PARSONS

(Farmer, Post-office, Indian Creek).

A year before Mr. Parsons' birth his father, 'Squire Clement Parsons, and family, including his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Blan-

ford, and their elder children, or those then *in esse*, went to Louisiana from Kentucky, remained there five years, then came to Missouri in May, 1841, and settled in Monroe county, where 'Squire Parsons made a good farm, and lived a useful and respected life until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife died in 1875. They had 10 children, eight of whom are living: James C., Mary J., John H., William E., Elizabeth C., Thomas S., Joseph M. and Robert F. The father was for some years justice of the peace in this county, and acquitted himself in the discharge of the duties of that office with great credit. Robert F. Parsons was born in this county November 15, 1841. After he grew up he was married on the 17th day of January, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Winsatt. They have seven children: James W., Thomas E., Clary V., Mary A., Alfred W., Alfonsus and George H. Mr. Parsons' father having been a life-long farmer, the son not only inherited a taste for agricultural life, but by long experience on the farm became so well attached to it that he has made it his permanent calling. Mr. Parsons has a farm of 180 acres, comfortably improved.

CAPT. JOHN D. PIERCEALL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Indian Creek).

During Gov. Phelps' administration in this State, Capt. Pierceall, who had been chiefly instrumental in organizing a company under the militia laws of the State, was commissioned by the chief executive of Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher, commander of the company which he organized. Since then he has continued captain of this company, and under his command and discipline it obtained a wide and enviable reputation for its superior drill. Capt. Pierceall, one of the public spirited citizens of Indian Creek township, takes a commendable interest in everything calculated to advance the best interests of the community. He is one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of the county, and one of its energetic farmers. He has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land, which, with his characteristic industry and good judgment, he has improved in an excellent manner. His place is one of the choice homesteads of the township. Capt. Pierceall is a worthy offshoot of the respected old Maryland family whose name he bears. His father, Joseph Pierceall, was born in Maryland, but when quite young was brought out to Marion county, Ky. In 1836 Joseph Pierceall was married in Kentucky to Miss Elizabeth Able, of Washington county, that State, but also originally from Maryland, and a relative of the well known Dan. Able, of St. Louis, who was likewise from the Chesapeake Bay State. There were 14 children by this union, seven of whom are living, Capt. John D. being the fifth in the family. He was born in Union county, Ky., January 14, 1827. In an early day his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, where he grew to manhood. Capt. Pierceall received a good ordinary education in the country schools, and perhaps not less from natural inclination than from the fact that in an early day in this country there were but few

other pursuits open to young men, he became a farmer, having been reared on a farm, which occupation he has since followed. April 9, 1850, he was married to Miss Delphena Wimsatt, also originally from Kentucky. She died, however, after the birth of two children. Capt. Pierceall's present wife was a Miss Susan Yeager before her marriage. The two children by his first wife are Benedict J. and Laura A. There have been six children by his last wife, but only three are living: Ernest, James G. and Idella. The Captain and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM J. PIKE

(Farmer, Post-office, Clapper).

The mind and heart are the sources from which spring all our emotions, and they it is that test the measure of contentment and happiness which fall to our lot in this life, as well as determine the fate that is to overtake us when the body shall have crumbled to dust. And it will hardly be questioned by any one that our affections, our attachments to loved ones, have more to do with our happiness in this world than all other influences combined. What though a man prosper in material affairs and rise to fame in the general esteem, if his heart be torn and lacerated and his life be darkened by the shadows of sorrow from the loss of those nearest and dearest to him on earth? Who, with his accumulated millions and with all the honors that the world can bestow, when bending over the form of a dying wife or child, or some one dearer than life itself, would not give all he has — of wealth, fame and everything — to call back the fast waning life to health and happiness again? Then, is he not to be congratulated, is he not to be ranked among the most fortunate of men who, entering life at its Eastern threshold, has made much of its journey and passed over to where the sun goes down, without from the first being called upon to witness the death or to bear the loss of some loved one? Such has been the happy fortune of the subject of the present sketch. Already well along in life, he was married in 1853, and himself one in a family of 13, has been blessed with 10 children of his own, all of whom are living, as well as their loving and devoted mother, and 13 grandchildren besides. From the morning of his long and happy married life the shadow of death has never hovered over his household, nor over the families of any of his children.

“The knell, the shroud, the mattock and the grave,
The deep damp vault, the darkness and the worm,”

have never thrown the pall of sorrow across his life — the weeping form of grief, white-robed and head bowed under the dark long veil of sorrow, has never entered his home. With the *Penate* of domestic affection ever supreme in his household, in leading a life of unbroken contentment with his surroundings, his lot is one to be envied by the best and wisest of men. True he has not become the

master of great wealth, nor has he made nor desired to make a high sounding name in the world, but pursuing the even tenor of his way, he is living out the measure of the sands of life assigned him with as little to regret and as much to be satisfied with here and to hope for hereafter as seldom falls to the fortune of men. It is not to be looked for in this sketch that the great service a family like the one of which we are now speaking performs to society, to government, to humanity, should be pointed out or dwelt upon. From the beginning there has been no higher, wiser, more divine law than the one expressed in the command — “Go forth, multiply and replenish the earth.” Living in obedience to this great law, to the country no less than to the interest of humanity and the divine economy of Heaven, the subject of the present sketch is performing the full measure of his obligation. To the State he is giving citizens to upbuild its prosperity and, if needs be, to defend it in times of danger, and in every aspect of man’s relation to life he is worthily subserving the interests of humanity. The sketch of such a citizen, therefore, appropriately finds a place in this volume. William J. Pike was born in Nelson county Ky., December 7, 1827, and was a son of Bernard and Mary L. (Shircliff) Pike, being the eldest in their family of 13 children. When he was quite young, his father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Meade county, that State, where William J. was reared. The father was for many years, and until his death, one of the most highly respected citizens of that county. He never held an office of a political nature. William J. Pike became a farmer, following the example of his father, continuing that pursuit in Meade county until his removal to Missouri in March, 1853. Meapwhile, on the 18th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Yager. As has been said, 10 children have blessed this union, namely, as follows: Mary E., Cordelia E., William H., Martha J., John T., Teresa F., James M., Magdaline, Agnes and Josephine. Several of the elder of these are married and have families of their own, there being 13 of the grandchildren. Mr. Pike feels encouraged to hope that if he lives to a ripe old age he will have the pleasure before the sun of his earthly career goes down of presiding over a family union of 20 sons, sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law, and no less than 100 grandchildren, making in all, including himself and good wife, 122. A family union even larger than this was not an uncommon thing in the good old days of the patriarchs and with the blessing of Heaven it is still not impossible. Mr. Pike has a good homestead of his own, made by the sweat of his own honest brow and now he is living in comparative ease, a life of singular contentment and happiness under the shade of his own vine and fig tree. He and wife and his elder children are worthy believers in and followers after him whose word that can not be broken has been given that those who believe in me shall not perish, but shall live eternal in the home not made with hands, wherein there is no sorrow nor sadness nor parting of loved ones.

BENEDICT J. YAGER

(Farmer, Post-office, Clapper).

Probably the principal reason that the Western people have become distinguished for their enterprise and push, or what is commonly called go-ahead-iveness, is that they are descendants of the brave-hearted men who, taking their lives in their hands, had the courage to push out into the wilderness of this Western country, among savages and all the dangers of pioneer life. None but men of courage and character could do this, for let us take it to ourselves and reflect whether we would be willing now to go into the wilds of Australia or South America, away from all civilization and with rifle and ax drive out the Aborigines at the risk of our own lives and clear away forests to make homes and found States. Mr. Yager's ancestors were of this brave-hearted class of men. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of the wilds of Kentucky, and his father, Francis E. Yager, was a pioneer in Illinois and an early settler in Missouri. His father was born and reared in Kentucky and lived there until after his marriage, Miss Elizabeth Simss becoming his wife. Two years after Benedict J.'s birth, he having been born in Meade county, January 11, 1832, the family struck out across the wilderness for Illinois and settled in Hancock county. There they lived until 1842, when they came to Missouri, locating in Monroe county, where the father subsequently died. He opened a good farm here, on which the subject of this sketch and his mother still reside. There were 14 children in the family, 10 of whom are living. Benedict J. was reared on the farm and also learned the milling business, for his father, besides being a farmer, was an energetic miller. Benedict J. Yager has never married. He has resided on the homestead from boyhood and still conducts the place. Mr. Yager is one of the well respected citizens of Indian Creek township.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HENRY BOHRER

(Farmer, Post-office Clapper).

Mr. Bohrer's father, David Bohrer, was one of the most energetic and successful man among the early settlers in this county. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland county, a half mile from Chambersburg, and was of German parentage. He was left an orphan when a mere boy, and rose in life by his own personal worth. He came to this county in a very early day and entered the tract of land on which he improved a farm. By industry and good management he added to

his landed estate until up to the time of his death, he owned about 1,500 acres of fine lands in this and Shelby counties. He also had a large amount of stock, and for years made a business of loaning money, having out at times as high as \$20,000. He was a member of the Christian Church, and was quite a liberal supporter of the church. His homestead farm contained about 800 acres and was one of the best farms of the county. He settled on this place in 1850. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Vanskike before her marriage, and they reared a family of seven children, namely: John, now of Hannibal; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Emily, now Mrs. George Hardesty; David, of Nebraska, near Kearney; Sarah, now Mrs. Washington Moore; Susan J. (Jennie), now Mrs. Peter Smith; George W., at Kemper School, Boonville. Henry Bohrer was born at the old family residence, within a quarter of a mile from where his house now stands, September 15, 1848. He was reared on a farm. On the 27th of August, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah Blasley, of Pike county, a sister to his brother John's wife. Mr. Bohrer has made farming his regular occupation and is one of the stirring young farmers of the township. For eight years he lived on the prairie farm, but in 1881 came to his present place, a part of the old homestead. He has 160 acres of good land, which is an excellent farm. Mr. and Mrs. Bohrer have had six children: Anna, who died in infancy; Robert E., who died at the age of three years, and was the youngest in the family of children; Elnora, Lena, Iva H. and Cassius M. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL H. COX

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Among the better class of our early settlers who came to Missouri early in the "thirties" was the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative. Mr. Cox's parents, James and Elizabeth (Gills) Cox, were from Bedford county, Va., and came to Monroe county in 1833. Their family then consisted of nine children and they also brought nine slaves with them. Mr. Cox's father bought the B. Moss farm, where the subject of this sketch now lives, on which the family settled, and afterwards the father entered about 400 acres more of land. He was a man of good education, solid intelligence and stirring business qualities, and was quite an extensive tobacco-raiser and also raised considerable number of stock. He died here on the 25th of June, 1860, at the age of 73. His wife died in 18—, having been born January 27, 1793. Most of their children lived to reach maturity and several of them are now themselves the heads of worthy families of children. Samuel Cox was born in Bedford county, Va., and when young his parents came to Missouri. Reared on the farm and educated in this county, he was married here on the 9th of November, 1853, to Miss Mary F. Lasley, of Kanawha county, W. Va. She had spent the summer here visiting relatives, where Mr. Cox met her, and their two hearts coming to beat in unison

the old, old words of love were whispered each to the other ending, as such meetings usually end, in matrimony. This has proved a long and happy union and is blessed with five children, namely: James W., engaged in merchandising at Hunnewell; Willie E., now the wife of William Blackburn of Hunnewell; Charles T., also at Hunnewell; Matthew M. and Alivilda, the last two at home. Mr. Cox received his father's homestead by the will of his father, where he has resided continuously from boyhood. He took charge of the farm at the death of his father and has since conducted it with energy and success. The place contains 400 acres and he has 120 acres besides in another tract. Before the war he owned six negroes and followed stock-raising to quite an extent. In 1875, he and his son, James W., formed a partnership in merchandising, and James W. is still conducting the business at Hunnewell. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the M. E. Church. He has been a member since he was 19 years of age, and has been a steward in that Church for the last 25 years.

JACOB S. CROW

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

That industry, energy and good management employed in agricultural life will place one in due time in comfortable circumstances, is proven by the many examples of substantial farmers we see in every community, and who are almost invariably men that commenced in life for themselves with no means to succeed but their own ability and disposition to work and manage their affairs with intelligence. In the instance of Mr. Crow we have another illustration of this fact. He began when a young man with little or nothing, and besides rearing a worthy family in comfort, has provided himself with an ample competence. He has an excellent farm of 400 acres, all well improved and well stocked, besides several hundred acres of land elsewhere, and considerable other property. In a word, he is one of the substantial men of the township. Mr. Crow was born in Mercer county, Ky., November 3, 1816, and was a son of John and Mary (Little) Crow, both also natives of Kentucky, and of pioneer families in that State. From Kentucky the family removed to Pike county, Mo., back in 1824. There they made their permanent home and the father, a successful farmer, died there in 1874, at the advanced age of 82. The mother is still living, at the age of 92. Jacob S. was the second in their family of 10 children, and followed the example of his father, becoming a farmer by occupation. In 1845 he was married to Miss Agnes Fifer, originally of Augusta county, Va., and in 1848 he removed to Scotland county, where he resided for 13 years, engaged in farming and stock-raising. From there he came to Monroe county in 1865, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have had six children, four of whom are living: James J., America A., Mollie E. and William D. Mr. C., though not a church member, leans toward the Presbyterian faith; his wife, however, is a Baptist.

ALFRED R. GIBBONS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Gibbons, one of the substantial farmers and respected citizens of Washington township, though born in Virginia was reared in Georgia. He came to Missouri in 1867, and settled on the land in Monroe county where he now resides; this was a part of a tract of 480 acres, bought by his father a number of years before. The tract given to Alfred R., containing 320 acres, was raw land, but he improved it and has made a comfortable farm. He has since added to it until now he has 480 acres, and it is one of the choice homesteads of the township. He raises considerable cattle and feeds large numbers every year for the markets. October 22, 1868, he was married in this county to Miss Cassie A. Thomas, a daughter of Edmond Thomas, an early settler of Marion county. She was taken from him by death, however, May 3, 1881, leaving him six children: Samuel B., Elizabeth F., Presley, Edmond A., John William and Katie. One, besides, is deceased, Christina. March 29, 1883, Mr. Gibbons was married to Miss J. Boone, of Marion county. She was the daughter of Daniel Boone of that county, related by descent to the great pioneer and Indian fighter of the same name. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons are members of the M. E. Church South, at Greenwood. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Gibbons' parents were Samuel and Christina (Miller) Gibbons, and he was born in Page county, Va., August 6, 1846. When he was 13 years of age, in 1859, they removed to Georgia. In July, 1866, young Gibbons entered the Military Academy at Lexington, Va., where he continued until the spring of 1864. He then enlisted in the First Georgia Cavalry under Col. Strickland, known as "Old Shanks," and thereafter he was in engagements of more or less importance, either battles, fights or skirmishes until he was captured the 21st of July with about 56 others, by Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota troops. While being taken to Camp Chase as a prisoner he jumped from the train in Indiana, but was re-captured about 10 days afterwards. After his capture, it being known that he was an escaped Confederate prisoner, for whom the people of that section of the country then had no love, he was tried at LaPort, on the trumped-up charge of stealing clothing, and of course was convicted, that being the only object of the trial. He was sentenced for two years in the penitentiary at Michigan City. He was a prisoner at Michigan City for 11 months, or until the fall after the war, when he was "pardoned" out by Gov. Morton. He could have been released before, but he persistently refused to take the so-called oath of loyalty. After his release from prison he returned to his home in Georgia and then went to West Virginia, where he remained until the spring of 1867, coming thence to Missouri. Mr. Gibbons' parents are both deceased, his father having died in Georgia in 1870 and his mother four years afterwards in that State.

CLEMENT A. HAMILTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Maryland, settled originally by Catholic English and other colonies of the Catholic faith, for generations afterwards the adherents of the Church of Rome preponderated in that colony. Mr. Hamilton's parents, or rather his grandparents were Marylanders, and descended from early colonies in that State. Like most of them around them they were also Catholics, and Mr. H.'s father, Walter Hamilton, born in Prince George county in 1782, was reared to the Catholic faith. When he was 16 years of age the family removed to Washington county, Ky., away back in 1798, where he grew up and was married to Miss Anna D. Smith, also of Maryland, and a member of the Catholic Church, born in 1783. Mr H's. grandfather was a man of some consideration in Maryland, and served in the office of sheriff and other positions of local prominence. Mr. Hamilton, the subject of this sketch, was one in a family of three children, and was born in Washington (now Marion) county, Ky., August 28, 1825. Reared in that county, his father being a farmer and stock-raiser, he was married there October 20, 1846, when Miss Mary J. Brown became his wife, a daughter of the well-known Peter Brown of Washington county, now deceased. In 1852, Mr. Hamilton removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county. He has been successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and has a place of 340 acres. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had 11 children, eight of whom are living, namely: Susan D., Peter W., James A., Margaret I., Mary A., Theodore E. and Clement A., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton in religious belief are of the Catholic faith.

WILLIAM H. HAWKINS

(Deceased).

For many years one of the highly respected citizens of Monroe county and one of its thorough-going, enterprising farmers, Mr. Hawkins' life was such in his family, as a neighbor and in every relation in which he was placed, as to leave behind him a memory that reflects only credit upon his name and upon the community with which he was identified. He led an active, useful life, and died a death that was in keeping with the manner in which he lived, profoundly and sincerely mourned by those who knew him best, regretted by all and with the assurance, as safely as we can estimate the future life, that his would be one that might be looked forward to with hope and faith. He was born in Kentucky, August 17, 1810, and was a son of Philemon and Alice (Lewis) Hawkins, both of old Virginia families. After his father died, the family came to Missouri, settling near Hannibal, William H. then being about 16 years of age. Remaining with his mother's family until after he attained his majority, he was then married to Miss Rachel Bates, a daughter of Isaac and Jane

(Davis) Bates, of Monroe county, and early settlers in this State from Kentucky, though they were originally from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins were married October 13, 1836, he having met her some time before while looking at land in Monroe county. The spring after his marriage Mr. Hawkins settled near his father-in-law, on Clear creek, where Caldwell now lives. There he entered a small tract of land and afterwards increased it until he made a large farm. He sold this place in 1856 intending to go to Texas, but finally gave up the idea and settled where the family now resides. This is a fine farm of 400 acres. He died here February 8, 1872. He was a quiet, industrious home man, and followed farming exclusively from boyhood. Thoroughly devoted to his family, most of his time when not employed on the farm was spent around his own fireside, though he was fond of the society of friends and quite popular with all his neighbors and acquaintances. He left a family of seven children, namely: Margaret J., now Mrs. M. F. Bryon, of Shelby; John F., an enterprising farmer of this county; Fannie E., now Mrs. N. W. Maupin; James H., on the farm and in partnership with his brother, Thomas E., in farming and stock-raising; Mary A., a young lady who is still at home; Thomas E., of Shelby; and William A., a well-to-do farmer of the county. James H. Hawkins was born February 27, 1849, and was reared on the farm. As stated above, he and his brother, Thomas E., are in partnership in the stock business. They buy and feed mules and handle annually from 100 to 500 head. They are quite successfully engaged in stock breeding on the farm, James H. having charge of the farm. He has the farm in fine condition and is regarded as one of the best farmers and most enterprising stockmen of the northern part of the county. Mr. Hawkins is unmarried, though he is quite fond of society and is quite popular among the young people of both sexes. He is one of the worthy, highly esteemed citizens of Washington township.

DAVID R. HUME

(Farmer, Section 6, Post-office, Paris).

Among the self-made men of Monroe county stands out conspicuously the gentleman whose memoir now engages our attention. Beginning life without means or influence, Mr. Hume has worked his way steadily upward, and now enjoys the proud consciousness that no one in the county occupies a more honorable position among men, from every point of view, than he. His father, James Hume, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland county, December 27, 1809. Thence he removed to Ohio, where in Shelby county he married Miss Mary Driclem, born and raised in that county. He had eight children, of whom but two are now living: James H. and David R. The latter, born October 17, 1839, was reared in Shelby county, O. He followed the occupation of a farmer there up to February 23, 1883, when he removed to Monroe county, Mo. He married in his native county Miss Annie Shaw, who was born August 23, 1843, in

the same county. While still in Ohio eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living: Hubert S., Edmund E., Arthur C., Stella M., William, Olivia G., Earl C. and Mary L. Himself and family are strict members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Humes' farm, consisting of 270 acres, is very nicely improved and well fenced. He is rapidly surrounding himself with all the comforts of a thrifty and prosperous farmer, and it is safe to say that he will continue to enhance the value of his property by other improvements in the future, making it one of the model farms of the township.

JOSEPH H. JETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clapper).

Mr. Jett was born and reared in this county, two and a half miles south of Clinton, August 11, 1841. He started out for himself without any means to speak of, having only his ability to work and enterprise and intelligence to rely upon for a successful career in life. In 1860 he rented the place he is now on, and in two years was able to buy it partly on time. Industry and perseverance soon enabled him to complete the payments on his home, and from that time to this his career has been one of continued and substantial success. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising all the time, and now feeds annually about 200 head of hogs, 30 to 40 head of cattle, and has a large number of sheep, besides a good stock of horses and mules and other farm animals. His place contains 271 acres, which is one of the best stock farms in the vicinity. Mr. Jett has long been regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Washington township, and is a man whose upright life and many kind, neighborly qualities have made him much valued as a friend and acquaintance by all. The Jett family was one of the pioneer families of this part of North Missouri, having come here as early as 1825. Mr. Jett's father, William Jett, was a hatter by trade and first located at Palmyra. He then settled on Salt river, in Monroe county, where Joseph H. was born. He settled there in 1830, at a time when there were but few settlers in this part of the county—the Martins, Pritchetts, and a few other families having come in a short time before. Mr. Jett's father died here, and the mother, whose maiden name was Martha Dicker, is still living. They had a family of nine children, namely: Elizabeth ("Bettie"), who became the wife of Judge Moore, and, after his death, the wife of James Hubbard, and is now a resident of Texas; William D., now of Kokomo, Col.; Emily, who was the wife of Pet. Dooley, is now his widow, Mr. D. having been a brother to Judge Dooley, and now lives, as does her eldest sister, Bettie, with the latter's son in Texas; Mary ("Polly"), now the wife of James Young, of Lewis county; Stephen, now of Doniphan, Kan.; Sarah, now Mrs. Benjamin Washburn; James, who died in the hospital whilst a Union soldier, at Fort Scott, Kan., during the war; and Samuel, now of Kokomo, Col.; and Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, who is the seventh in the family. After Joseph H. Jett grew up, he was married November

19, 1863, to Miss Amanda Vanskike, of this county. April 10, 1880, she died, however, leaving him five children: Samuel D., now in Illinois; Loula Lee, William Jett, at home; Anna May, now at school, and James Eddy. Mr. Jett was married to his present wife March 26, 1882. She was a Miss Ella V. Bradley, a daughter of Nomus Bradley, of near Florida. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the church, he of the Christian and she of the Baptist. Mr. Jett's mother is still living at the age of 78, and resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Forbes, near Holliday, and is said to be the stoutest woman, in the original and true sense of that word, in Monroe county, considering her age. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES T. MARTIN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Martin is one of the oldest living residents of the northern part of this county. His parents, Robert B. and Susan (Pearson) Martin, came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1824, when James T. was a lad about 12 years of age. They first located near Palmyra, and then for a short time at Sharpsburg, in Marion county, but in 1829 settled in Monroe county, near the confluence of Deer creek and Salt river, in the neighborhood where James T. Martin now lives, 55 years after their settlement here. The father was married four times, and left a large family of children. James T. Martin, born in Clark county, Ky., February 29, 1812, was 17 years of age when the family settled in Monroe county, and the same year returned to Kentucky to go to school. He remained there for four years, but at school only a part of the time. At Winchester, Ky., he learned the saddler's trade, and when 21 years of age returned to Monroe county. After this he worked at the saddler's trade at New Franklin, Mo., and then again for about two years in Kentucky. In 18— he set up a shop at Clinton, and did business there for about 10 years. In 1848 Mr. Martin engaged in farming and has been farming ever since. He has led a life of industry and without reproach, respected and esteemed by all who know him. Years ago he was a candidate for county judge, but on account of the relative strength of parties was defeated. He is a man of good education, and particularly fond of reading and study. He has an excellent collection of books, and is well informed in history and on most subjects of inquiry at the present time. Mr. Martin has been residing at his present place since 1848, and in his present dwelling for 23 years. He has a good farm comfortably improved, and is pleasantly situated in life. December 18, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary J. Fowler, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Carlyle) Fowler, early settlers in Missouri from Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had seven children, but two of whom are living: William Robert, born August 18, 1863, and educated at the Normal school of Kirksville; and Mary E. (Miss Mollie), born January 16, 1867. Mr. Martin has served as justice of peace, but has never taken

any active part in politics. During the war he was foraged on by both parties.

JAMES W. NESBIT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

The Nesbit family is one of the oldest in Monroe county. Mr. Nesbit's grandfather, Robert Nesbit, came from Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., to Missouri in 1819, and located with his family, first, in Palmyra. But two years later he came to Monroe county and settled in the north-eastern part of the county, there being then only two other families in this part of the county, or rather in the whole surrounding region of country for miles, for a large district of North Missouri was then known as Ralls county, including what is now Monroe county. He lived to an advanced old age and died in Lewis county, Mo., in 1852, leaving a large landed estate. He had two sons and eight daughters, the two sons being Samuel, now of Kirksville, Mo., and John, the father of the subject of this sketch. All the family lived to become heads of families themselves. John Nesbit settled on land entered by his father on Deer creek, in this township, and when about 33 years of age, in 1834, was married to Miss Catherine Waller, then of Macon county. John Nesbit lived on his farm in this county until his death in 1867. He reared a family of four children, namely: Minerva, now the wife of George Cole, of Montague county Tex.; William, James W. and John W. The father was a man of a great deal of life and energy and especially fond of hunting. He had the reputation of being the best shot in the county, and generally bore off the prize at all shooting matches. He was a noted hunter and killed more deer and turkeys than any one throughout the whole surrounding country. While he was a man of the noblest and best qualities of head and heart, generous and kind, and brave-hearted and true, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and information, he had one ineradicable fault, and that was an overweening fondness for the bowl, or a "dhrop o' th' crathur," as the Irish call it; and often when he took a little too much, but never more than he wanted, he would illustrate in both an amusing and perilous way the truth of Burns' hexastich:—

"John Barleycorn was a hero bold,
Of noble enterprise,
For if you do but taste his blood,
'Twill make your courage rise;
'Twill make a man forget his woe,
'Twill heighten all his joy."

It was not an uncommon thing for him at such times to swim Salt river when it was swollen out of its banks and its torrents of water surging and hurrying by with almost the speed of lightning—times when it seemed certain death to enter the stream, a stream whose waters have passed over many a lifeless form whilst the unfortunates were attempting to cross it. But barring this fault, he was a man whom

all that knew him respected and admired, and his industry and good, strong common-sense made him successful in the affairs of life, though he never became by any means a wealthy man, for he was too generous and cared too little for money to hoard it. James W. Nesbit was born on the homestead in this county, September 7, 1849, and was reared to the life of a farmer. His father was a man much given to reading and James W. inherited this quality, so that besides receiving a good common-school education he has become a man of liberal and wide information. Differing, however, from his father, he has always been a strong temperance man and has long been a prominent worker for the temperance cause. He was for several years a district organizer for the Sons of Temperance in Macon, Shelby, Randolph, Howard and Monroe counties. Since early manhood he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising for himself. About ten years ago he had a half interest in 160 acres of land and some \$500 or \$600 in capital, but such has been his industry and good management that he is now in independent circumstances. He has two good farms aggregating about 500 acres of fine land, both run principally in blue grass as stock farms, and his home place is exceptionally well improved. He has just built a handsome barn at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and he is now preparing to erect a dwelling to cost nearly double that amount. Mr. Nesbit makes a specialty of feeding stock for the markets, and ships two or three car loads annually. He now has on hand about 60 head of cattle besides considerable numbers of mules, horses, etc. Inasmuch as he is shortly to build a handsome residence it is believed, beyond a hinge to hang a doubt upon, that he has found one who has consented to become queen of his heart and home, and of whom he can truthfully say:—

“ My Nencia’s beauty hath not any blot,
She’s stately, straight and tall as lass can be;
A dimple in her chin my love hath got,
Which makes her bright laugh lovelier to see.
There is no single charm she boasteth not;
I think dame Nature framed her purposely
So fair, so fine, so noble and so tender,
That all the world might homage to her render.”

MORGAN O. ROBERTSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Robertson traces his agnate lineage back to the old and respected Robertson family of Pennsylvania. In fact his father, Washington Robertson, was a direct representative of that family, born and reared in Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine and became a physician. He removed to Kentucky in 1810, locating in Henry county, where he practiced his profession and carried on farming on quite an extensive scale. He was married in that county to Miss Eliza J. Wiley, and of this union Morgan O., the subject of this sketch, was born January 31, 1832. He was one of a family of seven children, only four of whom are now living: William

W., Amanda J., Harriet N. and Morgan O. Morgan O. Robertson remained in Kentucky until after his marriage, which was on the 25th of September, 1855. Miss Jemima Kerlin then became his wife. Later along, desiring to have the advantage of cheap and fertile lands and of the excellent advantages in this State for raising stock, he came to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county. Here he secured some good land and has a comfortable homestead in a fair state of cultivation and improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three children: Callie B., Oscar D. and Sarah D. These were by Mr. Robertson's first wife, however, who was taken away by death when the youngest one was quite small. Mr. Robertson's present wife was previously a Miss Maggie Harlow, and is a most excellent lady.

SAMUEL SHEARER

(Farmer, Post-office, Clapper).

In the formative period of Roman greatness and splendor the great body of the people were distinguished for their physical vigor, independence of character and courage, and not less than either for their fruitfulness. Then it was, that the architects of that great nation were brought into existence and were multiplied to fill the ranks of its mighty armies, destined to carry the eagle of the Imperial City in triumph throughout the known world. We read in Livy that in the early days of the Republic a family of from 13 to 23 children was considered only a general average among the people. So it is in the early, vigorous formative period of every people destined for greatness and empire. Hence it is not surprising to note, in reading the annals of the pioneers of this country, the numerical strength of their families. On the contrary, it was as it should be, and is a record greatly to their credit and honor. With the appearance of an era of decadence comes a diminution in the rate of increase of population, and the latter is an unfailing sign of the approach of the former. Among the families characteristic of the development in population of Missouri is that of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative. He was one of a family of 14 children. His parents were Cavil Shearer and wife, whose maiden name was Dulcinea Dooley, her Christian name in its Latin meaning being happily suggestive of the great prosperity which was to attend her domestic life. Both were originally from Kentucky, but they were married in Monroe county, for they came here when young and were among the first residents of the county. Of their happy union Samuel Shearer was born January 1, 1834, two years after the father came to the county. Samuel Shearer was reared to manhood in this county and was married here January 20, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Henderson, originally from Virginia. Mr. Shearer, the subject of this sketch, started out without anything to begin on, and by his own industry and perseverance has established himself comfortably in life. He has a good farm of 172 acres in Washington township, where he has resided for many years, one of the substantial, well respected citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are

members of the Baptist Church. Three of their family of children are living: Preston, Nannie B. and Mary A. Three of his brothers and a sister are also living: Simeon, Thomas, Henshaw and Celia.

DAVID H. STODDART

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Mr. Stoddart is a native of Scotland, and was born at Dunfriesshire, June 14, 1836. He was reared in his native country, and there learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then came to America in 1856, and stopped first in Canada, where a brother had preceded him, Robert, who came over in 1851 and was in Canada. Another brother, William, also came over at the same time Robert did, but William now resides in St. Paul, Minn., and is a prominent railroad contractor. Mr. Stoddart worked at his trade in Canada awhile, and then in Michigan, but came to Missouri in 1861, and was in the service of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company during the entire war. He was attached to the protective service of the company, and was twice called out for military duty, once at the time of the burning of the Salt river bridge, and another time at Hannibal. His general employment, however, was in the line of his trade. In 1864, he came to the farm where he now resides. Subsequently he was engaged in building bridges on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas one season, and again in 1872 he did similar work for the St. Louis and South-Eastern. The following year he was engaged in trestle work for the Cairo and Vincennes. But in 1875 he returned to the farm and has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. He keeps from 40 to 50 head of cattle, about the same number of hogs, and sometimes as many as 30 head of mules on the place. The farm is owned by his brother William, of St. Paul, who improved it in 1864 and lived here for nearly 20 years, going thence to St. Paul. The place contains 280 acres and is an excellent stock farm, well improved. On the 31st of August, 1882, Mr. David Stoddart was married to Miss Harriet N. Hayes, a daughter of Kendall W. Hayes of this township. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Hunnewell.

CALEB WOOD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clapper).

Between 1827 and 1837 four of the Wood brothers and three sisters, all grown up at the time and heads of families, came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Ky., where they were born and reared. They were the children of Malcum and Angelica Wood. Fielder Wood, who married Miss Mary Johnson, after he grew up, came to Boone county in 1827, but three years later settled in Monroe county on the farm where Caleb Wood, Jr., his son, now lives. Caleb Wood, Sr., a brother to Fielder Wood, came to Marion county in 1827 and to Monroe in 1830, settling on an adjoining tract of land to that of his brother.

John Wood, another brother, came to Monroe county in about 1831, but died a few years afterwards, leaving a widow and a large family of children. Thomas Wood came in 1833 and lived in this county until 1840, when he went to Sullivan county, where he died over 20 years afterwards. Nancy (Wood), the wife of John Arysmith, came in 1830 and settled adjoining to her brothers. Sarah, the wife of Henry Ashcraft, came out in 1834. She died in Paris in 1870. Fannie, the wife of Stephen Miller, came in about 1837, but subsequently moved to Shelby county. Nearly all of these are now deceased. Fielder Wood, the father of the subject of the present sketch, on coming to the county, entered 160 acres of land, where he improved a farm. He lived here a successful farmer and well respected citizen until his death, which occurred in 1871. His wife died in 1833. They reared a family of seven children: Martha, now the widow of the late John L. Wood, a minister of the M. E. Church South, of the State of Oregon; James, also in Oregon; Caleb, the subject of this sketch; Rachel, now the wife of George A. Forralin, of Oregon; John, residing near his brother Caleb; Louisa, who died whilst the wife of Charles Fondler, and Julia A., who died whilst the wife of William T. Arysmith in Sullivan county, Mo. Caleb Wood, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., January 6, 1824. After he grew up he and his brother John ran the old homestead farm until the latter married, and then Caleb bought out the interest of the other heirs in the place and has since owned it. The farm contains 280 acres and here he has followed farming and stock-raising. On the 16th of October, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Fowler, a daughter of Jesse and Anna (Rickards) Fowler, formerly of Delaware. Her father was an early settler of Shelby county, and there he died. Her mother died in Delaware when Mrs. Wood was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have had nine children: Joseph A., now of Crawford county, Kan.; Martha J., now Mrs. W. D. Brown, of Clarence; May E., now Mrs. M. F. Bastian; James F., Edward F., Charles R., who died at the age of thirteen in 1868; Henry T., John W., and Minnie M. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the M. E. Church South. He has served as justice of the peace several years, a number of years ago, however. His uncle, Caleb Wood, had four children, all now in Oregon. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and was judge of the county court at the time of his death, which occurred in 1844.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS J. BARKER

(Farmer, Stock-raiser, Dealer and Feeder).

One of the most extensive and successful stock men in the county is he whose name heads this sketch. Born in Bourbon county, Ky.,

September 27, 1832, he came to Missouri with his parents in 1839, and has ever since been a resident of Monroe county. His father, Judge Thomas Barker, was a Kentuckian by birth; his mother, Frances Dawson, a Virginian. The former, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, when he arrived in Monroe county purchased about 800 acres of land near Paris and improved a farm. He was a large farmer and stock-dealer and a man of immense public weight. He served several terms as judge of the county court, and his decisions were ever characterized by the most brilliant and profound learning. Though twice suffering terrible financial reverses, he did not allow himself to be conquered, but gathering together his energy and strength re-entered the lists, coming off in the end victorious. At the time of his death he was a very wealthy man and had given his children at least 2,200 acres of land. T. J. was next youngest in a family of seven children, and grew up on a farm with ample opportunities for acquiring information in that branch of business to which he has devoted his life. He early showed a taste for dealing in stock, and after receiving a good common school education, he chose this as the most congenial method of making a livelihood. He first lived for a few years on a farm five miles west of Paris, and in 1864 took possession of his present farm. Mr. Barker has 1,200 acres of land, about 500 in the home place, 200 at the Welsh settlement and two small farms in other places, besides 300 acres in Southern Missouri, which is unimproved. Mr. Barker's chief business is shipping stock. He ships about 400 car loads annually, and last year he and his partner did a \$250,000 trade. He feeds of his own about 200 head of cattle and 200 hogs. He formerly dealt in short-horn cattle, but after three very large and profitable sales at Hannibal, St. Joe and Moberly, in 1875-76-77, he retired from business. Mr. Barker stands at the head of the flourishing and substantial dealers of the township and enjoys the confidence, respect and admiration of every class of the community. He married February 15, 1854, Miss Sallie C., daughter of N. W. Dawson, of Monroe, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. B. was born in Henry county, near New Castle, but came to Monroe when a child. By this marriage there are six children: Anna Belle, wife of Sam T. Curtright, Jr.; James E., married; Charles D., Edwin, Minnie R. and Fannie Maud. Mrs. Barker is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. B. belongs to the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM P. BRADLEY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Holliday).

Having the advantages of thorough, general and professional educations, and earnestly devoted to the practice of medicine, Mr. Bradley's career, although not a long one as yet, has been a most gratifying one, thus far, to him and to the public. He completed his medical education at the Keokuk Medical College in 1877, at which time he was graduated with high honor, for he had been a hard student of

medicine, and, to advance him the more rapidly, had the advantage of a fine general education. It is not too much to say that he quit Keokuk, Ia., one of the best qualified young physicians ever sent out from the medical colleges of that city. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for a period now of over seven years. He practiced for four years at Madisonville with his brother, Dr. John S. Bradley. After that he came to Holliday in 1881, and has since been located here. His gentlemanly bearing, irreproachable manner of life and thorough qualifications as a physician recommended him at once to the esteem and confidence of the public, and he was therefore not long in building up an excellent practice, which is still increasing. He has been very successful in the treatment of cases, and in several of great difficulty has made a high reputation for skill and ability. Dr. Bradley was born in Missouri (a son of Felix and Sarah (Volley) Bradley), August 1, 1850, his parents having come here in 1849 and located in Monroe county, where they partly reared their family. After taking a course in the common and intermediate schools, young Bradley entered the State University of Missouri, in which he continued as a student until his graduation in 1872. October 5, 1880, Dr. Bradley was married to Miss Rosanna Herndon, a daughter of Dr. John B. Herndon, of Florida, Monroe county. Dr. and Mrs. Bradley have no children, having lost their only two in infancy. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Good Templars' lodge.

SAMUEL CORNELIUS,

(Farmer, Post-office, Madison).

All old citizens who lived here before the war remember Elder Isaiah Cornelius, the father of the subject of this sketch, one of the earnest ministers of the Gospel. He was a native of England, born in Yorkshire, August 26, 1788, but came to America when quite young with his parents, who settled in Kentucky. He was there married to Miss Elizabeth Haney, who was born in Clark county in 1802. They had four sons: Richard H., now of Knox county, Mo., Samuel, William, of this county, and James, also of this county. The mother died when Samuel was about five years of age, and in 1828 the father married Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of which union all but one son are living, namely: Anna, the wife of Leonard Bates, of Vernon county, Mo.; Joseph and John, twins, the former of Richardson county, Neb., and the latter of Franklin county, Kan.; Thomas P., of Knox county, Mo.; Kasiah, the wife of Dr. Thomas Cox, of Richardson county, Neb. and Alpheus G., the one deceased. In 1856 Elder Cornelius with his family, or those of them who had not grown up and gone to themselves, removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, where the father remained engaged in the ministry until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1866. His last wife died in 1861. Samuel Cornelius, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark county, Ky., November 25, 1822. He now resides on the old family homestead of his father's.

which he owns. This is a good place of 160 acres, and Mr. Cornelius is comfortably situated, his place being substantially improved with all necessary conveniences. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Cornelius was married to Miss Anna Norris, originally of Switzerland county, Ind. She bore him three children: Mary M., now of Knox county, Mo., being the wife of Montville De La Montague; Anna E., now the wife of Thomas M. Collins, and William M., who died in infancy. The mother died at the birth of her last child. January 23, 1856, Mr. Cornelius was married to Miss Margaret P. Thompson, of Henry county, Ky. By this union there is a son, Samuel T., who is married and lives on the farm with his father, which the two cultivate in coparcenary. Mr. Cornelius lost his wife some years ago, but he and his son, together with the latter's wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Madison).

Mr. Davis has been living on the place where he now resides for 36 years. He has a good farm of 1,860 acres, and is regarded as an energetic farmer and worthy citizen. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Fox) Davis, were among the first settlers of Ralls county, or rather they came with their parents, respectively, away back in the "twenties." They had but two sons, William A. and James C., now of Moberly. The father died in 1876, and the mother in 1878. They left a farm of over 300 acres. Mr. Davis was reared to be a farmer, an occupation he has since followed. In the spring of 1848 he was married to Miss Martha J. Yeager, a daughter of Aaron and Verrilla Yeager. They have been blessed with ten children: Verrilla E., the wife of George W. Ellsberry; James C., Thomas J., Cleopatra, the wife of Andrew Alexander, of Moberly; Aaron V., Billy U., Gabriel W., Oral W., Zulah M. and Ernest T. The part of Ralls county in which Mr. Davis was born was included in Monroe county after its organization, so Mr. Davis may be said to be a native of this county, and has therefore lived in it since the first streakings of earthly light illuminated the canopy of his globular optics, or, in other words, from the time of his birth. Mr. Davis is one of those earnest, sterling men who believes that one should prosper only by honest industry, and all through life should maintain the strictest faith with his neighbors, his family, his church and his God. He is a very sincere member of the Christian Church, and believes that the code of the true church is to be found in the Bible, which he believes in from Genesis to Revelations, without the cross of a t or the dot of an i, and not in catechisms or anything of that sort. He is one of those true, plain-minded Christian men, neither bigoted nor intolerant, who believes that all men will be saved who live according to the teachings of the Bible, regardless of sect or similar doctrines.

ELD. WILLIAM M. FEATHERSTON

(Minister of the Christian Church, Post-office, Madison).

Rev. Mr. Featherston has been actively engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church since 1861, a period now of 23 years, and it is due to the truth to say that under the blessings of God his labors have been productive of great good to the Church and to the cause of his religion. He is a man whose life has been squared according to the great principles of Christianity, and earnestly devoted to the saving of souls and all the best interests of those around him. As a minister, both in work inside and outside the pulpit, his efforts have been characterized by unfaltering zeal, indefatigable industry and an earnest desire to promote the great cause of which he is a representative. In his daily walk and talk and in the discharge of the duties of the sacred office, he has always observed the same spirit of humility, sincerity and piety, and he so lives that his life illustrates the great truths he teaches. He has been pastor of the church at Madison for a number of years, and no minister ever commanded the sincere respect and affection of his congregation more fully than he. Mr. Featherston is a native of Kentucky, born in Jessamine county, February 24, 1833. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Wymore, died while he was in infancy, leaving besides W. M. six sons and four daughters, of whom the five brothers are yet living. Subsequently the father, Burwell Featherston, was married to Miss Rebecca Gorman, of Jessamine county, Ky., who bore him five daughters and a son, of whom all but one daughter are living, and in 1841 the family removed to Missouri, settling on a farm in Randolph county. He is now living in Monroe county, at the advanced age of 87, but in good general health and well preserved in mind. His wife died in 1874. William M. Featherston, the subject of this sketch, eight years of age when the family came to Randolph county, was reared on a farm, and was principally self-educated, though he attended several of the neighborhood schools, and after he was 21 years of age spent a term at the male academy at Paris. For a number of years he taught school, a part of the time alternated with attending school himself, and the balance with studying for the ministry. He was ordained in 1861 at the Madison Church, of which he is now pastor, and at once began his active work in the pulpit. Of his career we have briefly spoken above, which is one that reflects only credit on himself and the church. In 1850, he was married to Miss Mary J., a daughter of Edward and Sarah E. Ragsdale. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Featherston have no children. He is an active member of the Sons of Temperance.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON

(Assessor of Monroe County, Paris).

Mr. Johnston, who is now filling his third term in the office of assessor, is a native of Monroe county, born March 16, 1833. His

father, Henry Johnston, from Kentucky, born in 1796, was a mechanic and farmer by occupation and followed these in Jefferson township, of this county, after coming to Missouri, until his death. John W. assisted his father during youth and remained with him until he attained his majority. He attended an occasional neighborhood school as he grew up and, besides, studied diligently at home, so that he became qualified to teach school. When 21 years old he began teaching, which he followed for about two years. He then located on a farm he owned and went to work, where he continued farming until 1857. Selling his place, he removed to Long Branch, in the southern part of the county, where he bought raw land and improved another farm. He lived on this place, engaged in farming with good success, for about 26 years. Selling it he bought another place in the neighborhood, and afterwards followed dealing in stock in addition to farming. This farm he also improved from raw land. Mr. Johnston being an old teacher, always took a lively interest in school affairs, and was school director for several years, and treasurer of the local school board. He also taught school for a while during the year 1862-63. Besides school offices he held the position of township clerk for a few years. In 1883, however, he removed to Holliday, where he has since resided. Being a man of good business qualifications and unimpeachable integrity, he was picked out in 1878 as the proper man for county assessor and was accordingly elected to that office. Since then he has been twice re-elected and still holds the position. His assessments give general satisfaction and he is more than ordinarily popular as a public officer. He is in the saddle almost constantly attending to his duties, and suffers nothing to go unattended to. He also has two or three deputies to assist him and together they keep the business of the office in excellent shape. As a matter of curiosity, some friend of his who has noticed that he is always on the go, has figured out that he travels about 1,200 miles a year in the performance of his official duties. That of itself ought to be worth three times the pay he gets. In 1880 he took the U. S. census of this district by appointment from Commissioner Walker, of Washington. February 3, 1854, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Celia A. Lee, who lived to brighten his home for nineteen years, dying however in 1875. She left five children: Augusta, the wife of James C. Moore; Alice, the wife of George P. Moore; Everett J. and John and Lizzie. To his present wife Mr. Johnston was married March 16, 1881. She was formerly Miss Louisa C. Rice.

JUDGE THOMAS W. McCORMICK

(Of T. W. McCormick & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, etc., Holliday).

Judge McCormick, a leading business man of the Western part of the county, and a man of high character and marked influence in the community, is by nativity from the old Commonwealth—Virginia, which has given to Missouri so many of our best citizens. He was

born in Clarke county, of the Old Dominion, April 6, 1820. At the early age of four years he was left an orphan by the death of both parents, and was reared by relatives. His father, Province McCormick, was of one of the most respected families in Clarke county, and was a man of liberal education. His mother, before her marriage a Miss Mazzie Davenport, was also of a good family in the northern part of Virginia. Young McCormick, being well connected, was given good advantages for an education. He was sent to both Kenyon College, Ohio, and Princeton College, New Jersey, and was graduated in 1839. After his graduation he remained in Virginia engaged in mercantile business until 1844, when he came to Missouri, and located in Macon county, in which he began merchandising at McGee College. He was also occupied with farming in the vicinity of that place, and continued there until 1879, when he came to Holliday and began his present business with his son. Judge McCormick is a man who has always commanded the respect and confidence of those around him. A capable and energetic business man, he is at the same time agreeable in his intercourse with others, and accommodating to the last degree, while for personal worth and reliability, he is never questioned in word or deed. In 1875 he was elected to the office of county judge in Macon county for a period of four years, but on account of a change made soon afterward in the general law of the State, he held the office but one year. Besides occupying that position, he was a justice of the peace in Macon county for about sixteen years consecutively, and is now holding a commission from the Governor as notary public. He is a worthy member of the A. F. and A. M., and also of the Good Templars, in both of which orders he takes a commendable interest. Judge McCormick has been twice married. On the 7th of February, 1850, he was married to Miss Harriet Hill, formerly of Virginia. She survived, however, less than three years, dying September 22, 1852. She left him two children: Ficklen and Strother, the last of whom died in 1861. To his present wife Judge McCormick was married December 7, 1854. She was a Miss Mary A. Tedford, a daughter of Andrew Tedford, formerly of Alabama. There are three children by this union: Francis D., Cyrus A. and May E. The Judge and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD P. MOORE

(Farmer, Post-office, Holliday).

Mr. Moore is a son of A. P. Moore, an old and highly respected citizen of this county, and was born on the old family homestead October 3, 1854. His mother was a Miss Mary Guthrie before her marriage, of the well known Guthrie family of North Missouri. The father being an energetic, go-ahead farmer, Richard P. was brought up to industrious farm work, and not only learned thoroughly the business of agricultural life, but, reared in the country and to the active work of farming, was favored with the development of a good

physical constitution, without which one can not hope for comfort, or hardly expect success. In the country schools he secured a satisfactory knowledge of books, and much attached to farm life, as soon as he reached manhood he began farming for himself. Being young yet, of course he has not become one of our solid citizens, for he has not had the time to accumulate property, but still he has a neat farm and is making a good start in life. He is not married yet, which is about the worst thing that can be said of him.

LITTLEBERRY B. WADE

(Retired Farmer and School Teacher, Post-office, Madison).

Mr. Wade was one of the early settlers of Monroe county, coming to Marion county from Kentucky as early as 1835, and settling in this county two years later. He first taught school principally, but later along followed farming mainly, keeping up to pursuits, however, the former desultorily until six years ago, when he sold his farm, a fine place of nearly 400 acres, and retired from active work both on the farm and in the schoolroom. It is thus seen that his life has been a success. He was born in Bath county, Ky., June 18, 1815. His parents, James and Nancy (Bay) Wade, were early settlers in Kentucky, or rather came there with their parents in an early day, the father from Rockingham county, Va., and the mother from Pennsylvania. They spent their lives in Kentucky, and are buried side by side in the neighborhood cemetery in Bath county, of that State. But two of their family of five sons and three daughters are living: Frances A., who resides in Fayette county, Ill., being the only other survivor besides the subject of this sketch. Littleberry B. Wade was reared in Kentucky, and the day before he was 18 years of age was married to Miss Mary E. Mason, a daughter of Silas Mason, originally of Culpeper county, Va., and a descendant of the distinguished Mason family of that State. Two years after his marriage he removed to Missouri, as stated above. Mr. and Mrs. Wade have had 12 children, four daughters of whom are deceased: Anna E., the wife of William Sibel, of Genesee, Ill.; Nancy, now the widow of Luther Love; James A., of New Mexico; Henry, Samuel, now of Jefferson county, Mont.; Clifton, Ephraim, of Montana, and Florence, the wife of Montith Riley. The deceased are: Martha V., who died at the age of 13; Mary E., who died after becoming the wife of Bayless Riley; Lucy A., who died whilst the wife of Charles Mitchell; and Louisa, who died whilst the wife of Dr. D. B. Wilcox. Mr. Wade has a handsome piece of property in the town of Madison and is comfortably situated in life, his residence being one of the best in the vicinity. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Both are highly esteemed and respected.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN S. AUSTIN

(Of N. M. Read & Co., Millers, Granville).

Mr. Austin bought an interest in the Granville mill in 1865, and has since been identified with it as one of its owners and proprietors and active operators. This is an excellent mill of two run of buhrs, with ample machinery of a good quality and pattern, and does first-class custom work. It is run by steam power and is one of the valuable pieces of mill property in the north-western part of the county. Mr. Austin is an experienced miller and, besides, a polite, accommodating man, and thus not only does good work but knows how to treat the public so as to keep up the enviable reputation both he and his mill enjoy. Mr. Austin was born in Marion county, October 14, 1838. His father, John F. Austin, came to this State from Kentucky as early as 1830, and was married to his second wife, subsequently the mother of John S., whose maiden name was Miss S. J. Wilson, soon after coming to the State. He died in Marion county in 1849 and the same year John S., then 11 years of age, came over into Monroe county, where he has since lived. He was reared on a farm in this county, but whilst still young apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, under his uncle, Wesley Wilson, at Paris, with whom he worked until he had mastered the business. He then worked for others or on his own account at his trade in Paris up to 1861, when, having married several years before, he settled on a farm, and followed farming for two or three years. Becoming dissatisfied, however, in 1865 he came to Granville and bought an interest in the mill, as stated above. October 14, 1858, Mr. Austin was married to Miss Nannie E. Kipper, a daughter of John and Jane Kipper, of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have seven children: Adda E., wife of J. Wesley McGee; Jennie S., Anna May, Marcus B., Frank W., Belle and Sadie. Mr. and Mrs. A. and all their family, except the two youngest children, are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Granville and of the Chapter at Paris.

HON. MARCUS D. BLAKEY

(Ex-Representative, and Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Granville).

Among the leading citizens and prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county, the subject of the present sketch has long occupied an enviable position. He came to the county when the whole country around him was in its primitive condition, unfenced and untouched by the husbandman. He purchased 700 acres of fine land and improved a handsome farm, having under fence nearly the

whole of his tract. His farm is one of the best improved in his part of the county, having a large two-story residence, commodious barns, other out-buildings of every needed kind, substantial fences, large fields and pastures, a good orchard, etc., etc. In fact, it is one of the choice places of the county. Mr. Blakey makes a specialty of raising fine stock, and has a herd of some 25 as fine thoroughbred short-horns as are to be met with in Monroe county, besides having sold off a number of fine cattle, for he raises them to sell principally as breeders, and has done a great deal in this way for the improvement of the grade of cattle raised in the county. He also makes a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs, of which he has a large number. One of the progressive-minded, enterprising farmers of the county, he is at the same time one of its most public-spirited and popular citizens. Favored in early life with an advanced education, and having afterwards followed mercantile pursuits with success for a number of years, his education and experience in affairs are such as to entitle him to the enviable position he has so long held. Mr. Blakey is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Madison county March 28, 1822. On both sides he came of old and respected Virginia families, the Blakeys and the Ruckers, and his father, James Blakey, was in comfortable circumstances. His mother, formerly Miss Margaret Rucker, was a daughter of Angus Rucker, a well-to-do and influential citizen of Madison county. She is still living, at the advanced age of 91. Marcus D. was educated in his native county, and besides studying the other higher branches took a course in advanced mathematics, including trigonometry, and also a course in Latin and Greek. He then taught school in Virginia with success for three years. In 1844 he came to Missouri and located at Clinton, in Monroe county, where he engaged in merchandising. From there he removed to Paris and continued merchandising up to 1854. Meanwhile he had purchased the tract of land on which he now resides, and he then moved on to it and opened a farm. November 3, 1847, he was married to Miss Patsey J. Buckner, a daughter of Madison Buckner, a pioneer settler of this county from Virginia, and related to the prominent Buckner family of that State, Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. Blakey's first wife died on the third of November, 1871, leaving him six children, who are now grown up and married: Ellen M., wife of Benjamin F. Harvey; Mary A., wife of T. T. Rodes; Frederick G., Angus R., Julia B. and Katie M. Mr. Blakey was married to his present wife November 23, 1872. She was Mrs. R. A. Weedon, widow of Mr. Weedon, deceased, and a daughter of Dr. Sylvester Hagin, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Blakey have one son, Harry, nine years of age. Mr. Blakey has always been identified with the Democratic party, taking an active interest in its success and the triumph of Democratic principles. Away back in 1856 he was assessor, and has held other positions of consideration. In 1878 he was nominated for the Legislature and was elected by a large majority, receiving nearly as many votes as both the candidates who ran against him. He acquitted himself with great credit in the Legislature and occupied a position of

more than ordinary influence in that body. Personally, he is a man of pleasant, agreeable manners, and readily wins the good opinion of all with whom he comes in contact. No man in the vicinity is more highly esteemed as a neighbor and friend than he.

JOHN S. CROW

(Farmer and Fine Stock Breeder, Post-office, Paris).

In the early days of this county, for a number of years Dr. Samuel Crow, the father of the subject of this sketch, and Dr. Bower, were the physicians of the county, that is, if they were not the only practitioners here they were the leading ones, and did by far the principal part of the practice. Dr. Crow was a Kentuckian, and early came to Missouri with his family, his wife having been a Miss Catherine Smith, of Kentucky. He first located in Cole county, where John S., the son, was born November 10, 1828. Whilst the latter was still in infancy Dr. Crow removed to Monroe county with his family and settled in the neighborhood in which John S. now resides, or rather in this vicinity, there being little or no "neighborhood" here for want of neighbors, inasmuch as the county was then nearly a wilderness. He practiced medicine in this county over an area of 20 or 30 miles, being almost constantly in the saddle or at the bedside of the suffering, until at last he who had healed so many was himself stricken down by the fatal hand of death. He was a man well known all over the county, one whose life had been of much value to the people, and his loss was greatly deplored. He had accumulated a handsome fortune for those days, and at his death was the owner of 3,000 acres of choice lands. He died in 1852. John S. Crow was principally reared in this county, and received a good general English education by private instruction and in the subscription schools of the vicinity; indeed, most of his time was spent in study, for he was generally in delicate health during his adolescence. In 1853 he made a visit to Kentucky, and there met and was married to Miss Catherine Kerr, a daughter of Enos Kerr, a leading citizen of Louisville. Mrs. Crow is a lady of superior education and rare intelligence, one of the estimable and excellent ladies of the county. Returning to Missouri with his fair young wife, Mr. Crow engaged in farming on the old family homestead, where he resided for about three years. He then bought raw land and improved a place of his own, where he has since continued to reside. He has a handsome farm of 330 acres, which is improved with good fences, buildings, etc., meadows, pastures, and the like, a fine orchard and small fruits, and everything is in excellent shape. Mr. Crow, besides farming and raising stock in a general way, is making a specialty of fine cattle, and has a fine Palangus, Gregis, two years of age. Mr. Crow is a man of sterling character, superior intelligence, and one of the substantial, highly esteemed citizens of Clay township. Hospitable about his home and unassuming in manners and conversation, as a neighbor he is highly prized by all around him. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have reared a family of seven

children: Lavenia, wife of Charles Burk; Cora, wife of Angus Blakey; Laura, wife of Andy Bassett; Charles D., Enos R., Frank and Smith.

HENRY CURTRIGHT,

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. and Mrs. Curtright are members of the Christian Church, at Granville, believing that the views held by that church are nearest in accord with the true teachings of the Scriptures. They have been members of the church for years, and by their lives endeavor to illustrate, as nearly as the weakness of flesh and contiguous conditions will allow, the great principles of faith and hope and good works which they profess. Mr. Curtright, as was his wife, was brought up by Christian parents, and had instilled into his youthful mind the lessons of piety, charity and religious truth, which he has never forgotten. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., December 21, 1843. His father was Hezekiah M. Curtright, named after that great and good king of Judah, who suppressed idolatry in Jerusalem and re-established the true religion. He also cleansed and repaired the temple and held a solemn passover. A more extended account of his life appears in Isaiah xxxvi. Mr. Curtright's mother, a good and most excellent lady, was formerly Miss Cynthia A. Stipp, and both the father and mother were native Kentuckians. In 1844 the family removed to Missouri and located in Monroe county. Here the father bought the farm where the son now lives, which was partly improved, and the improvement of which he completed. Besides being a man greatly interested in the church, he was deeply concerned for the public good, and took a leading part in opening roads throughout this part of the county. He was for a number of years road overseer and made nearly all the roads of Clay township. He died in February, 1866. His wife died in 1871. Henry, after he grew up, served in the Southern army under Col. Porter for a while and was in the battle at Kirksville, where he was wounded in the side, under the arm. He was taken prisoner and confined at St. Louis and Alton for about 18 months. He then took the oath and was released, and came back to the home place. December 26, 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Clay, a daughter of C. S. Clay, of this county, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume, one of the sterling, good men of the county, a pioneer settler here from Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Curtright continued on the home place for two years. He then rented land and farmed until 1871, when he rented the home place and lived on it for two years afterwards. After his mother's death he bought the other children's interests as they became of age, and now owns the old homestead. He has 140 acres in this farm, all under fence, an excellent homestead, substantially and comfortably improved. He has just built a new dwelling and is constantly adding to the value of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Curtright have six children: Leonard E., Hezekiah, Charles M. and Maggie L., twins, and Travis L. and

Martha A. Mr. Curtright is a man of great personal worth and is held in high respect by his neighbors and all who know him.

JAMES DYE

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Before Monroe county had "a habitation or a name," away back in the wilderness-days of the country, the Dye family came to Missouri. This was long before the subject of the present sketch was born, he having been born in Ralls county, December 20, 1829. His parents, Fauntleroy and Elizabeth (Young) Dye, were from Kentucky to this State, but his mother was originally from North Carolina. When the territory, now in half a dozen counties, was known as Ralls county, then an almost uninhabitable wild, with a settler here and there, a day's journey apart or more, they came to Ralls county and located in that part of it which is still included in the original county of that name. James Dye was born after his parents had been living there a number of years, and the following year they moved to what is now known as Monroe county. There they located on Big Indian creek, now in Indian Creek township, where they entered land in the timber, for no one thought the prairies were fit for cultivation then, where they opened a farm and lived some ten years. Selling out, however, in 1840, they crossed over into Shelby county, where they improved another farm and lived until their death. The father died November 28, 1870, at an advanced age. James Dye was principally reared in Shelby county, and when twenty-one years of age went to Texas, in 1851, then an almost *terra incognita* to the civilized world, where he spent about a year engaged in trade, and also taught school in a neighborhood of settlers who went there with the *Aeneas Italiae* of the Lone Star State, Col. Sam. Houston. Returning to Missouri, he resumed farming, and on September 1, 1853, was married to Miss Anna Bozarth, a daughter of Elias Bozarth, of Monroe county, but formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage he returned to Texas, but remained only a short time, coming back in 1855 and settling in Shelby county, where he improved a farm, and resided in Shelby county, engaged in farming, until 1864, when he removed to Monroe county and located about four miles south of Paris, in Jackson township. Mr. Dye lived in Jackson township for nearly 20 years, but something over a year ago sold his place there and bought the farm where he now resides, at Greenville, to which he at once removed. Here he has a place of 125 acres, on which he has good homestead improvements, including besides the buildings, fences, etc., a good ice-house and an orchard of about 100 bearing trees. August 21, 1862, he had the misfortune to lose his first wife, who left him three sons: Fauntleroy, Elias and Jacob D., who have grown up to manhood, and the two oldest are married and have four children in the aggregate. They and their wives are members of the Christian Church. To his present wife he was married in 1863. Her maiden name was Miss Mary Woods, and she was a daughter of John Woods, of

this county, but formerly of Kentucky. They have reared a daughter, Mary E., now the wife of William J. Glascock. Mrs. Glascock has an infant child, Bessie Lee. Mr. Dye and wife and daughter are members of the Granville Christian Church.

'SQUIRE WILSON T. FIELDS

(Farmer and Raiser and Shipper of Stock, Post-office, Granville).

'Squire Fields, who served as judicial magistrate of Clay township for 16 years consecutively, subsequent to 1860, and who is one of the substantial property holders and leading, influential men of this township, comes of the Maryland branch of the Fields family, a family that has given to the country some of its ablest and purest men in public life, and a number of distinguished characters in other departments of activity, including the professions and the arts and sciences. The 'Squire's father, John Fields, was in tender years when the latter's parents became pioneer settlers in Kentucky from Maryland. He grew up in the future famous Blue Grass State, and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Wiseheart, of Nelson county. The 'Squire was born in Washington county, January 21, 1827, and the family continued to reside there until after he had attained his majority and married. He married Miss Caroline Bell, a daughter of Col. William Bell, of Washington county, and a most estimable and intelligent lady, December 22, 1853. Reared a farmer, he pursued that occupation in Kentucky for some five years after his marriage, when he with his family, in company with his father's family, removed to Missouri, and settled on the land where he now resides, which he had previously bought. It was raw land and he went to work here and improved a good farm. The father died June 6, 1865. Previous to this 'Squire Fields had lost his wife, May 17, 1863. She left him four children, namely: Letitia, wife of James E. Brengle; John H., Logan M. and Elizabeth, wife of R. D. Phillips. 'Squire Fields was married to his present wife April 14, 1864. She was formerly Miss Mary B. Wilson, a daughter of William H. and Maria B. (Hoge) Wilson, originally of Virginia. The 'Squire is blessed with six children by this union: Washington, Oscar, Maude, Lillie, Robert and Burr. 'Squire Fields has been a large landholder in the township, but has given to his children and sold off until he now has less than a half section, over a quarter of a section of which is improved. He has a good homestead, and is a hospitable, plain, frank old gentleman whom it is always a pleasure to meet, particularly at his own home. His life has been one of industry and strict uprightness, and he therefore meets every honest man with an open countenance and a hearty, generous greeting. He was elected magistrate in 1860, and held the office as long as he would accept it, for 16 years. He could have had other positions, but never had any desire for public life, always preferring the quiet and comforts of home and the society of his neighbors and friends to the worry and annoyance and empty parade of prominent official station. The 'Squire ships annually about four car loads of stock, two of cattle and two of

hogs. He and wife and five eldest children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

JACOB H. FORD

(Farmer, Post-Office, Granville).

Mr. Ford, now 63 years of age, is a native of Monroe county, born August 21, 1821, and is thought to have been the first white male child born in the limits of the county. His father, Pleasant Ford, was a pioneer settler in Missouri, coming to this State as early as 1818, and was the first sheriff ever elected in this county. Mr. Ford's mother was a Miss Ellen Harris before her marriage. The family first located in Howard county, but in 1820 removed to Monroe county and settled at Middle Grove, where Jacob H. was born. His father served two terms as sheriff, and in 1825 returned to Howard county, but came back to Monroe five years afterwards and settled near Paris. He resided here until his death, which occurred in 1844. Jacob H. was reared in the county and when 22 years of age, January 17, 1844, was married to Miss Mary W. Abernathy, a daughter of James R. Abernathy, formerly of Kentucky and the first treasurer of Monroe county. After his marriage Mr. Ford lived on his father's farm one year and then removed to Boone county, but soon came back and bought a farm three miles north of Paris. He lived there until the spring of 1861, when he moved to a place which he had bought adjoining the one on which he now resides, where he lived for twelve years. He then sold that place and bought his present homestead. This contains 260 acres of land, and is well improved. He devotes most of his land to meadow, finding it to be a paying crop. He also has another tract of land in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have reared six children: D. Ella, wife of C. S. Wood; William H., also married; Arzelia, wife of Joseph Brierly; Tirey L., Zerelda, wife of L. M. Webb, and Hugh W. Mr. and Mrs. Ford and all their family except one son, who has not yet joined, are members of the Granville Christian Church.

TIREY FORD

(Farmer, Post-Office, Granville).

Mr. Ford is a brother to Jacob H. Ford, whose sketch precedes this, being three years the latter's junior, and was in infancy when his parents came to Missouri, having been born in Madison county, January 21, 1818. His father was from Virginia, but was brought out to Kentucky by the latter's parents when he was but six years of age, the family being pioneer settlers in Madison county of the Blue Grass State. Pleasant Ford was married, after he grew up, to Miss Ellen Harris, originally of South Carolina, but whose parents were also pioneers in Kentucky. After their marriage they came to Missouri, as stated in the sketch of Jacob H. They came to this county

in the spring of 1821. In 1832 the father was elected sheriff of the county and re-elected in 1834, serving in all four years. He died here in 1844. He was in well-to-do circumstances considering the times and the opportunities to make money, and gave his children as good school advantages as could be had here at that time. Tirey Ford had instruction in the higher branches, including algebra and surveying, and became a successful and popular school teacher. He taught school for about 10 years, including one term in Paris. May 1, 1845, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Collins, a daughter of James Collins, formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage he located on a farm near Greenwood, and the following season bought a part of the land where he now resides, where he improved a farm. He subsequently added to this until he had a large place. He has sold off considerable land, however, but still has nearly 300 acres; 240 acres of his place are in cultivation, pasturage and meadow. His place is comfortably improved. In 1854 Mr. Ford was elected justice of the peace and has served three terms in that office with great satisfaction to the public and entire efficiency in the discharge of his duties as a magistrate. 'Squire and Mrs. Ford have four children: Pleasant T., who is married and resides on the home place; Elgie, wife of D. Kippen, of Granville; Pierce and Joseph C. They have lost two, Sarah E., wife of David Hollingsworth, who died in 1881 leaving four children, and Bessie, who died in 1877 at the age of 21. 'Squire and Mrs. Ford are members of the Christian Church. The 'Squire is one of the substantial men of Clay township, and is highly respected by all.

JOHN R. HANGER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Hanger, partly reared in Monroe county, was 24 years of age when the war broke out. A native of Virginia, not unworthy of the historic State that gave him birth, he promptly identified himself with the cause of his country—the South. During the first months of the war he enlisted in the State service, and then at the re-organization became a regular Confederate soldier in the Second Missouri Infantry, under Col. Frank M. Cockerill, now United States Senator from this State. He served under Col. Cockerill, afterwards Gen. Cockerill, until the close of the war, and contributed his full share to the services of that command which gave its commander such a name and reputation as a soldier that he was afterwards elected to the United States Senate, a command that bore a gallant and conspicuous part in many of the hardest fought battles of the war.

“Fortune’s wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some go down.”

The South went down in defeat and many of her bravest sons now sleep beneath her sod. Nor did Mr. Hanger make anything by the

war — indeed, he lost all he had, and had to commence life anew, penniless and broken in health. But —

“Except wind stands as never it stood,
It is an ill wind turns none to good.”

The private soldiers who did the fighting and the starving and underwent all the hardships and dangers of the war, received none of the credits or rewards of the struggle, where credits and rewards were to be distributed, but all went to the officers. Such seems to be the order of things in general in this majestic world. A life-seat in the Senate at \$6,000 a year for the services which others performed, is but another illustration of this apparently inevitable law of merits and rewards. Mr. Hanger participated in the battles of Lexington, Elk Horn, Champion's Hill, Baker's Creek, Blackwater, the siege of Vicksburg, Altoona, Franklin and other engagements. At Franklin, Tenn., he was disabled by a wound in the leg and taken prisoner. He was held at Camp Douglas for about two months and then paroled. In June, 1865, he returned home and obtained a situation in a store at Shelbyville. After this he engaged in farming, and in 1870 was married to Mrs. Fannie Barry, widow of William C. Barry, who was killed while in the Confederate army. After his marriage Mr. Hanger located on the old Hanger homestead in Monroe county, where he has since resided. He has a good place of 160 acres, where he has long been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and with excellent success. A man of good business qualifications and popular address, as well as of unimpeachable character, and a life-long Democrat, in 1876 he was nominated by the Democrats for assessor and was duly elected to that office, which he held for three years. He acquitted himself of the duties of his office with efficiency and to the general satisfaction of the public, making one of the best assessors the county ever had. Mr. and Mrs. Hanger have two children: Lucy B. and Carrie R., and two are deceased, Charlie B. and an infant. Mrs. Hanger is a member of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Hanger is a hospitable, social gentleman and is quite popular with all who know him. He was a son of Robinson and Virginia T. (Kennerly) Hanger, formerly of Virginia, and was born in Augusta county, that State, December 18, 1836. The family removed to Missouri in 1851, and settled in Monroe county, where they now reside.

ALJOURNAL HANGER

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

It was when Aljournal was 10 years of age, in 1857, that his parents, Peter and Elizabeth A. (Bear) Hanger, turned the front of the immigrant wagon towards Missouri, where they expected to make their future home. Their ancestors had long been settled in Virginia, and it was the State of their fathers that they were leaving. Aljournal was born there (in Augusta county) April 6, 1847. They all landed

safe and sound in Monroe county in the fall of 1857, and settled on the land on which Aljournal now resides. Here they made an excellent farm, a comfortable home, and here the father lived out the remainder of a useful and blameless life. He died May 31, 1873, deplored by all who knew him, for he was a man of many friends and no known enemies. Aljournal grew up on the farm, as most boys in the country do who are raised on farms, assisting in work on the place and attending the neighborhood schools. In obedience to one of the great fundamental laws of humanity, a law that is as natural as that the fruit shall fall when it is over-ripe, he was married after he attained his manhood. This happy event was celebrated, as in such cases made and provided, on the 20th of September, 1876. It was then that Mrs. Lizzie A. Beller, relict of William Beller, and a most estimable and excellent lady, became his wife. She was a daughter of James D. Maupin, one of the honored old pioneers of this county from Virginia, and she had one child by her first marriage, Willie Mary. Already Mr. Hanger had been actively engaged in farming for himself, and by his industry and good management had laid the foundation for a competency. He continued his farming operations with unabated vigor and enterprise, and has long held a position as one of the substantial farmers of Clay township. He has nearly 200 acres of land, over half of which is well improved. His place has a good two-story residence and other buildings and improvements to correspond. Mr. and Mrs. Hanger have three children: Robert Lee, Alma F. and John Marshall. Mrs. H. is a worthy member of the M. E. Church South.

ISAAC S. HEATHMAN

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. Heathman's father, Martin Heathman, was for many years before his death, as the son now is, one of the thorough-going farmers and worthy, respected citizens of Monroe county. The father was from Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Stipp, and came to Missouri with his family in 1839. He entered and bought land here and improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1878. Isaac S. was born in this county, October 16, 1841. He was brought up to farm work and received a fair common school education. January 29, 1868, he was married to Miss Margaret Heathman, a cousin, and daughter of Elias Heathman, also formerly of Kentucky. Her father died here in 1859. After his marriage Mr. Heathman farmed with his father for four years and then located on his present place. He has 180 acres. His idea of farming is that one should turn everything on his place to the best advantage and whatever else he does he should lose no time unnecessarily through the cropping and harvesting seasons. He is an energetic man and entirely successful as a farmer, as he would be in any business where industry and good management are the conditions for success. Mr. and Mrs. Heathman have five children: Frederick

G., Virginia, W. Lewis, J. Tippie and Alonzo T. He and wife, believing that the Christian Church more nearly than any other represents the true teachings of the Bible, after mature reflection, joined that church and have ever since continued worthy members.

THOMAS B. LOYD, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Granville).

Among the prominent physicians of Monroe county, the subject of the present sketch occupies an enviable position. He is a practitioner of thorough general and professional education and of long and successful experience. Dr. Loyd has been engaged in the practice in Monroe county for over 20 years, and since the summer of 1865 he has been located at Granville. It is almost supererogation to say that with his skill and ability as a physician and his high character and popular manners as a man and citizen, he has succeeded in building up a large practice and has made a career of more than ordinary success in his profession, considering the field in which he has worked. Dr. Loyd is a native of Alabama, born in Jackson county, September 1, 1839. He was a son of Martin H. and Nancy (Garrison) Loyd, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother from Kentucky. When he was 12 years of age his parents removed to Greene county, Mo., where the father died in 1857. The family were in comparatively easy circumstances considering the condition of the country and the people. Thomas B. had the best school advantages the country afforded. After preparatory instruction he matriculated at the State University, where he completed his education. Meanwhile, he had been engaged in teaching to a considerable extent, and from first to last taught some five winter terms of school. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. S. Clinton, a leading physician of Greene county. In due time he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated with distinction in 1861. During the intervals of his terms at medical school he had practiced with his preceptor, Dr. Clinton, and now after his graduation he entered regularly into the practice in Greene county. In a short time, however, he removed to Cedar county, and two years later came to Monroe county, where he has since lived. In 1867-68 Dr. Loyd took a supplementary course at the Missouri Medical College, and three years after locating at Granville, November 3, 1868, he was married to Miss Belle Crutcher, a daughter of William and America Crutcher, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. Dr. Loyd is a prominent member of the Masonic order and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES A. MCKINNIE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Holliday).

Twice during the war Mr. McKinnie was severely wounded while bravely doing battle for the preservation of the Union. He was first

wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., being shot through the left side, and for eight months was unable for service. Resuming his place again in the ranks after his recovery, he was wounded the second time at Fort Gregg, where he was shot through the right shoulder. After his recovery from this wound, still undeterred from the performance of his duty, he again resumed his place in the ranks and bravely kept step to the music of the Union, in march and bivouac and on the field of battle, until at last the old flag floated in triumph over a reunited country, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He went out at the first call of his country for volunteers and came back only after the last cloud of war had floated away and the whole land was again radiant with the sunshine of peace. To the service of such men as this brave soldier, we owe the preservation of this magnificent republic, the heritage bought by the blood of our fathers and consecrated by the heroes of the Union during the late war, a heritage made doubly sacred to us, to preserve and defend. Mr. McKinnie enlisted in Co. I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in 1861, and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. After his discharge from the army he returned home to McLean county, Ill., where he had been born and reared, and resumed farming, the occupation to which he had been brought up. He was married in that county September 6, 1866, when Miss Mary E. Land, a daughter of John S. Land, formerly of Kentucky, became his wife. Mr. McKinnie continued farming in McLean county with good success until 1873, when he removed to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. Here he bought his present farm, and has continued farming with steadily increasing success. Reared in Illinois, he learned those methods of farming which have made that State the greatest agricultural Commonwealth, population considered, on the globe. In short, Mr. McKinnie is a first-class Illinois farmer, and conducts his place on thorough-going, business-like principles. He has a good two-story residence, a large barn, a handsome young orchard and other improvements to correspond, and his place contains 220 acres of fine land. Mr. McKinnie has a herd of 22 young steers to be fattened for the markets, and he makes something of a specialty of handling stock. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church and he is a member of the Granville Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnie have four children: Rebecca, Nettie, William T. and Jessie. Mr. McKinnie was a son of Andrew and Martha McKinnie, originally of Kentucky, but who removed to Illinois as early as 1824. They first settled in Sangamon county, where his father helped to build the first court-house at Springfield. He lived in Sangamon county for 27 years and removed to McLean county in 1851, where he died four years afterwards. Charles A. McKinnie was born in the latter county, March 8, 1837.

JUDGE PRESLEY MOORE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Granville).

Judge Moore, whose life has been one of more than ordinary activity, not unattended with substantial results in the matter of the goods of this world, is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Central Missouri, his father, Judge Robert Moore, having come to this State as early as 1819. Judge Moore, pere, was a native of North Carolina, but his parents, while he was yet in tender years, were early settlers of Kentucky. He was therefore reared in the latter State, and after he grew up, was married to Miss Mary Powell, of another pioneer family. Prior to his marriage, however, in 1819, he had been to Missouri, and had determined to make this State his future home. He, therefore, brought his wife out to Missouri and located in that part of Cole county now included in Moniteau county. There he entered a large body of land and improved an extensive stock farm. Entirely successful as a farmer, and a man of strong character and fine intelligence, he became a leading citizen of Moniteau county. Among other positions of public trust, he served as county judge, a position that his son, the subject of this sketch, afterwards held, and also represented the county in the State Legislature. He is still living, a venerable old gentleman of dignified bearing and marked presence, but has retired from all the activities of life, and now spends his time with his children at their respective home, where his presence and society is greatly prized. His good wife was called to her final rest some ten years ago. Judge Presley Moore was born in Cole (now Moniteau) county, December 26, 1826. He was reared on his father's farm in that county. Early displaying a taste for the mechanic art, he was permitted to gratify his inclination in that direction, and went to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he acquired in due time, and also wagon making. In 1852 he was married to Miss Nancy G. Clay, a daughter of Green Clay, related to the eminent Kentucky family by that name. She survived her marriage, however, only a short time, leaving him a daughter at her death, Nancy E., who is now the wife of Thomas Davis, of Linn county. Judge Moore, fils, was greatly depressed by the loss of his wife, and sought relief as best he could in travel. He spent about three years in the West and South, principally in Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, the Indian Territory and Kansas. He worked at his trade during most of the time of his absence from home. Returning with the determination to begin life anew and to put everything of the past behind him, but the memory of the loved and lost, which he still cherished as a sweet dream, he now engaged in farming in Moniteau county and followed it with steadily increasing success in that county until he removed to Linn county in 1864. Meanwhile, on the 11th of March, 1856, he was married to Miss Lydia A. Boggs, a daughter of Owen Boggs, a prominent citizen of Boone county. Judge Moore resided in Linn

county for 18 years and became one of the leading men of that county. He was frequently honored by the people with positions of public trust, and held nearly every office in county affairs from constable up to judge of the county court. In 1882, however, he sold his farm in Linn county and removed to Nevada City, in Vernon county. But not liking town life, the following spring he came to Monroe county and bought his present farm. Here he has since resided and will make his permanent home. His place contains 240 acres and is comfortably improved. Judge Moore is a man of high character, sterling intelligence, good business qualifications and popular manners, and although personally he has had all the public service he desires, it is not improbable that the citizens of Monroe county may decide to ask him to give them the benefit of his experience in public life in some position worthy of his name and high standing. Judge and Mrs. Moore have five children: Robert O., Golbert N., S. Jackson, Mary J. and Henry Clay. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM POWELL

(Farmer, Raiser of and Dealer in Stock, Post-office, Shelbina).

In the work of sketching the lives of the citizens of Monroe county, there is of course much similarity in the facts given, particularly among farmers. But occasionally one is met with whose life varies not a little from those of the generality of men around him. Here is a case of that kind. Mr. Powell lives in a community composed almost exclusively either of Missourians by nativity, or Kentuckians or Virginians. But he is a Pennsylvanian by birth, a Northern man by nativity and bringing up. In harmony with the characteristics of Northern farmers generally, we find in him a man of conspicuous industry and enterprise and of superior intelligence — one more than ordinarily successful as an agriculturist. Such men are of great advantage to a community and their presence is greatly to be coveted. They build up a country, develop its resources, advance it along the onward march of civilization, contribute greatly to make it rich and prosperous. Mr. Powell was born in Fayette county, Pa., October 10, 1827, and was a son of James Powell of Delaware, and Susan *nee* Beckett, of North Carolina. They made their permanent home in the Keystone State. William Powell was reared in Fayette county, and in 1864 came West to Illinois, settling in La Salle county. Of course, raised in the North, he learned the successful methods of farming of that section of the country, and he followed farming with success in La Salle county until 1869, when he came to Missouri. Meanwhile he had accumulated considerable means and on coming to Monroe county bought 300 acres of fine land. This he went to work with energy and resolution to improve, and in a few years had the satisfaction of seeing that he had one of the best farms in the township. Not satisfied with raising grain and hay alone, he went to raising stock and to feeding stock for the wholesale markets, and buying

and shipping them. He gave his attention principally to hogs and sheep, as being upon the whole the most profitable lines of his stock business. These he has continued to handle and to good profit. He feeds and ships annually about 100 head of hogs and sheep each, but sometimes as high as 600 or 700 head. He has about 200 head of sheep and 80 head of hogs, besides considerable other stock. February 6, 1851, Mr. Powell was married to Miss Nancy Poundstone, a daughter of John Poundstone, of Fayette county, Pa. Mr. Powell and wife have three children: Allen, married; F. M., John T., J. Ewing, married, and Mollie E. They have lost two in their infancy, and Elvira in 1868, at the age of 17. Mrs. Powell is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Powell is highly esteemed in Clay township and wherever known. He has served as clerk of school district No. 10 for a number of years.

DAVID A. SPRINKLE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. Sprinkle's parents, Charles and Mary (Barclay) Sprinkle, were early settlers in Missouri, coming to this State away back in 1820, in the territorial days of the country. The father was from Virginia, but the mother was of Tennessee, where they met and married, coming thence to Missouri. They first stopped near old Franklin, but in 1821 located in what is now Columbia, being one of the first three families that settled there. They subsequently improved a farm, three miles from Columbia, where they lived until their deaths, and where David A. was reared. At the age of nineteen he learned the plasterer's trade, and four years afterwards, in 1844, went to Hannibal, where he worked for some years. He was there married to Miss Jane Church, formerly of Ohio, but she survived only a few years, leaving him a son at her death, William C., now a prominent physician of this county. From Hannibal he went to Madisonville, and was engaged in merchandising there until about 1852. Returning to Hannibal, he lived at that place from first to last, about twelve years and built three houses while there. He now removed to Monroe county and settled on the farm where he has ever since resided. In 1856 he was married to Miss Fannie J. Bartley, of Boone county, a daughter of Major John Bartley, formerly of Kentucky, but a pioneer settler of Boone county. She presided over his home for nearly a quarter of a century, a good and true woman and a wife and mother who was devotedly loved by husband and children. She died in 1880, leaving him six children: George L., and Robert L., both of Montana; Charles E., J. Leslie, Linnie May and Eddie B. Mr. Sprinkle was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Mollie E. Bartley, January 25, 1882. She was a sister to his first wife. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South at Granville. As a farmer Mr. Sprinkle's life has been one of untiring industry and satisfactory success. He has, as the fruits of his toil, besides having reared in comfort a worthy family of children, all of whom he has helped more or less to start

themselves in the world, a fine homestead of nearly 400 acres of land, all fenced and excellently improved, including a good two story-residence and other buildings and improvements to correspond. Above all he has so lived that no tarnish of reproach has fallen upon his good name.

THOMAS E. STEELE

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. Steele's parents, David and Jane (Jordon) Steele, were early settlers in Howard county, removing there from Kentucky in 1822. The father was a stone mason by trade, and followed that occupation at Fayette for about 10 years. He then removed to Monroe county and entered land about four miles from Paris, where he improved a farm and resided until his death, in 1850. Thomas E. was the youngest in his father's family of three sons and a daughter, and was born in Monroe county December 9, 1825. He was, therefore, principally reared on a farm near Paris. His tastes always having been for farm pursuits, he adopted farming as his permanent calling. However, in 1849, he went overland to California, during the general rush of gold seekers to the Pacific coast. He was engaged in gold mining out there for nearly three years with varying success, sometimes good and sometimes bad. He returned by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans, and having been away from the fair sex so long they had become the constant angels of his dreams, he of course married soon after coming back. The 6th of January, 1853, he was married to Mrs. Susan J. Austin, a young widow lady, a daughter of Sanford Wilson, formerly of Kentucky. He at once bought land in Monroe county and improved a farm, where he lived for two years. However, during this time, he made a second trip to California, taking a drove of stock, but returned right away, coming again by water. In 1855 he bought the place where he now resides. Here he has 160 acres of good land, which is well improved, and is one of the choice homesteads of the township. Mr. Steele makes a specialty of raising fine cattle, and has an imported *Palangus taurus* at the head of his herd. In 1863 Mr. Steele had the misfortune to lose his first wife. She died in August of that year, leaving him two children, both of whom are grown up: Henry A. and Mary E., the wife of W. C. Ridgeway. June 22, 1865, he was married to Mrs. S. E. Parrish, relict of T. C. Parrish, of Owensville, Ky., and daughter of Enos Kerr, of Louisville. Mrs. Steele is a lady of fine mind and mental culture, a regular graduate of Clover Port Institute. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

NATHANIEL M. THRELKELD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Threlkeld, whose homestead includes 260 acres of land, in addition to farming in a general way, as other farmers do, makes a specialty of feeding cattle and hogs for the wholesale markets. He

has found this a profitable pursuit, and feeds annually about 75 head of cattle and some 200 head of hogs. Mr. Threlkeld is one of those stirring, enterprising men who make a success of anything to which they give their time and attention, where industry and good management are the conditions to success. He has made a success of farming, and would have made a success equally as decided of any other practicable calling. Like many of our best farmers, he is a native of Kentucky, born in Henry county, December 30, 1831. His parents lived until their death in that county. Nathaniel M. was married in his native county, in the fall of 1854, to Miss Sarah Ford, a daughter of Jeremiah Ford, of that county. Two years after his marriage he removed to Missouri, and located near Granville, in Clay township. He followed farming there with good success until 1863, when he came to his present place. Mr. Threlkeld has been the architect of his fortune, and has achieved his success in life by his own exertions. Mrs. Threlkeld, his first wife, died April 25, 1864. Two children survive her, Alonzo and Edwin. September 2, 1867, Mr. Threlkeld was married to Mrs. Tabitha Hanger, relict of David Hanger, and daughter of James Maupin, an early settler of this county, from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld have seven children: Emma, Jennie, Cattie, Mary L., Frank, Cap and Clarence. Mr. T. is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the M. E. South denomination. Mr. Threlkeld lost two children of his first wife; Elijah, a young man of bright promise, died at Oxford, Ky., in 1881, at the age of 22, and Anna, a daughter, 15 years of age, greatly beloved by all who knew her for her many estimable qualities, died during the fall of the same year, 1881. These were heavy afflictions to Mr. Threlkeld, and but for the sustaining power of faith and of trust in the merciful and loving Redeemer, they would have seemed too hard to bear. But he is ever reminded that the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, all in his own good wisdom, and for the best of all both here and hereafter. What a blessed thing is such a faith!

SAMUEL D. WALLACE

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. Wallace was born in Monroe county, Mo., April 27, 1835, and was reared on a farm, to that free and independent life which has been considered from time out of mind as most conducive to the development of true sterling manhood, both physically and mentally. Coming up in the country, removed from the temptations and vices of town and city life, and used from boyhood to the labors of the field and the duties of attending the flocks and herds of his father, he naturally formed that taste for agricultural life, which, when he came to start out in the world for himself, influenced him to adopt the pursuit of the tiller of the soil as his permanent occupation. At the age of 22 however, in order to fix more enduringly in his mind the instruction he had received in the schools and his services being sought after as a teacher, he concluded that it would not be time misspent.

which should be devoted to instilling into the youthful mind, as had been instilled into his, lessons from the books of practical utility for after-life. He accordingly engaged in teaching, which he followed for some time. He then went to Illinois, but returned later along to Monroe county, where he has since resided. He followed farming while there for a period of five years, preceding 1870. Since then he has been one of the thorough-going farmers of Clay township. His place contains 120 acres, a neat homestead. October 8, 1863, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Aquila Boyd, a daughter of Robert Boyd, and Nancy, *nee* Mays, of McDonough county, Ill., originally of Washington county, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have had seven children: John B., James S., William W., Thomas D., Allen, deceased, Anna B. and Alta D. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are members of the Christian Church. He was a son of Walker P. and Emiline (Wills) Wallace, early settlers of this county. While he resided in Illinois Mr. Wallace was assessor of Hancock county for one term. His father, Walker P., lives on the old homestead, his mother being deceased.

GEORGE W. WEBB

(Justice of the Peace, and Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office Granville).

In 1878 Mr. Webb was elected to his present office, magistrate of Clay township, and, after serving four years, his administration was so satisfactory to the public that in 1882 he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term. 'Squire Webb has been known to the people of Clay township from boyhood, and considering his early opportunities to fit himself for the business activities of life, it is a result of no ordinary credit that he has risen to his present enviable position as a successful farmer and prominent citizen of the township, as well as that he should by common consent be picked out as the most available man for the office of magistrate. He was reared in this county, and, as good schools were not the common thing then, his school opportunities were limited to a single grammar term of three months, and this after he was nearly grown. But notwithstanding, having the qualities that develop intelligent and useful citizenship, he applied himself at home as closely as at school to study, and succeeded in acquiring an ample knowledge of books for all practical purposes. A man of an inquiring mind and improving all his leisure time by reading, he has become more than ordinarily well posted on most subjects that generally engage attention, such as politics, affairs in court, general principles of law, business transactions, agriculture, etc. In a word, he is justly regarded as one of the leading men of the township, whilst as a magistrate all respect his opinions and have absolute confidence in his unswerving integrity. He will probably hold the office of justice of the peace as long as he will consent to serve. 'Squire Webb is a native of Virginia, and a son of Bird S. and Mary E. (Beard) Webb, subsequently for many years esteemed residents of this township. He was born in Franklin county, December 25, 1829,

and when he was in his tenth year his parents came to Missouri and settled in Monroe county. His father entered land in the same neighborhood in which the 'Squire now lives, where he improved a farm and resided until his death, in 1871. The 'Squire, after he grew up in the county, September 12, 1850, was married to Miss Susan S. Chinn, a daughter of Christopher C. Chinn, a pioneer settler of the county, from Kentucky. The second year after his marriage 'Squire Webb bought the land included in his present farm, which he at once went to work to improve. He made a comfortable homestead here, on which he has since continued to reside. He has about a quarter of a section of good land in his farm, on which, besides other improvements, there is an exceptionally fine orchard of some 400 apple trees and a large number of other trees, and fruit and shrubbery. The 'Squire and Mrs. Webb have five children: Mary E., Leslie M. (married), George H. (married), John H. (married) and Theodore W. The 'Squire and wife are members of the Old School Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Granville lodge of the A. F. and A. M. The 'Squire has never been absent from home any considerable time since he came to the county a mere boy, except while he was in the Southern army during the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the State service, and after the expiration of that time in the regular Confederate service. He was under Col. Porter in Price's army, and served until the winter of 1863-64. During nearly all of his service, however, he was in Maj. Pinnell's battalion, under Gen Price. In the fall of 1863 he was taken prisoner, and held in duress vile for some six months. He was then exchanged, at Cedar Point, and served until the latter part of 1863, when he returned home on a visit and was captured and made to take the oath not to take up arms against Mr. Lincoln again.

WOODLAWN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. ADAMS

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Mr. Adams is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county November 3, 1835. Pursuing the even tenor of his way which destiny seems to have marked out for him, he was reared on the farm and has continued to follow the pursuit of farming. Obedient to one of the great laws of nature, the one on which the perpetuity of humanity depends, on the 9th of July, 1861, he was married, Miss Elizabeth C. Dry becoming his wife. She was a daughter of William F. and Laura Dry, originally of Kentucky. Though this happy union was nominally siccacious, it proved not actually so. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are blessed with five children, namely: Laura E., Samuel T., Mary

M., Willie M. and Ernest B. Mr. Adams settled on a farm soon after his marriage and went to work to establish himself comfortably in life. But already the heavy and ominous cloud of war had settled like a dark and fatal pall over the country, and ever and anon were heard the roaring peal of cannon and the rattle of musketry which meant death to many a brave man and sadness and sorrow around many a hearthstone, whilst the lurid flash of battle lit up with its terrible light many a former peaceful scene and green landscape where all nature was wont to smile with budding flowers and green meadows in the bright sunshine. He marched bravely off to the war to do for his country all that duty required and, if necessary, to die. He enlisted in the Southern service, under Col. Porter, and under the burning rays of the summer's sun and the dark shadows of night marched and fought at every signal word of command, until at last he was stricken down by the palsyng hand of disease and rendered *hors de combat* for further service, being honorably discharged on that account. But in the meantime, he had bravely borne himself on more than one field of battle, rallying around the tribarred banner of the South, whose bright folds floated gallantly above the din and smoke of conflict, beautiful and talismanic, like a rainbow of hope athwart the sky, and there under its star-decked cerule might his gleaming bayonet be seen heroically glistening in the front rank of the charge. After his discharge Mr. Adams resumed farming, which he has since continued. He has 120 acres of good land which he has comfortably improved. Mr. Adams is looked upon as one of the sterling men of the township. His parents were George and Eleanor (Randol) Adams, early settlers of Monroe county from Kentucky. His father died in 1866, but his mother is still living. Mrs. Adams' mother died in 1872, and her father less than two months afterwards, in December of the same year.

Z. M. ATTERBERY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Woodlawn).

No history of this county would be complete which failed to include a biographical sketch of one or more members of the pioneer families of which the subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative. The Atterberys came originally from South Carolina, where the family had settled prior to the revolution. About the close of the last century the father of the subject of this sketch, with his family, removed to Kentucky, and in 1829 he went to Tazewell county, Ill., but remained there only about five years, coming west again, and this time settling permanently in Woodlawn township, of Monroe county. This was when the country was in its infancy, away back at a day when the whole State was hardly more than a wilderness. The father lived here until his death, and when Elijah Atterbery died many a brave-hearted old pioneer who had faced the greatest dangers in the wilds, stood round his bed and wept generous tears over his departure, for he was a man who possessed more than the average of those

qualities of head and heart which bring around one near and dear friends, friends who prize him as a brother, kind and true, to be relied upon in every emergency. He had borne his full part in the great work of transforming the virgin forests and the horizon-bound prairies of Missouri into smiling harvest fields, and the abodes of an intelligent and prosperous and happy people. Let not the memory of such men fade from the minds of posterity, for to their courage and brawn we owe the beneficent civilization in the great West that we now enjoy. His good wife, Mary Atterbery, a daughter of Isaac Taylor, of South Carolina, and a woman in every way worthy to have been the life companion of such a man, such a bold pioneer and generous hearted Christian, nobleman of nature, she, too, has passed away in the fullness of time, the ripeness of years, and now sleeps peacefully by his side in the quiet little family graveyard, where they shall rest in peace until the resurrection morn shall dawn to call them to their eternal inheritance of bliss in Paradise. Z. M. was born while his parents lived in Kentucky, February 2, 1825, and was therefore nine years of age when the smoke of their camp-fire curled for the first time above the virgin prairies of Monroe county. He was reared in this county and obtained such an education, only, as could be had in the primitive schools of the period. But he learned enough for the ordinary practical purposes of life and grew up to be a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. In 1854, he was married to Miss Josephine Dabney, a daughter of Bluford and Rebecca (Vickery) Dabney, originally of Kentucky. Four children have blessed this union: Elijah, Rebecca, the wife of J. H. Dawson; Lou, the wife of Walter Dickson, and Mattie, *femme libre*, at home. Mr. Atterbery has a good farm of 292 acres, which is comfortably and substantially improved. In 1865 he had the misfortune to lose his first wife, a most estimable lady, greatly loved in her family, and esteemed by all. To his present wife he was married in 1866. Her maiden name was Parris; she was a daughter of Elizabeth Parris, of Kentucky. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

CAPT. FRANKLIN BURNHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Capt. Burnham, one of the prominent citizens and substantial men of Woodlawn township, is a native of Maine, born in Oxford county, January 31, 1808. His parents were Jeremiah Burnham, originally of Massachusetts and Mehetable, *nee* Sanborn, born and reared in Maine. In 1817 the family removed to Athens county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was reared. On attaining his majority he started out for himself as a farmer, which he followed with success for ten years. He then went into the mercantile business, and also speculating in produce and pork, following these for about seven years. In 1855 he removed to Illinois where he resumed the occupation of a farmer, which he has since continued. In 1866 he removed

to Missouri and located in Woodlawn township, of Monroe county, where he still resides. Here he has a good farm of 260 acres, comfortably and well improved. In Ohio in the old muster days, Capt. Burnham served as captain of militia for some time. He also held numerous local offices in that State and was postmaster for a number of years. In 1829 he was married in Ohio to Miss Orpha Lord. She was a daughter of Holtem Lord and Almira, *nee* Phelps, both originally of New York and of two well known New England families. Both the Lords and Phelps on coming to this country during its first settlement settled in Connecticut, and of the Lord family Rev. Benjamin Lord, a distinguished divine who flourished between 1694 and 1784, was a well known representative. He was a native of Connecticut and an able and voluminous theological writer. Then there was Hon. Frederick W. Lord who removed from Connecticut to New York, an accomplished scholar and for a number of years a representative in Congress. He died in 1860. Following him was Hon. Scott Lord, a leading Democrat in Congress from New York up to a few years ago. The Phelps family have had so many men eminent in public life that it is needless to mention them. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have had nine children: Horace L., now of Kansas City, Mo.; Olive C., is yet living, the wife of Matthew Wilson; M. D., who died in 1882; Oscar F., who died in Illinois in 1882; Dorothy, Lois A., William W., who died in this country in 1880; Hiram H. and Jarvis H. Horace L. was a gallant officer in the Union army during the war and by his conspicuous bravery rose to the rank of major. He was severely wounded, being shot in the right shoulder, from the effects of which he lost the use of his right hand. William W. was a lieutenant in the army and was wounded, being shot through the left thigh. Hiram H. was also a lieutenant and a brave defender of the Union in the hour of its greatest peril. Capt. and Mrs. Burnham are members of the M. E. Church. They are both highly respected as neighbors and friends by those among whom they live and, indeed, by all who know them.

CHARLES V. CLAY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 19, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Clay, related by consanguinity, as well as name, to the well known Clay family of Kentucky, is himself a native Kentuckian, born in Bourbon county, December 25, 1824. When four years of age he was brought to Missouri by his parents, Charles and Polly (Hathe-man) Clay, who emigrated to this State in 1828, and settled in Monroe county, where they still reside, venerated and respected residents of the county. In 1857 Mr. Clay was married to Miss Amanda Huninger, a daughter of Samuel Huninger and Sarah, *nee* Totten, both originally of Virginia. Ten children have been the fruits of this union: Lucy C. now the wife of H. H. Cunningham; Susan L., now the wife of S. L. Stalens; Margaret E., Caroline, Morton F., Julia, Missouri B. Irene M., Mattie G. and Baby. Mr. Clay has a large farm, contain-

ing 300 acres of excellent land, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Woodlawn township. He has a more than ordinarily handsome residence, commodious and neatly built, and his other buildings are substantial and tastily constructed. In short, his farm is one of the well improved places of the township. He is to quite a considerable extent engaged in raising stock, and has some excellent grades of cattle and hogs on his place. He is a man of enterprise and progressive ideas, energetic and public spirited, both as a farmer and citizen. He stands high in the community and has the confidence of all who know him. He and wife are members of the Christian Church at Otter Creek, and he is a member of the Good Templars order, and takes an active interest in the promotion of the cause of temperance. He has been school director for several years, as he still is.

REV. JAMES CLARK DAVIS

(Pastor of the Christian Church, Woodlawn).

Rev. Mr. Davis is a native of Kentucky, born in Clark county, May 19, 1809. At the age of 13 he went to Maysville, Mason county, to learn the dry goods business, and continued at that place for six years, or until he was 19 years of age. By this time he had learned the practical part of retail merchandising thoroughly, and was accounted a more than ordinarily active, efficient and popular salesman and young business man. But he had done more than this; of steady habits and a studious mind, he had devoted his leisure to the acquisition of an education, and had succeeded in securing more than an average knowledge of books for a young man of his age. Quitting the store; he taught school for a year and then attended an academy of local repute in Clark county for two terms of ten months. This prepared him to enter upon higher studies, and in 1824 he matriculated at the able and eminent Transylvania College at Lexington, in which he took a hard and thorough course of study for three years, coming out a scholar of fine culture and attainments. He was now greatly needing an active life to restore his health, and he accordingly accepted a clerkship on a steamboat, which he filled with great satisfaction to his superior officers and all concerned for two years. Returning to Clark county, he remained there until 1833, occupying his time to advantage in different pursuits, but never ceasing to be a student, a careful and judicious reader of the best books and a painstaking investigator of all the great problems and questions that present themselves to a thoughtful and sober mind, including those of the sciences, philosophy, history, public affairs, theology, etc. From Clark county Mr. Davis went to Montgomery county, Ky., where he became master of an academy. While there young Hood, afterwards the distinguished officer, Gen. John B. Hood, who commanded so brilliantly at the battle of Peach Orchard, was one of his pupils. In 1844 Mr. Davis was solicited to take charge of Funk's Seminary, a Masonic institution, being elected head of the seminary by the Grand

Lodge of Kentucky. In 1845 the seminary, by act of the Legislature, became a college, and J. Randolph Finley was elected president. In 1846 he resigned his position there to accept a more desirable and lucrative offer in Louisville, Ky., but tiring of the confinement and hard work of the school-room, in 1847 he went to Louisiana and engaged in merchandising at Plaquemine, 100 miles above New Orleans. From Plaquemine he went to the city of New Orleans, and in 1851 joined Lopez's expedition to Cuba, but the ship on which he took transportation being attacked by a Spanish man-of-war, his vessel was compelled to return. From New Orleans Mr. Davis went to Hinds county, Miss., but later along was elected principal of the Masonic High School of Raymond, Miss., a position he held for seven years, making the high school one of the best and most popular preparatory institutions in the State. After this he returned to merchandising, and was successfully engaged in that business at Utica, Hinds county, when the war broke out. A Southern man by birth, sympathies and convictions, he showed the courage and patriotism of the Revolutionary ancestor from whom he sprang, and promptly threw himself into the conflict in behalf of identically the same principles — independence and the right of local self-government, for which his father had fought more than three-quarters of a century ago. He was active and zealous in enlisting volunteers for the South, and was elected captain of Co. C, Sixteenth Mississippi Volunteers, having himself enlisted as early as January, 1861. For four years and three months he followed the bright banner of the Confederacy through battle and march, and hardship and danger, until all was lost for which the heroism of the bravest people who ever fought and failed had struggled so long. He was in many of the most lurid-lit and death-dealing battles of the war, including the deadly struggle at Cold Harbor and the fatal conflict at Malvern Hill, as well as the engagements at Winchester, Savage Station, Frazier's Crossing, Cross Keys, Fort Republican and many others. After the war Capt. Davis returned to Mississippi, and after being engaged in different pursuits, bought the Mississippi Springs property, for which he paid \$10,000, where he established a high school, and this he conducted for two years. In 1867 he returned to Kentucky. In the meantime he had studied for the ministry and been duly ordained in the Christian Church, and had also done considerable work in the pulpit. For the next five years after returning to Kentucky he was engaged in the school-room and the pulpit at different points. In 1872 he came to Missouri, locating at Shelbyville, but the following year he removed to Madison, where he was engaged in teaching and preaching for three years. From Madison he came to Woodlawn, and has since had charge of the Christian Church at this place. Rev. Mr. Davis is a man of wide experience in the world, profound learning in the books, particularly in theology, an accomplished general scholar, a man of sincere and earnest piety, and an able and eloquent minister of the Gospel, a worthy representative of Him who taught faith, humility and good

works. September 20, 1832, he was married to Miss Sabrina Linville, who lived to cheer him and brighten his home for nearly 40 years, dying March 10, 1871. She had borne him four children, all of whom are deceased. February 28, 1872, he was married to Mrs. Martha Thacker, *nee* Orr, relict of John Thacker, deceased. They have had six children: James (deceased), Martha A., Mary E., John A., Lulelia J. and Lee O. Rev. Mr. Davis has been a member of the Masonic order since 1831. He was a son of Septimus and Mary (Clay) Davis, his father a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother a Virginian by nativity. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and came to Kentucky in 1783, locating in Fayette county, where he was the friend and associate of Daniel Boone for a number of years, the two living in the same fort, in fact, for some time. He married Miss Clark, May 29, 1801, and reared eight children. She was a member of that old and now wealthy and aristocratic Clark family, for which Clark county, Ky., is named.

JAMES DUNCAN

(Farmer, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

It was for Mr. Duncan's father, David Duncan, that Duncan's Bridge was named, and he, the father, was one of the sturdy pioneers of Missouri. He came to this State with his family away back in the territorial days of the country. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Finney before her marriage and they reared a worthy family of children. On coming to Missouri they first located in Howard county, then a sort of center for settlers. But later along they removed to Randolph county and finally settled permanently in Monroe county. Their family was the only one for considerable time throughout all the region round about Duncan's Bridge, and it was a great stopping place for people passing this way. They were old-fashioned, great-hearted, hospitable people, always with plenty to eat, a big fire in the winter time and warm, thick feather beds, and their latch string was always on the outside for every worthy person who chose to partake of the hospitalities. These good old people have long since passed away, but the memory of their kind and generous lives hovers like a beautiful halo in the minds of those who knew them, and mingled with them at the places that now know them no more, around their own fireside, at the homes of their neighbors, in the old-fashioned log churches and at neighborhood gatherings. Let them not be forgotten while the truer and better qualities of head and heart are cherished among men. James Duncan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, August 1, 1814, but was principally reared in Missouri. He was brought up to an honest, hard-working, farm life, which has continued to be his occupation with but little interruption. Away back in 1835, he was married to Miss Mary V. Taylor. She lived 27 years after she wore her bridal wreath, and became the beloved mother of seven children, but three of whom are now living: Greenbury, James and Francis. John W. died after his marriage, the others, young and unmarried. In 1862

Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Elizabeth Capp. They have seven children: Caroline, Elisha, Willard, Thrasher, Josephine, Urna and two are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Christian Church. His farm contains 120 acres, and is comfortably improved. Aside from a trip to California in 1850, his whole life has been spent in Monroe county up to this time and from the first settlement of his father's family at Duncan's Bridge.

SOLON H. FARRELL

(Of Farrell & Woods, Dealers in General Merchandise, Woodlawn).

The present business was established in 1880, though Mr. Woods did not become connected with it until the spring of 1883. Mr. Farrell established the business originally and has since been connected with it. A good trade has been built up and an excellent stock of general merchandise is kept constantly on hand. Both are gentlemen of well known integrity of character and genial, accommodating manners and are quite popular with the public, both for their personal worth and excellent business qualifications. Mr. Farrell was born and reared in the Blue Grass State, where, after attaining his majority, as before, he followed farming and stock-raising until his removal to Missouri in 1878, and with good success. Here he dealt in stock mainly, buying and shipping to the wholesale markets, having located in Monroe county, until he began merchandising at Woodlawn, in 1880. He was married August 14, 1870, to Miss Susie Luck, who has been all good luck to him. Mr. Farrell was born in Madison county, Ky., January 30, 1847, and was a son of Daniel and Spicie (Irving) Farrell, both Kentuckians by nativity. Mr. Farrell is a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife. Their only child, Alma, a bright little girl, died when in her eighth year, in 1881.

MILTON FORSYTH

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Farming has been Mr. Forsyth's occupation from boyhood, and being a man of clear intelligence and industrious habits, on the rich soil of Monroe county, blessed as it usually is with favorable seasons, he has been entirely successful, as would seem to go without saying. Fixedness of pursuit and perseverance in any given line of useful employment will in nine cases out of ten bring success, and Mr. Forsyth's career is but another illustration of this fact. He now has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres of land with good buildings on his place, excellent fencing, large fields and pastures, and, in fact, everything in unexceptionable shape. Mr. Forsyth, like many of the best farmers and citizens of Monroe county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Harrison county, August 31, 1827. He was reared in his native county, and there learned those methods of farming and of handling stock which have made Kentuckians noted the country over for their success as farmers and stock-raisers. At the age of 29 he came to Missouri,

desiring to avail himself of the fertile lands to be had in this State at comparatively nominal prices. He located in Monroe county, where he has since resided. On the 2d of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Burzilla Milner, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Lail) Milner, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth have been blessed with 13 children, namely: Sarah F., Charles F., Nancy N., James H., John W., Elizabeth M., Mary S., William L.; all the above are married; Anna A., Minnie F., Joseph M., Katie S. and Elsie R. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth are members of the Christian Church, as are also all their children above the age of 10. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Granville. Mr. Forsyth's parents were Augustus and Fannie (Sparks) Forsyth, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Virginia. Mr. Forsyth has been school director of district No. 4, of Woodlawn township, for a number of years. He has also been a deacon in the Christian Church for 25 years, and is now an elder.

JOHN HENDRICKS

(Saw and Grist Miller, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

Mr. Hendricks' parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Thrasher) Hendricks, came to Missouri from Kentucky away back in 1819 and settled in Marion county, which was then a part of Ralls county, and with the exception of a few pioneer cabins here and there, nearly a day's journey apart, was an uninhabited wilderness, the bear and the panther and the savage still being denizens of its great forests and horizon-bound prairie. Mr. Hendricks, now himself an old man far beyond the allotted age of three score and ten, was then a tottling boy around his father's knee. He grew up in this new country and was educated in the school of hardships and privations and dangers common to those times. In 1852, then grown up, he went to Shelby county and followed farming there for 13 years. Returning to Monroe county in 1860, he located at Duncan's Bridge and commenced milling, which he has since followed, for a period now of nearly a quarter of a century, and neither has the old mill gone to decay long ago, nor is the miller lying sleeping where the gentle breezes blow, near the stream that ripples by the mill, but both Mr. Hendricks, still well preserved in health, and almost as vigorous as of yore, and his mill are yet going, and by the blessing of Heaven will continue to go on through years to come, grinding and sawing for the honest good men in and around Duncan's Bridge. When he put the mill in operation he gave this place the name of Leesburg. Mr. Hendricks has an excellent mill, a mill that does good work for all comers, and he himself is a man whose name has stood for more than a generation without reproach, a man respected and esteemed for his sterling worth, his generous heart and honest and useful life he has led. Away back in 1837 he was married to Miss Frances Daugherty, and for over 36 years she was spared to rear their children, and to make their home one of singular happiness and contentment. But at last the dark

shadow of death entered their door, and beneath his pall her spirit took its flight to its home beyond the skies. She had borne him 10 children, namely: Paulina, the wife of William Ray; Martha A., the wife of John Ridgeway; William P., Samuel C., Marion M., John I., Daniel Franklin, Frances M. and Mary E., deceased, and George G. Mr. Hendricks is a member of the M. E. Church South.

THOMAS HIGHTOWER

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

The 12th of June, 1884, was the forty-fourth birthday of the subject of the present sketch. He is a native of Shelby county, Mo., and was brought up on his father's farm in that county. He was in his thirty-first year when the war broke out, and as soon as he became settled that there was really going to be a fight, he went to the front to do his full part in the struggle. He enlisted in July, 1861, and for 14 months was a faithful soldier of the South. But at last he was captured and made to take an oath not to bear arms any further on the Southern side during the war, and being a man of conscience, he felt bound to keep his plighted obligation. He therefore took no further part in the war. Meanwhile on the 6th of March, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary E. Dill, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Dill, of Shelby county, and his stay at home during the great struggle was therefore not as disagreeable as it might otherwise have been. On the contrary it was quite the reverse, and barring occasional annoyances from the restless spirits of either army, was all that could have been desired, for his wife, a good and true woman, made and still makes his home a happy one. About the close of the war he engaged in railroading, becoming section foreman, and which he followed with success for about 10 years. He then removed to Monroe county and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He has a place of about 100 acres of land, which is fairly well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Hightower have had six children: Benjamin, Eleanor, deceased; Minnie, Austin, Thomas and Laura, deceased. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Hightower was a son of William and Mary E. (Utz) Hightower, early settlers of Shelby county.

JAMES C. JACKSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Ellis Jackson and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Houden, were early settlers in Monroe county. Here the father became a responsible farmer and respected citizen, and he and his wife won the esteem and high regard of all who knew them. They reared a worthy family of children, and among these was James C., the subject of the present sketch. He was born December 7, 1850, and was brought up to farm work, having an opportunity, however, to obtain a good common school education, which he did not fail to improve. At the age of 20 he struck out in the world for himself, and, feeling a little lonely

after leaving the old family hearthstone, he concluded to have a hearthstone of his own and somebody to sit by it, whose grace and beauty would be a feast for his eyes and heart. Accordingly, on the 6th of March, 1871, he was duly united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Anna R. Webb, a lady whose charms were more enrapturing than the beauty of all the stars, and whose lovely tresses swept in the summer zephyrs like the Milky Way that floats serenely in the sky. She was, indeed, a lady of rare beauty of form and feature, her loveliness of person only being exceeded by the beauty and gentleness of her mind and the excellence and tenderness of her heart. This union has proved one of great happiness, and Mrs. Jackson still presides over the home that she was brought to be queen of with that grace and refinement that are possible only to one of the most ladylike sensibilities. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been singularly unfortunate in the loss of their children, having buried four of the nine with whom heaven blessed them, but the Lord giveth all we have, and in His good wisdom He taketh away. Let the will of the Lord be done. The five living are: Ernest, Reid, Minnie, Bobbie and Sunie. Those deceased were: Maggie, Eli, Lloyd and Cephas. Mr. Jackson has been farming, and still is following that occupation. He is an industrious man and, above all, a good husband, eminently worthy of the queenly wife who adorns his home with her lovely presence.

WILLIAM R. LEGRAND

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Mr. Legrand, who, as his name implies, is of French descent, was 16 years of age when his parents, Henry and T. (Seamenter) Legrand, immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky in 1848, having been born in the latter State October 1, 1832. They located in Schuyler county, where they made their permanent home. William R. was married in that county January 4, 1855, when Miss Eliza J. Chanic, a daughter of Thomas Chanic, originally of Kentucky, became his wife. Twenty-three years of age when he was married, he had already begun farming for himself. This he kept up in Schuyler county with good success until after the outbreak of the war. He then enlisted in the Confederate service and served with courage and fidelity as a soldier until the time when he returned home, then resuming farming. While in the service he participated in the battle at Kirksville, and some other engagements of less importance. Resuming farming, he now continued it in Schuyler county until 1866 and then removed to Monroe county. Here he bought a place on which he at once settled and went to work. His career as a farmer in this county has been one of satisfactory success. He has a good place of 200 acres of land, improved with good buildings, excellent fences, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Legrand have eight children: Henry T., Martin L., Samuel C., John W., Christie A., Mary J., James R. and Lucy M. Mr. Legrand is a practical carpenter and does considerable business in that line, his work being sought after by those who know him, for he has the repu-

tation of being a careful, painstaking and capable workman. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Oak Grove, and he has filled the chairs of warden and deacon in the A. F. and A. M. lodge of which he is a member.

TRAVIS MILLION

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

It was in 1838 that Mr. Million's parents, Joel and Mary (Sanders) Million, left Madison county, Ky., for Monroe county, Mo. They settled in what afterwards became a part of Shelby county, where they lived until their deaths, peaceful, contented and respected lives. The father died at the age of 79, and the mother at 65. They reared a family of 10 children, seven sons and three daughters, and one, besides, died in infancy. Nine of the ten, all but a brother who killed himself, accidentally, at the age of 56, are living. All are married except one brother, who resides in California. Travis Million was born in Madison county, Ky., October 10, 1819. He was therefore 19 years of age when his parents came to Missouri, and he continued to live with them until he was 24 years of age, then went to work for himself and soon entered a piece of land, the tract now included in his farm, which he shortly began improving. In 1846 he was married to Miss Emerald C. Wright, a daughter of Thomas L. Wright, of Kentucky. He then having erected a cabin on his place, went to housekeeping, and his wife stood by his side, the brave and good and true woman that she was, for over 30 years, and bore her full share of the hard struggle of fixing themselves comfortably in life. While he was busy in the field, she was busy at the wheel, and thus they worked on happy and contented, seeing that the seasons prospered them with abundant harvests, and heaven with a worthy family of children. But at last the angel of death came and the spirit of his good wife passed through glory's morning gate and found its rest in Paradise. She had borne him nine children: Mary T., who died after her marriage to Daniel Purcell; Laurinda, the wife of Andrew C. Haden; Townsend, Missouri A., who died in infancy; Haden, also deceased; Tabitha, who died whilst the wife of Jacob P. Vaughan, and George, who resides in Montana. February 18, 1879, Mr. Million married Mrs. Elizabeth Million, *nee* Holman, widow of W. S. Million, deceased. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Martin) Holman, both deceased, but originally from Kentucky. By this union Mr. Million has no children, but he and his excellent wife are rearing two orphans, Allen F. Lucas and Mary Trussell. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Million's farm contains 270 acres and he is very comfortably fixed. Neither Thomas L. Wright, Mr. M.'s first wife's father, nor John Holman, his present wife's father, ever left their native State or county, but were born, lived and died in Madison county, Ky.

GARLAND C. MITCHELL

(Farmer, Post-office, Holliday).

Every one who remembers the closing events of the war has a distinct recollection of the sinking of the steamer Kentucky, in June, 1865, on its way from the South after the general surrender, freighted with ex-Confederate soldiers returning home. It was loaded down almost to the water's edge with brave veterans of the South who for more than four years had gone through the hardships and dangers of one of the most terrible wars of which history gives any account, and who were now on their way back to the loved ones from whom they had been separated so long, and who were watching and waiting at each doorstep to see the care-worn form of the absent ones appear before them. But many of these brave men, after escaping death on many a hard-fought field and in the more deadly morasses and everglades of the South, were destined never to see home again. Whilst they were on the boat, their hearts swelling up with fond anticipations as they neared closer and closer to those who were watching for them, the unhappy boat went down amid a mighty rush of waters, and soon all was quiet again, but 700 brave soldiers were buried beneath the waves never more to see home or loved ones, for their spirits had taken their flight from the earth forevermore. Garland C. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, a brave ex-Confederate soldier, was on the fatal boat at the time it went down, but as by miracle, almost, escaped with his life. He, too, had been gone for four years and had done his full duty as a brave soldier from the beginning. He enlisted in Capt. Crow's company, formed in Monroe county early in the war, and remained out until the close of the struggle, taking part in all the terrible death-duels of the war, where duty called. Returning to Monroe county, he resumed the occupation of a farmer, to which he had been brought up, and which he has since continued to follow. November 15, 1870, he was married to Miss Jennie Bierly, a daughter of Christopher Bierly and Mary (Butts) Bierly. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have three children: Eddie C., Mary F. and Effie R. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Kentucky, born in Oldham county, April 10, 1841. His parents were Charles P. and Rebecca (White) Mitchell, who removed to Missouri, settling in Monroe county, when Garland C. was 16 years of age, where they still reside.

W. S. OVERFELT

(Farmer, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

Born in Virginia and reared in Monroe county, Mo., Mr. Overfelt was 23 years of age when the tocsins of war sounded in 1861, which called many a brave spirit from the earth. He gallantly plighted himself as a soldier under the banner of the Confederacy, and

marched off to the war, tearing himself away from the arms of a loving young wife, and quitting for the hard march, the tented field and the lurid death-wailing battle scene, a peaceful, quiet, happy home, the tender caresses of wife, and the welcome and loving prattle of children. For four long years and more he bravely kept step to the music of the Southern drum and wherever duty called there might his gleaming bayonet be seen glittering in the sunlight amid the shadow and pall of battle, the sentry of a brave man's devotion to his conscience and to the cause that he believed right, a cause of Southern independence and the great and eternal principles of State sovereignty and local self-government, principles which, like the names of the men who fought and bled for their maintenance, were not born to die. After the war young Overfelt returned to Monroe county, where he has since resided, and proving that a brave soldier makes a good citizen, he has since lived a quiet and industrious farm life. He was born in Old Virginia, and the 23d of February, 1838, was the day the light of the earth, or rather, of the solar center of the universe first shot athwart his visual globules. He was a son of Barry and Martha (Darvis) Overfelt, his father a descendant of sturdy ancestors from beyond the Rhine, and his mother of Celtic origin, in the mountain regions of Wales, where the Romans nor the Saxons nor the Normans ever penetrated the brave country that has maintained its autonomy as a principality to this day and constitutes the title of the heir-apparent to the British throne, a power whose drum-beat like the morning light circles the earth, and whose flag floats on every sea from the Bay of Biscay to the gulf of Carpentaria, and from the yellow waters off the coast of Corea to the green waves that dash against the shores of the Patagonia. The family came to Missouri when young Overfelt was still in tender years, and located in Monroe county. Mr. Overfelt has been twice married. His first wife, formerly Miss Eliza Jackson, died less than two years after their marriage. To his present wife he was married October 14, 1860. She was a sister to his first wife. They have eight children: Jeff Davis, Thomas E., James W., Benjamin, Christopher, Barry, Della and Joe L. Mr. and Mrs. Overfelt are members of the Old School Baptist Church. He has a good farm and is a very successful stock dealer.

GEORGE RAUK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

From beyond the poetic and vine-clad waters of the Rhine, celebrated in song and story from time out of mind for the scenes of noble courage and grand achievement, and of happy loves and gentle wooing they have witnessed, came George Rauk, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the land of the Nibelungen Lied, January 6, 1835. and was a son of Erkein and Eve (Modt) Rauk, whose families had been settled in Germany since before the time that Cæsar attempted to conquer the brave spirits of her dark forests. Young Rauk was reared in the noble fatherland and in 1853 shipped for the New

World on this side the mad-capped waters of the Atlantic. He landed in New York and continued in the Empire State for two years. He then migrated across the blue-mist peaks of the Alleghanies, and over the sea-like valleys of the Ohio, to the distant shores of Lake Michigan, settling on the rich, luscinate soil of Wisconsin, where he remained pursuing the rural labors of Cincinnatus for five years. From the land of the wolverines he came to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county, where he has since resided. Here he has followed farming and has been known as one of the industrious, hard working men of the township, respected by all for his honesty and industry. During the late war he served for some time in the militia. On the 20th of January, 1869, he was married to Miss Betsey Baird, a daughter of Thomas Baird from ancient Caledonia. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Rauk are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rauk is one of the sterling, substantial, enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of this part of the country, a man progressive and liberal in his ideas and of marked intelligence, one of the useful and valuable citizens of his community. Such men develop a country and add more to its prosperity and advancement than a score of inactive, inert men, who sit around and grumble at the seasons, the soil, the markets, and their bad luck, instead of going to work and accomplishing something for themselves, their family and the prosperity of the country.

WILLIAM G. SANDERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Mr. Sanders, a venerable and time-honored citizen of Woodlawn township, a man who has resided in Monroe county for half a century, and one whose life throughout has been industrious and active and without reproach, and who, for a spotless character and many estimable qualities, is greatly esteemed and venerated by all his neighbors and acquaintances, — this good and true citizen is by nativity a worthy son of the Old North State, born in Wake county, September 28, 1807, but was reared in Madison county, Kentucky, where his parents removed whilst he was quite young. His father, Wiley Sanders, was a native of the Old Dominion, but his mother, whose maiden name was Celia Pruitt, was born and reared in North Carolina. In 1834 the family came to Missouri and “Uncle Billy,” as he is now called, but then a young man, came with them. He had married three years before, Miss Paulina Heathman, a daughter of Benjamin Heathman, having become his wife February 3, 1831. They all settled in Monroe county, and here the parents died, the father in 1848, and the mother in 1866, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Mr. Sanders’ first wife died in 1838, May the 18th, leaving him three children: Benjamin F., Wiley J., who died at the age of 35, and Josephus, who died in tender years. On December the 11th, 1838, Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Elizabeth Gains, a daughter of Thomas Gains. She lived but a short time, leaving one child, William M., who died quite young. On July 4, 1842, he was married to Miss

Frances Gains, a sister to his second wife. She died on September 1, 1844. January 12, 1845, he was married to Miss Anna R. Alexander, a daughter of Archibald Alexander and Isabella Patton, her father of the old Alexander family of Kentucky. She was born in Kentucky, May 9, 1818. They have five children: Paulina, the wife of J. R. Cury; Sarah F., who died in infancy; Amanda E., the wife of John W. Holder; John H., and Archibald F., deceased. Mr. Sanders has a farm of nearly 300 acres, with good substantial improvements. He is comfortably situated and now in the serene afternoon of a well spent life, in which he can look back and see but little to regret, he is able to enjoy with ease and a pure conscience the fruits of his long years of toil and the good opinion of the many kind friends and neighbors that live around him. Loved in his own family and esteemed and venerated by all, his situation, now that the shadows of old age are settling around him, is one that we may all look forward to and envy, hoping that the evening of our lives may be as favored and blest as is his.

JOHN H. SANDERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn.)

Of an old and respected Missouri family Mr. Sanders is a representative, his parents having come here away back in the early days of the country. They were from Kentucky, and settled in Monroe county, where they have been long known as worthy neighbors by all among whom they live. Both parents, William G. and Anna R. (Alexander) Sanders, were native Kentuckians, and the families of which they came were each from Virginia. John H. the subject of this sketch, was born January 13, 1852, and was reared on his father's homestead in Monroe county. At the age of 21, or rather in his twenty-first year, September 12, 1872, he was married to Miss Josephine F. Newby, daughter of John W. and Martha (Wright) Newby, both also originally of Kentucky. Mrs. Sanders was born in Madison county of that State, July 3, 1855, and came with her parents to Missouri in 1866. They now reside in Randolph county. After his marriage Mr. Sanders remained at home on the farm till January 17, 1873, when he then went to farming for himself, which he has since continued. Mr. Sanders is an industrious, energetic farmer and highly respected in the vicinity as a neighbor and citizen. Since 1881 he has been a school director in district No. 5 of Woodlawn township. He and wife attend the Christian Church at Woodlawn.

SIDNEY A. SANDERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Wiley Sanders and wife, whose maiden name was Lucinda Jennings, came to Missouri with their parents in an early day, and were married in this State and soon settled in Woodlawn township, Monroe county, where they lived until their deaths. The father, however,

died in 1855, leaving his wife and two children, Sidney A. and Julia A., the latter now the wife of William Wilson. Some years after the father's death the mother married Rev. James Barton, a Baptist minister, but they continued to reside on the old family homestead. She died in the fall of 1881. Sidney A. was born on the homestead December 27, 1840, and was therefore 15 years of age at the time of his father's death. He remained with the family until he was 21 years of age, at which time he received a distributive share of the estate and settled on his part of the land and went to work for himself. On the 22d of March, 1863, he was married to Miss Frances Burton, a daughter of Lucius Burton, his wife being still living to brighten his home. They have been blessed with five children: Adolphus, deceased; Ada, the wife of John Webb; Lucius D., Sidney W. and Julia L. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic lodge at Madison. Mr. Sanders has a good place of 165 acres and is comfortably situated.

WALTER S. WEBB

(Farmer, Post-office, Granville).

Two hundred and forty acres are included in Mr. Webb's farm, and it is one of the well improved places of the township. His buildings are substantial and comfortable, his fences of a good class and his lands are in excellent condition. Mr. Webb is one of those energetic thriving men who never fail of success when their opportunities are anything near satisfactory. Mr. Webb is a native Monroean, born October 4, 1852. His parents were early settlers in this county where they lived until their deaths. His father was William B. Webb, well known to all old citizens of this part of the county. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Margaret Shropshire, a lady greatly beloved in her family and highly prized by all who knew her as a neighbor and friend. Walter S. was brought up to habits of industry and sterling principles of uprightness on the farm, and when 18 years of age, being anxious to accomplish something for himself, he went out in life on his own responsibility and has since been the architect and builder of his own fortune. January 1, 1880, he was married to Miss Anna S. Sytes, a daughter of William and Amanda (Shropshire) Sytes. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have two children, William S. and Mollie Etta. Mr. Webb has spent his whole life from boyhood in the occupation of agriculture, and is rapidly coming to the front as a successful farmer. Regardful of his interests in this world, he is wisely not blind to the future, but is a worthy member of the Christian Church at Granville, as is also his pious-hearted and excellent wife.

WALKER WRIGHT, JR.

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, etc., Duncan's Bridge).

Mr. Wright, an enterprising and popular young business man of this place, is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, February

1, 1856. His parents, Walker and Jane (Gear) Wright, were originally from Virginia, and came here in an early day. Young Wright was reared on the farm in this county and had good school advantages. He completed his education at the State Normal school in Kirksville. He carries a neat stock of fresh and well selected drugs and has made a special study of pharmacy, so that he is a successful and capable druggist. December 27, 1881, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Rosena Bennett, a daughter of John S. Bennett, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. W. have no children. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. He is a young man of popular manners, and is rapidly coming to the front not only as a business man, but as a public-spirited and influential citizen.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

HEATON J. CLAPPER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Mr. Clapper's father 'Squire Poicell Clapper, a substantial Virginian, and a man of sterling intelligence and high character, immigrated to Missouri with his family in 1838, and bought land at Florida, in Monroe county, where he improved a small farm. He resided there until his death, one of the solid citizens of the township and a man greatly respected by all who knew him. He served for a short time as justice of the peace, and always exercised a marked influence for good upon those among whom he lived. He died in 1854. Heaton J. Clapper, the subject of this sketch, was but four years of age when his parents came to Missouri, having been born in Loudoun county, Va., May 26, 1834. Reared in Monroe county, he received a fair common school education, and at the age of 18 apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as a novice for three years. He then followed carpentering as a master workman some six years. March 10, 1861, he was married to Miss Martha J. Thompson, a daughter of John L. Thompson, of this county, but formerly of New Jersey. About this time Mr. Clapper settled on the farm where he now resides. His first wife died September 25, 1873, leaving him two children: Anna M. and John H.; two, besides, died in infancy. Mr. Clapper continued on his farm and about three years after his first wife's death, August 12, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Naomi P. Starrett, relict of Charles R. Starrett (who died leaving one child, Jacob S.), and daughter of Jacob Painter, of this county, from Virginia. Mrs. Clapper had been a teacher before her first marriage, and after her first husband's death she entered the high school at Shelbyville, in order to further qualify herself for teaching. She took a thorough course and was awarded a

diploma for proficiency in the common and higher English branches, having attended and studied with great assiduity for two years. She then resumed teaching and taught with marked success in Missouri and Illinois for about six years, and until her marriage to Mr. Clapper. She is also accomplished in music, and gave instructions on the piano for several years. Mrs. Clapper is a lady, as the facts above show, of a high order of culture, and as all know who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with her, she is a woman of many estimable qualities of character, refined in manners, kind and gentle in disposition, and a generous, hospitable neighbor, and a most companionable friend and acquaintance, always agreeable and entertaining in conversation, and ever as sensitive for the feelings of others as she is for her own. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper have had two children, but both, alas! have been called away to the Heaven from whence they came. Both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. C. are church members, he of the Presbyterian and she of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Clapper has a fine farm, his tract of land including about 500 acres, all of which is under fence and about 260 acres are used for farming purposes, aside from stock-raising. Mr. Clapper has a large two-story dwelling, good new barn and other improvements to correspond. He is one of the well-to-do citizens of the township, and bears with worth the name and character he has inherited from his honored father.

MARTIN J. CLARK

(Farmer, Breeder and Dealer in Thoroughbred Cattle).

Mr. Clark is a native of Montgomery county, Ky., born June 7, 1825. His father, James Clark, one of the pioneers of that State, served in the Indian War and with honor in the War of 1812. He married Eliza Burroughs, a native of Culpeper county, Va. He then removed, in 1852, from his home in Kentucky and settled in Monroe county, where he died in 1863. He had grown to be a large stock-dealer. Martin's youth was spent on the farm. He was educated fairly well in the district schools. As he grew to manhood he began himself to trade in stock. In 1850 he removed to Menard county, Ill., where, March 23, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., the lovely daughter of Alvin Ringo, one of Menard county's staunchest farmers. From Illinois he removed, in 1853, to Missouri, locating, first, in Pike county, afterwards, in 1854, in Monroe county, and finally on the farm where he now resides. From a place of little value he has by assiduous toil and diligent labor made one of the finest stock farms in the county. He owns as much stock as any man in the county, making a specialty of thoroughbred horses and graded sheep. Mr. C.'s farm consists of 680 acres of land, fenced in, improved and in a high state of cultivation. His residence is an elegant structure, surrounded by a number of modern improvements. He has three children: James A., Alice R. and Joseph L. Two others, Charles W. and an infant, are deceased. Mrs. Clark attends the Christian Church. Mr. Clark is one of the highest members

of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows. To Mr. Clark's indomitable energy and notable ambition is due one of the finest farms in this county, and by his worthy example, has the introduction of thoroughbred stock placed Monroe county prominent in the rank of North-east Missouri. Mr. C. is a child of nature. With the advantages of a common school he has by profitable experience become marked as one of the leaders of public opinion by all who know him. Abroad a man of large views and personal influence, at home he is an indulgent parent and husband.

THOMAS CLEAVER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This enterprising and intelligent gentleman was born in Grayson county, Ky., in March, 1807. His father, Gen. Stephen Cleaver, was a Virginian by birth who emigrated when a young man to Kentucky. He married there Miss Rebecca Smith and moved, in 1817, to Missouri. He entered and bought for himself and other Kentuckians a large quantity of land in Ralls county and improved a farm, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1846. He was a man of much public importance and was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention. He served, holding a General's commission, in several Indian campaigns, in one of which he was taken prisoner and not released for two years. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Cleaver was twice married, having four children by the first and three by the second marriage. Of both families but two children are living: T. C. and Mrs. Eleanor Cobb, now of Texas. The former grew to manhood in Ralls county, having good educational advantages, though the greater part of his studying was done after he reached his majority. The first school-house in Ralls county was built on his father's farm. He married, December 16, 1835, Miss Margaret J. McComb, also a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John McComb. Mr. Cleaver farmed in the same county until 1849, and then, in company with Capt. Brolasky, of St. Louis, and others, about 100 in number, he went to California. They were absent about 18 months, were in the mines for a few weeks and then engaged in cattle and mule trading. In 1851 Mr. C. returned, lived in Ralls until 1858 and then moved to his present farm. This consists of 520 acres of land, and that belonging to his son, who lives with him, swells the amount to 728 acres, all fenced and all in grass, plow land and timbered pasture. The farm is well improved, with good residence, barns, etc. Mr. and Mrs. C. have six children: John S., married and living in Ralls county; Louise, wife of Dr. R. H. McKee, of Clarke county; Susan E., wife of George W. Stewart, of Audrain; Nannie May, wife of Irving E. Hickman; Harry H., married and with one child, Mary A.; and Ruth E., wife of Leslie M. Combs, of Wichita, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver and all their children belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JACOB W. CONRAD

(Proprietor of the Stoutsville Pottery).

Success in whatever they undertake is a characteristic of German-Americans, and Mr. Conrad, a native of the Fatherland, is no exception to the general rule of his nationality in this country. He is an adept in pottery, and came to Missouri in the fall of 1877, since which he has succeeded in building up one of the largest and most successful manufactories in this line in North Missouri. He manufactures about 120,000 gallons annually, and such is the reputation of his pottery that he has constant demand for far more than he can supply. He burns about 30 kilns a year, and is steadily increasing the capacity of his works. Mr. Conrad was born in Bavaria, June 16, 1842, and was a son of Jacob and Mary (Sprow) Conrad, each of whose ancestors had been settled in that country for a period, in the language of Blackstone, "Whereof the memory of man runneth to the contrary." In 1845 the family emigrated to the United States, and lived for 14 years in New York City. They then removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Jefferson county, where they still reside. Jacob W. assisted his father in timbering in Pennsylvania until 1864, when he enlisted in the service, becoming a member of Co. B, Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. In February, 1865, he was attached to the Twenty-fourth corps of Sharpshooters, and on the 2d of April was wounded in the left shoulder and fore arm, at Hatcher's Run, Va., being thus disabled until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged July 24, 1865, and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1866 he engaged in farming in that State, but the following year removed to Ohio and located at Limaville, in Stark county, where he learned the pottery business. Remaining there for two years, he then went to Alliance, where he worked for some 18 months. In 1871 he went to Atwater, in Portage county, where he worked at his trade until 1877. Mr. Conrad then came to Missouri, as stated above, and established his pottery near Stoutsville. April 3, 1866, Mr. Conrad was married to Miss Mary Sohlinger, of Limaville, Ohio, a daughter of John Sohlinger. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have five children: William E., Maggie, Nettie, John B. and Fred. Mr. C. is a member of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN R. CROSWHITE, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Stoutsville).

One of the most brilliant young physicians whose rising star ever cast a flood of light over the medical horizon, is Dr. John R. Crowwhite. Though not yet arrived at the meridian of life, he has achieved a success which grey hairs need not despise. Of most unusual force, he keeps well up with all the newest discoveries in his profession, and his large and steadily growing practice bears witness to the skill and ability with which he applies his learning, showing a practicability of mind that in no calling is more useful. He is every day more thor-

oughly establishing himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and in time will no doubt be at the head of the fraternity which his talents so adorn. He was the son of John R. Croswhite, a farmer and stock-raiser of Kentucky, who was born in Clark county in 1807, and moved in 1833 to Audrain county, Mo. Twenty years after (1855) he was chosen as the most able representative of the county in the legislative hall. His wife, formerly Miss Rosa Mosley, was also born in Kentucky, in 1811, and is still living in Boone county. Dr. J. R., born March 27, 1852, resided with his father until his education was completed, then was for a number of years in the drug business at Sturgeon. He then, in 1874, commenced the study of medicine at the Missouri Medical College, graduating in 1877. He returned to Sturgeon, practiced there one year, then moved to Stoutsville, in Monroe county, where he now enjoys the most flattering success. He is a live and wide-awake man, and has already made a name which will be the proudest inheritance of his children. Dr. Croswhite loves his profession as the artist his brush, and striving to penetrate ever deeper and deeper into its mysteries, he purposes attending in the near future a course at the Bellevue College, in New York. The Doctor married, June 21, 1882, Miss Minnie L. Searcy, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. J. J. Searcy. They have one son, Roy S., who inherits the combined intellect and attractiveness of both parents. Dr. Croswhite is a member of the Paris Union Lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M., also the Chapter No. 16, and Parsifal Commandery No. 44.

ROBERT H. CRUMP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Florida).

Mr. Crump is a native of the township of which he has long been a substantial citizen, and was born October 4, 1836. He was reared to a farm life in this township, and, receiving a good education, he early became a school teacher, and made that his profession for a number of years. Even upon to a few years ago, he alternated teaching and farming. He long had the reputation of being one of the most successful and popular teachers of the county. On the 15th of March, 1866, Mr. Crump was married to Miss Josie Morrow, the accomplished daughter of Allen Morrow, of Cass county, Ill. She died, however, three years afterwards, April 11, 1869. There are no children living by this union. April 19, 1870, Mr. Crump was married at Rushville, Ill., to Miss Hannah Wheelhouse, daughter of George Wheelhouse, of Schuyler county, Ill. Mr. Crump located on the farm where he now resides in 1866. He has a place of 160 acres, substantially improved. He also has two other good farms situated in the vicinity — in all aggregating about 600 acres. Mr. Crump is a successful stock-raiser and breeder of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. His father, William W. Crump, was one of the early settlers of this county. He came here from Virginia in 1830. He entered and bought land and improved a farm, on which he lived until his death, in 1875, at the age of 75. His

wife, whose maiden name was Susan Jordan, also of Bedford county, Va., died in 1880.

ALBERT G. DILS

(Mail-carrier between Stoutsville and Florida).

Mr. Dils was born July 30, 1846, in Coahoma county, Miss. He was the fourth child in a family of ten children. His father, Albert G. Dils, was a Virginian, and his mother, Nancy Rownd, a native of Maryland. They were married in Ripley county, Ind., October 15, 1833, and the husband giving up his position as pilot between Cincinnati and New Orleans, moved to Mississippi and became a planter. In 1849 he returned to Indiana, and in 1857 moved to Ralls county, Mo., where he was a successful farmer and stock-raiser up to the time of his death, which occurred November, 12, 1870. Mrs. Dils is still living at Stoutsville. Albert G., Jr., grew up and was educated in Ralls county. On coming of age he went to farming, but after a year, with unusual ambition and independence, returned to school and pursued his studies until he felt himself prepared for the conflict with the world. On the 23d of December, 1869, Mr. Dils married Miss Lulu Boren, a native of Marion county, Mo. He then resumed his interrupted farming operations, also raising stock. In 1880 he went West with a view of making it his future home, but disappointed in his expectations, he returned to Stoutsville in December of the same year and accepted the position of contractor for the Hannibal Lime Company, shipping wood. He was next, for awhile, connected with the livery stable of Dils Brothers, and in 1883 began carrying the mail between Stoutsville and Florida, in which occupation he is now engaged. Mr. Dils is an active and energetic man and will always be successful in anything he undertakes. He has five children: Albert P., Minnie V., Centennial, George H. and Darthula. He is a member of the Florida Union lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 23. His mother and three sisters belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

JUDGE HENRY DOOLEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and General Business Man, Stoutsville).

It was a saying of Kant, the greatest of German philosophers, and without question one of the greatest minds humanity has ever produced, that the abilities and character of men should be measured with reference particularly to their opportunities or environments. He often said he estimated the force of a man by the distance he had come, the difficulties he had to overcome, and the individuality that marked his efforts. One, in favorable surroundings and forwarded by altruistic help, may attain to a high degree of success in life, and still be essentially devoid of the stronger and better qualities of a successful manhood; while another, who may not reach so high a station as the former, may show, by the rise that he does make, far greater strength of mind and character than the first, having come

up without assistance from those around him, but by his individual exertions and personal worth. These views of Kant, old and well known as they are, are vividly brought to mind by contemplating the record Judge Dooley has made. Without any early opportunities whatever, and in the face of the greatest difficulties, he has risen to a position by his own efforts and mental force, alone, equaled even by that of but few citizens in the county, or throughout the surrounding country, whose advantages were of the best. Not a man of State prominence, or whose name has been sounded by the trumpet of fame, he is yet a man of such solidity of character, such strength of mind and sterling intelligence, and such vigor and success in affairs, that by the intelligent observer he can not but be recognized as a man of a remarkable and superior individuality. The impression at a glance is unavoidable that if his earlier opportunities had been at all favorable, eminence would have come to him as a matter of course. Left an orphan in childhood and practically friendless, and brought up where schools were not in reach, long after his marriage he was able neither to read nor write; yet to-day, he is, and for years past has been, accounted one of the most successful men in Monroe county, indeed, the most successful, as well as one of the leading property holders in North Missouri, his landed estate numbering over 2,500 acres, and for a number of years he occupied with ability the bench of the county court, esteemed one of the most capable and efficient judges who ever sat upon the bench, showing the same vigor and forcible comprehension of duties in administering the affairs of the county that he has always shown in the management of his own interests. Whilst he has exhibited the mental force and the perseverance to accumulate a handsome fortune from worse than no beginning, he has at the same time not neglected the improvement of his mind, and has become, first, through the instruction of his wife and the teaching of a hired hand on his farm, and then by his own reading and untiring investigations, a man of wide and thorough general information, and a business man of superior qualifications. Nor has he become successful in the accumulation of property or in advancement among men of education and information, by selfishness or a sordid care only for his own personality. On the contrary, he has ever shown his heart to be as large and his generosity as unlimited as his mind is broad and liberal and his industry untiring. There are many to bear witness to the kindness of his heart and liberality of his hand. The smallest voice of distress or the most diffident plea of the worthy find in his breast a responsive echo and his hand is not less generous to help such a one than his heart is sympathetic. Among the many instances which illustrate this noble and humane quality of the man, is one where a little girl came to him penniless, and with tears asked him to buy her a book that she might attend the neighboring school. His heart was touched. He not only bought her a book, but sent her to school and educated her, paying her board and other expenses throughout, although he himself, had never learned a letter within the walls of a school-room. And the record of his candidacies show

in a generous light how he is regarded by those who have known him for a lifetime. Although the candidate of the opposite party for the office of judge was considered one of the strongest men in the county, Judge Dooley was elected almost unanimously. Of a large vote in his own township he received all but four, and his re-election to the same office was even more complimentary to him. The life record of such a man as this is certainly eminently worthy of an enviable place in the history of the county where his long and worthy record has been made. Judge Henry Dooley was born in Madison county, Ky., January 20, 1831, and two years afterwards his parents removed to Monroe county, settling in Jefferson township. The father died when Henry (the Judge) was quite young, he being the youngest in the family of children. From this forward his future was to be only what he himself could make it. But generous nature had given him a good mind and a vigorous constitution, and above all an inflexible purpose to rise in the world by honest methods, untiring industry, blameless habits and good management. He had no chance to attend school but had to work from early morn till dewy eve at farm labor, and when night came he was wise enough to know that refreshing hours of sleep would be of more value to him in the end than what little knowledge of books he could pick up when wearied with the day's work. Coming up to farm employments, he of course became a farmer, and subsequently married Miss Nancy Nolen, who was born in Kentucky. He soon became able to buy a small piece of land, which he improved, and with this as a nucleus he afterwards made a large farm. With farming he combined stock-raising and feeding. In 1854, now thirty years ago, he was able to start a small store, carrying a stock of general merchandise and his business, like his farming, greatly prospered. His house became one of the leading establishments of Paris. In 1883 he built a fine brick hotel in Paris, a handsome structure, which is a substantial improvement to the town. Judge Dooley has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs. Years ago he accepted the office of constable and discharged its duties to the great satisfaction of the public. Afterwards, as has been noted above, he was elected county judge, holding the office for several years from 1874, being re-elected. He has been a delegate to county conventions a number of times and also to State senatorial and congressional conventions, and for over 20 years he has served with more or less regularity on the grand and petit juries of the county. Judge Dooley has never been identified with any church, but believes earnestly in the great fundamental principles of religious truth. He is bound to no sect, and in the confusion of jarring doctrines, where —

“ You can and you can't,
You will and you won't;
You'll be damn'd if you do,
You'il be damn'd if you don't,” —

he prefers to take the plain road to Heaven marked out by his own conscience —

“Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature’s God.”

Judge and Mrs. Dooley have eight children living, namely : John W., Alonzo G., James H., Lulu M., Annie L., Eva L., Charles E. and Samuel Tilden. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

UNDERWOOD DOOLEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Mr. Dooley’s grandfather, Jacob Dooley, a native of Virginia, was a gallant soldier under Washington in the War for Independence, and his son, Job Dooley, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the American army during the War of 1812, and afterwards drew a pension on account of disabilities received whilst in the service of his country. The Dooleys became pioneer settlers in Kentucky, and Job Dooley married Miss Lucy Searcy, of the well-known family of that name in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and several other States. Underwood Dooley was born of this union in Madison county, Kentucky, May 6, 1809, and was reared in his native State. After he grew up he spent four years in the stock trade between Kentucky and North Carolina. In the fall of 1838 he was married to Miss Martha Dooley, a daughter of his uncle, Jacob Dooley, of Kentucky. But in the meantime both he and his father’s family had come out to Missouri. He came here in 1832 and entered land and improved a farm on Otter creek, in Jefferson township, of Monroe county, and his father’s family came out the year following, where they also opened a farm. The father died here in 1854, and the mother May 15, 1874. Mr. Dooley lived on his first farm for a number of years, but since then he has bought land and improved three other farms in this township. He came to his present farm which he improved in 1854, and has therefore been residing on it continuously for 30 years. This place contains 270 acres, and, indeed, constitutes two farms, having two sets of improvements. His house is a substantial two-story building, and the other house is a one-story building of three rooms. Both places are well improved. Mr. Dooley’s first wife died September 3, 1855. By her he reared a family of seven children ; Angeline, who died after becoming grown ; Thomas N., Christina, Perry W., Cicero and Alexander, twins, and Lizzie, the second child, also deceased. To his present wife Mr. Dooley was married May 26, 1858. She was formerly Miss Arzelia Renfro, daughter of John Renfro, of this county, but originally of Madison county, Ky. There have been four children by this union : John W., deceased ; James P., Sallie and Laura. Mrs. Dooley is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN ELLIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Stoutsville).

England gave to this country its original white population, and above all those ideas of free government and personal liberty under the ægis of which has been built up one of the first nations of the earth, a nation that is destined to surpass all others in wealth and population and power, in intelligence and learning and in the onward march of civilization. The parent country is still contributing its brave sons to help the great Republic forward in its splendid career, and every ship that comes over brings Englishmen to unite their energies with ours in the great work going forward. Every State and every county in this country can point to its citizens who are natives of the Empress Isle of the seas. Among this class of citizens in Monroe may be mentioned the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Ellis was born in England, August 15, 1832, and was a son of William and Alice (Crawford) Ellis, his father an Englishman by nativity, and his mother, also a native of that country. In 1837 the family came to America and settled in Courtland county, N. Y. December 25, 1854, he was married there to Miss Alexina Beattie, a daughter of Alexander and Allen Beattie, originally of Dunbreeshire, Scotland. Mrs. Ellis came to the United States with her mother and grandparents, her father having previously died, when she was four years of age, and was reared in Courtland county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have five children: John B., Rachel, wife of O. S. R. Honeyman; Jane, Mary and Robert E. Mr. Ellis continued farming in Courtland county, N. Y., to which occupation he had been brought up, until the spring of 1866. He then removed to Missouri and located in Monroe county, where he resumed farming, which he has since continued. In 1869 he bought his present place and settled where he now resides. He has a place of 160 acres with good improvements. He and wife are highly esteemed residents of the neighborhood where they reside. Mr. Ellis is a man of great industry and is steadily coming to the front as a successful farmer and influential citizen of the township.

BENEDICT GARWOOD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Mr. Garwood is one of the thrifty Northern farmers and worthy citizens who, with their wives have settled in this county since the war, and contributed by their brain and energy to build up the county and develop its resources. He has an excellent farm of 180 acres, all under fence and in cultivation and pasturage, the principal branch of cultivation being wheat-raising. Stock-raising is another branch of industry in which Mr. Garwood takes great interest. He is one of those business-like farmers who have shown the acumen to see that stock-raising is one of the most profitable industries in which a man can engage. His farm is well improved and finely watered, and is one of

the choice homesteads of Jefferson township. Mr. Garwood is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county, about 30 miles from Pittsburg, February 4, 1832. His father was of the same given name, and his mother, formerly a Miss Hannah Swindler, was a native of Maryland. Mr. Garwood, Jr., was reared in Fayette county, and received a good common school education. He came to Ohio in 1856, and followed farming in Carroll county until the year 1862. October 10, 1861, he was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Maple, a daughter of Jacob Maple, of Carroll county. Five children are the fruits of this union: 1st. Matilda J., now the wife of A. D. Paynter, of this county; 2d, a daughter, Mary A., died in infancy; then two sons were born to them, William T. and John H., and lastly a daughter, Cora S. Mr. Garwood removed to Illinois the second year after his marriage, and located in Pike county, near Kinderhook. Four years later he with his wife and family came to Missouri, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Garwood and their eldest daughter, Mrs. Paynter, are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES GOODIER, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Florida).

Dr. Goodier was reared in North Missouri, and a sketch of his life shows what difficulties young men with an ambition to accomplish something in the world, had to meet and overcome in this section of the country at that early day in order to succeed. Generally they had to educate themselves, and with but very limited opportunities for doing that. Means were not as easily to accumulate to defray expenses, or for any other purpose then, as they now are. By hard study, principally at home, and without an instructor, he succeeded in gaining a sufficient knowledge of books to teach school. He then taught at the small salaries paid in those days for means with which to complete his education, and finally to take a regular course at a medical college. In this way he became not only a man of excellent general education, but a thoroughly accomplished physician. Dr. Goodier, though reared in this country, is a native of England, having been born in Lancashire June 3, 1825. In 1831, his parents, James and Alice (Willet) Goodier, immigrated to the United States and located in Philadelphia, where they lived for six years. They then came to Missouri and made their home in Marion county for several years, but finally settled permanently in Ralls county. The father improved a good farm there on which he lived until his death, an active, upright and respected life. The facts of Dr. Goodier's early career have already been outlined above. He completed his general education at the Hannibal Collegiate Institute. His preceptor in the study of medicine was Dr. R. N. Anderson, a leading physician of Hannibal. He completed his medical education at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, under the presidency of Dr. McDowell, in which he took a regular course of two terms, graduating with distinction among the first in the class of '51. He now returned to Ralls county and entered

actively into the practice, his ability and acquirements as a physician being such that he was invited to become a partner in the practice with Dr. Tyre Rodes, an old and established physician of Ralls county, with whom he formed a partnership. A year later, however, he came to Florida and has since been engaged in practice from this point, for a period now of 32 years. It is unnecessary in this connection to speak of his unqualified success and high standing as a physician, for he is well known to the people throughout this whole section of country as one of the ablest physicians who has ever practiced in their midst. Dr. Goodier was married away back in the winter of 1853-54, in January, to Miss Martha E. Holmes, a daughter of Amanca W. Holmes, for some years sheriff of Monroe county, and originally from Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Goodier have two children: Robert H. and Alice. Robert H. is a practicing physician, and was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College with distinction in March, 1883. Miss Alice is a young lady of rare culture and refinement, still at home with her parents. Dr. Goodier and family are members of the M. E. Church South, and young Dr. Goodier is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

ROBERT G. HANNA

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This enterprising and reliable farmer is the son of Robert Hanna, of Augusta county, Va., who came to Missouri in 1828 a young man full of bright and glowing hopes and dreams. Behind he had left that purest and strongest incentive to a man to brace every nerve in the struggle with life's perplexities. A tender heart counted the moments until he should return to claim his own. A pure and lovely maiden waited to crown his life with her love. After a year of patient endeavor, Mr. Hanna was able to return to Virginia, and Miss Jane E. Berry, also of that State, plighted to him her troth and accompanied him, in 1830, to Monroe county, where he entered land and improved the farm upon which his son, Robert G., now lives. He gradually added to his property until he owned upwards of 1,000 acres, and spent the rest of his days in peaceful prosperity. He died in 1867. Mr. Hanna's first wife dying in 1845, he married again, and had five children in all, four by his first and one by his second marriage. Of these, William A., the eldest son, was killed in the Confederate service, in 1863, at the battle of Corinth. Robert G., the second son, grew up on the farm he still owns, which was willed to him by his father. He received a good common school education, and upon reaching years of discretion became a farmer. He married, October 30, 1867, Miss Victoria E., daughter of Hiram Wommack, of Monroe county, formerly from Virginia. Mrs. Hanna was born in Lincoln county, and was almost a woman when she came to Monroe. There are five sons by this marriage: Albro, Eddy P., Hiram W. and Benjamin J. and Perry B., twins. Mr. Hanna has always lived on the home place, which contains 420 acres, 380 fenced and in meadow

pasture and plow land. The farm is supplied with every convenience and improvement, and reflects unbounded credit on the systematic management and industrious energy of its owner. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are members of the Presbyterian Church at Perry, Ralls county. They are among the most highly honored citizens of Jefferson township.

WINFIELD S. HAWKINS

(Farmer).

Mr. Hawkins was born in Culpeper county, Va., on St. Valentine's Day, 1821. His father, Benjamin Hawkins, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and married Miss Susan Green, both natives of the Old Dominion. Mr. Hawkins, Sr., in later life emigrated to Kentucky, where he finally ended his days. Winfield S. lived in his native county on the home farm until he was 17 years of age, attending the common schools. In 1837 he moved to Missouri, learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same through the counties in the eastern part of the State for 10 years. He then came to Monroe and for some time followed carpentering in and around Paris. In 1850 he went to California, worked in the mines there for a year and a half, and returned by Central America and New York. In 1854 he began farming in Audrian county, which he continued until the close of the war, then returned to Monroe county and bought the farm he still occupies. He has 160 acres of fine land, 140 fenced and in a good state of cultivation; has a comfortable residence, good buildings, fine orchard, etc. It may be safely said that there is no more correct and estimable man, as well as reliable and intelligent farmer in the township. Mr. H. went up, in 1840, on the first four-horse coach that ever made the trip from St. Louis to Palmyra. He has always been identified with every movement tending to promote the general good, and in him the county possesses a faithful and valuable citizen. Mr. Hawkins has been twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded January 26, 1849, was Miss Sarah P., daughter of Braxton Pollard, of Florida. She died January 15, 1871, leaving eight children, viz.: James William, married and living in Henry county; Mary E., wife of Bela Hughes, of Monroe; Charles B., in Illinois; Virginia L., Hugh B., George N., John W. and Henry M. Two children died in infancy, and one, Benjamin F., died in May, 1873, aged 25 years. On the 12th of October, 1871, Mr. H. married Miss Mary E., daughter of Wilkinson Crump, one of the early settlers of Monroe, who emigrated in 1844 from Bedford county, Va. By this marriage there was one child, who bloomed but to fade. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his worthy and superior wife worships according to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. G. HICKMAN

(Post-office, Florida).

Mr. Hickman, a son of Hugh A. Hickman, was born in November, 1837, in Monroe county, Mo. Having some taste for learning, he acquired a fair classical education, and has always manifested some interest in matters of thought. He was married to Miss M. K. Campbell, in April, 1863. Two children are living, a son and daughter, the former 17 and the latter 19 years of age. He is proprietor of the Excelsior Mills, north of Florida, which he hopes to make a success.

PHILANDER W. HICKMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Hickman is a native of Monroe county, born in South Fork township, July 15, 1847. His parents, Anderson and Susan (Cowherd) Hickman, were from Kentucky. P. W. grew up in the county, spending his youth on the farm and receiving a good common school education. Upon reaching his majority, it was natural that in his choice of a calling he should be swayed by his early associations and training. Having, therefore, been brought up on a farm, among farmers, and feeling that he was well fitted to make a success of agriculture, he embraced it as his own field of action. He farmed with his father up to the time of his marriage, then settled on a farm he owned near by, and lived there for three years. In March, 1882, he took possession of his present farm. Mr. Hickman owns 160 acres, all fenced and in meadow pasture and plow land. He has a handsome residence, new buildings and fine young orchard. His home is further adorned by the presence of a beautiful and charming young wife, to whom he was united March 21, 1878. She was Miss Ella, daughter of Darius and Martha Poage, of Monroe county, where Mrs. H. was born and raised. One noble boy blesses the married life of this interesting and attractive young couple, Elbert A., born August 28, 1883:—

A royal guest with flaxen hair,
He rules by his divine right of helplessness,
And the light of love shines over all.

Mr. Hickman is quite young, and life blossoms before him like a garden wooing his plucking hand. With such a mind, heart and temperament as his, he can not fail to wreath a garland of fairest beauty. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS W. HURD

(Farmer, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Mr. Hurd, though a native of Kentucky, born in Harrison county, October 17, 1820, was principally reared in Missouri, his parents

having removed to Monroe county in an early day, whilst he was still a lad. Coming up in those times, his opportunities for an education were, of course, limited, but, as was said of Sir William Jones, that he might have been sewed up in a sack and placed on the most barren spot in England to die, yet he would have found a way to get out and accomplish something in the world, so there are some who can not be kept down, it matters not in what circumstances they are placed, and Mr. Hurd is one of these. He found a way to educate himself, almost entirely regardless of school and of instruction from others, and has become one of the well informed men of the county. Not only this, but as a farmer he has been entirely successful. By his own exertions and sterling intelligence he has placed himself among the substantial farmers of the county. He has an excellent farm and is comfortably situated in life. Above this he is one of the public spirited citizens of the township, having an intelligent appreciation of the needs of the people and the country to make them prosperous, and is ever ready with counsel and to assist with his own efforts and otherwise to help along any movement designed for the general good. Mr. Hurd was a son of Judge Thomas Hurd, of this county, a pioneer settler of the county, and previously a citizen of Harrison county, Ky. He was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and afterwards a judge of the county court in Kentucky. He came to Monroe county with his family in 1832, and improved a large farm here. He served as justice of the peace in this county for a number of years, and died May 1, 1861. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Stevenson, died March 6, 1860. They had a family of 16 children, 14 of whom grew to maturity. Thomas W. was one of seven sons, three of whom are living, and only three daughters are living. Thomas W. Hurd was married February 20, 1845, to Miss Margaret I. Kerr, a daughter of John and Susan Kerr, originally of Virginia. Her father also had a family of 16 children, 14 of whom attained majority. He was twice married, and had 12 children by his first wife and four by his last wife, the mother of Mrs. Hurd. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have seven children, namely: Susan J., wife of John H. Clapper; John W., Martha E., relict of Frederick Clapper; James P., Robert B., Laura E., wife of John M. Jones, and Thomas F. Mr. Hurd settled on the farm where he now resides immediately after his marriage. This is one of the oldest places in the county, the land having been entered at the first land sales in the State, at St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Regular Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. POAGE

(Retired Farmer).

Mr. Poage is the son of a gallant Virginia gentleman, Maj. James Poage, of the militia of that State. His wife, Jane Poage, was also born in Virginia, and was reared on the south branch of the Potomac. The family emigrated to Kentucky in about 1805, and were among

the pioneer settlers of Green county. In such a wild condition was the country at that time that bear still roamed in unrestrained freedom through the forests, sometimes causing the farmers much annoyance by their depredations among the stock. So bold were these that often they would chase the hogs into the very farmyard. In 1882 Mr. Poage moved with his family to Missouri, and farmed until his death in 1850, on a place four miles east of Paris. William H. was born in Greenup county, Ky., August 15, 1815, and accompanied his parents to Missouri. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1849, with the adventurous spirit of youth, he took a trip overland to California, where for a year he worked in the mines, golden visions of the future dancing before his eyes. Realizing with the sober judgment of growing experience that fortune smiles only on patient and long continued efforts, he returned in 1850 to his home and the life to which he had been brought up, making the journey by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans. Previous to this little episode in his history, Mr. Poage had assumed the responsibility of a wife. In February, 1843, Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of B. C. Pollard, of Florida, Mo., formerly of Kentucky, stood with him before God's holy altar and vowed to be to him that most priceless of all treasures, a true and faithful wife. Mrs. Poage was born in Kentucky. Her father was well known as having the first tanyard in Monroe county, at Florida. Mr. Poage farmed until 1852 near Austin Station, in March of that year changing his residence to his present location. He first bought 500 acres of land, a part of which he has since disposed of. His place is all fenced, with 240 acres in cultivation. His improvements are good and his whole farm presents an appearance of smiling prosperity. He is not only a successful farmer, but one of the most esteemed citizens of the township. His household is enlivened by the sunshiny presence of seven children: James A., Samuel B., Charles W., Sarah C., wife of Albert Henderson; Mary Jane, wife of B. F. Vaughn; Amanda C., wife of James Yowell, and Ruth E. Mr. and Mrs. Poage and their family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE JAMES M. POLLARD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Stoutsville).

Judge Pollard has been a resident of Missouri for nearly half a century, from youth up to approaching old age, and during his entire career as a citizen of this State, his life has been one of continued activity and usefulness. Judge Pollard is a native of Kentucky, born in Owen county, October 17, 1826, and was a son of Thomas Pollard, a leading citizen of that county, and sheriff of the county, and Nancy, *nee* Marsh. His father was a Kentuckian by nativity, but his mother came with her parents from North Carolina, and was married in Kentucky. In 1840 the family removed to Missouri and settled where the Judge now resides, the father having improved his farm from raw land. He died here in 1864, and his wife died the follow-

ing year. Of their nine sons and two daughters, only two brothers and a sister are living. When 21 years of age, young Pollard went to the town of Florida, where he learned the wagon making and carriage trade. When he came to Missouri he was old enough to have left a sweetheart behind, a school-mate, whose form and features were never for a moment effaced from his mind. Accordingly, in 1851, being then 24 years of age, and having a trade as a means of making a living, he went back to claim the hand, as he had already won the heart, of her with whom he parted in Kentucky, 11 years before. They were married in Owen county, April 23, 1851. She was a daughter of Turner Gentry of that county, Miss Malinda Gentry, as true as she was fair, and as pure in thought and word as angels are. Bringing his happy young wife out to Missouri, he now located at Platte City, and went to work at his trade with the courage of Trojan and heart as light and free as the balmy zephyrs of May: —

“ But all that’s bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest.”

Hardly more than a year had circled around when the pall of death settled over their happy little home, and the spirit of his fair young wife was borne away to Heaven. She died July 15, 1852. Judge Pollard bore his heaviest of all bereavements with the courageous resignation that only the brave and true man that he was, could. He accepted the decree that robbed him of all that was near and dear and continued on to work out the thread of his destiny. He remained at Platte City until 1855, and then returned to this county. In 1857 he removed to Shelby county, where he followed farming until 1863, when he engaged in selling goods in Hunnewell, in that county. But on account of war troubles he soon left and moved his family to Illinois, where he remained until the restoration of peace. Meanwhile, on the 11th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary J. Blackburn, a daughter of Samuel Blackburn, of Shelby county, but formerly of Kentucky. This has proved a union of great happiness and is blessed with five children: Samuel Thomas, Viola, wife of O. A. Marr; James C., Henry M. and William Lee. Returning from Illinois after the war, the Judge settled on the old Pollard homestead in this county, where he has ever since continued to reside. This place contains nearly 300 acres, over half of which is improved with good substantial and comfortable improvements. Judge Pollard was elected presiding justice of the county court in 1878, and served with ability and to the general satisfaction of the public for four years. Prior to that he had filled other positions of public trust, including that of magistrate, an office he held while a resident of Shelby county for five years. He has always taken an intelligent and somewhat active interest in public affairs, though entirely disinterested so far as his own advancement is concerned, for he has never sought office, and has only entered the public service when called by the votes of his fellow-citizens, unsolicited by him. He has been a member of numer-

ous conventions, town, township, county, etc., and, indeed, has always occupied a leading position in affairs in general. He and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church at Stoutsville, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He has ever been a faithful worker in the temperance cause, and a friend to the poor and needy.

MARCUS M. POWERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Florida).

Mr. Powers has a large stock farm of nearly 500 acres, and he makes a specialty of raising and handling stock, producing no grain whatever, except for feeding purposes, on the farm. He is one of those clear-headed, practical men who do everything of a pecuniary nature from a common-sense business point. According to his ideas and figures, if it pays at all to raise grain and grass, it pays twice as well to feed them to stock and put them on the markets in the shape of cattle, hogs, sheep and other farm animals. At least, this is his policy as a farmer, and his success in it shows that it is a sound one. Mr. Powers has led a very active life and one not devoid of substantial results. He was eight years of age when his parents came to this county, then Ralls county, in 1830, having been born in Green county, Ky., January 22, 1822. He grew up in the county and had the benefit of one of the old-fashioned puncheon floor educations, distributed by the occasional itinerant old-field Virginia school teachers, who taught school here in those days, when the timber was so hard frozen that they couldn't make boards. Still of a studious mind, young Powers studied at home and succeeded in obtaining a very good knowledge of books, quite sufficient to get along with in the world. January 16, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary Terrell, a daughter of Robert Terrell, of Randolph county, but formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Powers engaged in farming in Jackson township, and was getting along first-rate until the California gold excitement broke out. He then caught the general fever to cross the plains and get rich in a little while digging gold. Accordingly, he went overland to the Pacific coast in 1850 in company with his brother, Tom Reavis and others, and spent nearly three years on the shores washed by the Pacific. He was principally engaged in mining and freighting out there, and while there, his brother, Robert, died. Mr. Powers returned to Missouri by water in 1853, and having made some money he bought a farm in South Fork township, where he resided for about 17 years, successfully engaged in farming. Whilst there his first wife died in 1864. She left him eight children: Robert C., Richard E., Cyrus B., Orville H., George M., James W., Harvey T. and Arthur L. Three of these are married and have families of their own. Mr. Powers was married to his present wife, March 11, 1866. She was previously Mrs. Angeline Nesbitt, relict of Nicholas Nesbitt, and a daughter of James Field, formerly of Kentucky. There are two children by this union, Minnie and Beulah C. Mr. Powers' second wife died November 15, 1880.

Meanwhile, in 1870, he sold his farm in South Fork township to his two youngest brothers, and bought the old Powers' paternal homestead in Jefferson township, consisting of 475 acres. This is one of the best stock farms in the township and all the improvements are substantial and well arranged, both as a home and for stock-raising. Mr. Powers is a genial, whole-souled man, hospitable and generous, and is as pleasant to meet or to spend an evening with at his own home as it is to have your shirt-front blown open by a gust of cool wind in a harvest field of a sultry day in July. Mr. Powers has been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for the past 43 years, and is one of the sterling men of that denomination in Florida. Mr. Powers was a son of R. D. and Harriet (Poage) Powers, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother a native of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1830. The father bought and entered over 700 acres of land here and improved a fine farm. He became one of the prominent citizens of Jefferson township and served as magistrate some years. He died in 1859, wide and sincerely mourned. He was twice married. There were eight children by his first wife and four by his last, Marcus M., being the eldest by his first marriage. Four sons by his first marriage are still living, and all the children by his second wife.

THERON B. POWERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Feeder and Dealer).

Mr. Powers was born in Monroe county, Jefferson township, February 23, 1834. He is a brother to Mr. M. M. Powers, whose memoir adds greatly to the interest of these pages. Theron B. received a good education in the common schools, and at the age of 20 went overland, in company with James and John Terrell, of Randolph county, to California, taking a large herd of cattle. He was four months making the trip. Its tediousness, however, was amply compensated for by the success which met him upon his arrival. He was engaged for 15 years in freighting upon a large scale from Sacramento to different places in Nevada. Longing for home after so many years, Mr. Powers returned by way of the Isthmus, New York and Chicago in 1869, after which, for five years, he was engaged with his brother, J. N. Powers, at Long Branch, in farming and the stock business, which seems always to have had a fascination for him, and of which he has made a complete success. In 1870 Mr. Powers became enamored of the fresh charms of one of Monroe county's fairest daughters, Miss Lucy M., daughter of Joseph Hoeker, formerly from Kentucky, and one of the earliest settlers of the county, and on the 23d of February, of the same year, "they twain were made one flesh." Naturally enough he was drawn through this influence to Monroe county, to which he moved in the spring of 1874. He now has a beautiful place of 620 acres of land, all fenced, except one tract of 80 acres, which is in timber. The home farm is almost all in meadow and pasture and contains every comfort and convenience.

Mr. Powers makes a specialty of raising and feeding cattle for the wholesale market, and ships as fine specimens as ever crossed the boundaries of Monroe county. In November, 1880, he shipped 27 head, making three car loads, and averaging 2,145 pounds in weight. The following year he fed 18 head that averaged 1,885 pounds. Mr. Powers is one of the most experienced and skillful stock-raisers in the county. His judgment is always good, and possessing unbounded energy and, withal, a strong taste for his chosen business, he has made his place a model stock farm, and his utterances on the subject of cattle are received as those of an oracle by all for miles around him. He is a leading man in the county, and strives ever to elevate his profession by his uniting efforts and example. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have six children: Mary Emma, Cassie V., Hattie R., Homer N., Oscar B. and Charles O. Mr. P. is a member of Florida Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church.

THOMAS M. REAVIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Florida).

Mr. Reavis' grandfather, Mark Reavis, an early settler in Kentucky from North Carolina, became a pioneer settler in Saline county, Mo., but finally made his home near Columbia, in Boone county, where he resided until his death. He moved from Virginia to Buncombe county, N. C., and from there moved to Warren county, Ky., in or about 1800. After a residence in Kentucky of some 18 or 20 years he came on to Missouri in 1820, locating at first in Saline county. St. Charles, Cote Sans Dessein and Old Franklin were then small landings or villages on the river. In the upper part of Saline county, his uncle, Ned Reavis, discovered a valuable salt spring and decided to engage in the manufacture of salt. He accordingly procured kettles in St. Louis or some other place where they could be obtained, and other utensils necessary for that purpose. He made salt in that county until after steamers began to navigate the Missouri, in 1819. They made the cost of transportation so cheap that salt could be brought up the river from other and larger works at a distance and sold for less than it could be made for in Saline county or this part of the country. The manufacture of salt was therefore discontinued. Mr. Reavis, the subject of this sketch, remembers hearing his father relate what an excitement the advent of the first steamboat up the Missouri created. The father went some distance to see it, and knew of many who went miles to view the great wonder. Saline county then being too far away even from the outposts of civilization, the family moved back and settled near Columbia, Boone county, where the grandfather spent the remainder of his days, one of the highly respected old citizens of that county.

Mr. Reavis' father, Jones B. Reavis, the son of Mark Reavis, was about six or seven years of age when the family moved to Kentucky from North Carolina. He enlisted in the War of 1812 from that State and served from 1814 till its close under Gens. Adair and Thomas,

and embarked in flat boats at Smithland, Ky., and went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. After the war they marched back to Kentucky on foot, where they were honorably discharged. Jones B. Reavis in a few years after came out to Missouri, the year previous to his parents, in 1819, to Saline county, and finally moved to Boone county. He was married in Boone county in 1823 to Miss Hannah Morton, who was on a visit to see relatives, of Woodford county, Ky. In 1830 he removed to Monroe county, where he became a farmer and stock-raiser, and resided here until his death, which was in 1858. He was a man of industry and intelligence and was highly respected in this county. His wife died in 1871. They had a family of 11 children, five now living: Thomas M. Reavis, of Monroe county; James O. Reavis, Mrs. Bartlett Russell, David M. Reavis, Andrew Reavis, of California.

Thomas M. Reavis was born in Boone county, March 7, 1826. He was therefore four years of age when the family removed to Monroe county. Reared in this county, in the winter of 1847 he enlisted under Lieut. John H. Hawkins as recruit for Price's army in New Mexico, and served till the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Independence, Mo., in the fall of 1848. Subsequently he made several trips to California, but finally settled down permanently at farming in this county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard, Southern service, as a private under Col. Brace, and afterwards was promoted to the position of first-lieutenant in Capt. Grigsby's company, at Springfield. After the close of his term in the State service, he enlisted in the regular Confederate army and was out until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Monroe county and engaged in farming, which he has since followed.

JOSHUA RICHMOND

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Richmond was born in Frederick county, Md., November 14, 1815. His parents, natives of the same State, were Francis and Susanna (Stottlemeyer) Richmond. The father held the commission of first lieutenant in the War of 1812. He moved to Missouri in 1837 and settled near Hannibal on a farm, where he died in 1844. He was twice married, his second wife drawing a pension until her death, in 1881. Joshua R. lived in Maryland on a farm until he was past boyhood, receiving a good common school education as he grew up. At the age of 17 he came West and fixed on Dayton, Ohio, as the scene of his struggle with life. He began learning the brickmason's trade, but after working at this for three years, the strong associations of childhood drew him with restless power to his own home. After a visit of one year with renewed resolution and courageous hope he again set his face toward the setting sun. He settled in Hannibal, Mo., where he worked at his trade most profitably for 16 years. In 1854 he removed to Monroe county, bought some raw land and

improved the place upon which he now lives. He owns 240 acres of land, 160 of it is fenced, and about 120 improved. He has a commodious residence and good buildings, also a fair orchard. In farming, as in all else he has undertaken, Mr. Richmond has brought to bear qualities which can not fail of success. Pluck, energy and patient industry never have but one result, and this has crowned Mr. R.'s labors. He fell a victim, in 1844, to a fever that sooner or later must scorch the being of all weal mortals with its burning breath, love; that tyrant, restless as death, bound him in his chains, those chains so fair, so sweet, so alluring, that we voluntarily clasp them round our chained hearts, and which, when we feel the bitter pain of their merciless power, we struggle vainly to tear away:—

Time flies. The swift hours hurry by
And speed us on to untried ways;
New seasons ripen, perish, die,
And yet Love stays.

On the 17th of June, 18—, Mr. Richmond wedded Miss Aurelia Torry, a bright young school teacher from Massachusetts. Three years later she was torn from his despairing arms by the Death Angel who envied his joy. January 16, 1849, Miss Angeline M., daughter of Hiram Cook, of Hannibal, formerly of Massachusetts, became Mr. R.'s second wife. Mrs. Richmond was born in Massachusetts, but came to Missouri at the age of nine years. Seven children have made the poetry of their married lives: Lizzie C., wife of Harmon Vaughn, of Ralls county; Charles F., now at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.; Angeline A., a teacher in Colorado; Cora L., also a teacher of Monroe county; Hiram C., Adella and Joshua are living. Ella J. died in 1876, aged 20 years, and one flower fell from the stalk ere its first leaves were opened. Mr. R. and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a deacon for 25 years.

LE GRANDE ROUSE

(Dealer in Drugs, Groceries, Etc., Florida).

Mr. Rouse is a business man of long experience, and has an established trade in and around Florida which he has built up by close attention to business, fair dealing and his accommodating way of treating customers. He has been engaged in business more or less continuously for over 20 years, and at Florida, without any interruption whatever, for the last 18 years. He carries a general stock of drugs and groceries and keeps everything in these lines to be found in a village store of a place even much larger than Florida. He is well known to the people of Jefferson township and, indeed, of the eastern part of Monroe and the western part of Ralls counties, and commands a good trade throughout the entire territory tributary to this point. Mr. Rouse was born in Boone county, Ky., March 4, 1832, but was reared in Monroe county, this State, his parents, Maj. Jeremiah

and Nancy (Barlow) Rouse, having immigrated to this county in 1836. His father received the title of Major in the old Muster days, which ever afterwards clung to him. He bought and entered land in this county and improved a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1866. He and wife were both originally from Virginia. Le Grande Rouse's opportunities for an education consisted of an occasional three months' school in the winter time, which was attended usually about every other day, or, in other words, when the snow was not blowing in at the cracks at the school house or not melting on the roof and leaking through, or the weather was not so cold but that the room could be kept warm by a log fire in the stick chimney at the end. Those were the good old days of spelling matches at the schools, and the boys and girls had any amount of fun, if their only books were Pike's Arithmetic and the Life of Marion, interspersed now and then, by way of variety, with an interesting chapter in the Scriptures. Mr. Rouse succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books to move along very well in business affairs, and afterwards, by study and reading, made himself a man of good, fair general English education and liberal information in affairs, business, political and otherwise. June 24, 1858, he was married to Miss Polly Scobee, a daughter of Capt. John Scobee, formerly of Kentucky. He then located on a farm in Jefferson township, which he improved from raw land. He lived there for about five years and then engaged in merchandising in Ralls county. A year later he resumed farming in Jefferson township and in 1866 sold the farm he then owned and bought another place, where he farmed for a while. He then sold that and bought the old Rouse homestead. Later along he traded that for his present property and business at Florida. He owns his business building here and also his residence. One of his sons is now in business with him. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse have five children: Jeremiah F., Elvira, wife of Josiah Heavenridge; Sarah E., Robert J. and John C. They have lost three: James W., John A. and Lucy L., all between two and four years of age. Mr. Rouse is a member of Florida Lodge No. 23, A. F. and A. M.

ROBERT SCOBEE, SR.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Scobee is a native of Monroe county, born October 21, 1821. His father, Stephen Scobee, was born and raised in Kentucky, and there married Miss Sarah S. Ely, also of Kentucky. The family moved to Missouri in 1821, and settled in what was then Ralls, but is now Monroe county, where Stephen Scobee entered land to the amount of 7,000 acres. He was a large and prominent stock-dealer and farmer. He died in St. Louis in 1855. Robert S. was raised on the farm in Jefferson township where he still lives. Upon arriving at his majority and after his marriage Mr. S. settled in Ralls county and improved a farm, which he made his home for 20 years. He then sold it and bought the old homestead, endeared to him by a thousand tender associations, and sweeter in his eyes than any home on earth could

ever be. He moved to the county in 1859, and now owns 280 acres of land, mostly in meadow, pasture and plow. He has a handsome residence and all other necessary improvements. His property was even larger than at present, but he has sold a portion and has also given with lavish generosity to his children. Of these he has eight: Martha Ann, wife of Isaac P. Bibb, of Randolph county; Stephen T., Elizabeth J., wife of S. H. Scobee; R. G., married and living in Adair county; J. D., also married; D. A., a young man at school at College Mound, McGee College; M. B. and James W. Besides his own goodly flock, Mr. Scobee has taken into his noble heart and hospitable home two fatherless little ones, Robert D. and Katie E. Norman, upon whom he bestows the same affection and parental care which fell to his own children. If nothing else were known of this good man beyond the above recorded fact, that alone would stamp him forever as living in a moral atmosphere as far above that breathed by mankind generally as are the pure, white stars above the senseless clods of the earth's clay. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," Christ hath said, and he to whom these words have been more than empty sounds, can have but little to fear at the last trump. Mr. Scobee is an intelligent and industrious farmer and stands as high as any man in the township. His wife, a woman well worthy of a place by his side, to whom he was married January 24, 1843, was Miss Dulcinia, daughter of Saunders and Elizabeth Norman, formerly from Boone county, Ky. Mrs. S. was born in that county in 1824, but was brought to Missouri when a tiny maid of three summers, and has spent the rest of her life in Monroe county. She and her husband present a beautiful example of Christian life. They are both members of the Baptist Church.

STEPHEN H. SCOBEE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Scobee was born in Monroe county, July 20, 1845, of Frances Wood, of South Carolina, and Capt. Stephen Scobee, a native of Kentucky. The latter served as captain of militia during the drill times. He moved to Missouri when a young man, entered land and improved a farm in Monroe county, where he lived until his death in November, 1876. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county. Of the children who grew to maturity, Stephen H. was the fourth son. He has always lived in Monroe county and is now one of its model farmers. He owns 360 acres of land with 260 in meadow pasture and plow land. His improvements are first-class and his orchard is especially fine. During the war Mr. Scobee served for about nine months in Col. Pinnell's regiment. He was on duty in Louisiana and Texas but was in no engagements. Upon the cessation of the hostilities he returned to his home and in January, 1866, married Miss Bessie, daughter of Robert and Dulcina Scobee, of Monroe county. After this important event he went to work in earnest as a farmer, and has met with the brightest success. Every opening vista of life has

been but a fresh and fair surprise. He enjoys the cordial respect and good will of all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Scobee have six living children: Cena J., Minnie L., Thomas, Katie F., Sallie S. and Christy C. Two died in infancy, and Robert, aged 18 months and Mattie aged three months. Mr. and Mrs. Scobee are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DENNIS THOMPSON

(Dealer in Drugs and Groceries, Stoutsville).

Mr. Thompson, a business man of long experience, was the pioneer merchant of Stoutsville, having opened the first stock of goods here ever brought to the place. He came to Stoutsville in 1867 and has been here merchandising continuously ever since, a period now of 17 years. He carries a good stock of drugs and groceries, commodities not only to make well but to make fat his fellow creatures, and being a man without reproach and of popular address he, of course, seeing the commendable lines which he is in, does an excellent business, for all the goods he keeps are for the good and nothing for the hurt of humanity. Mr. Thompson is one of the sterling business men and public-spirited citizens of Stoutsville and has contributed his full share to the prosperity of the place. He is a man whom all respect and have confidence in and whose influence in the community is only for good. He is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, September 29, 1824, and a son of Hiram T. Thompson, who came to this State away back in 1818. His father married here, having lost his first wife, to Miss Elizabeth Dale, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. She came to Missouri when a child with her parents in 1807, when the white men of the interior of the State could almost be numbered on one's fingers, but when the Indians and the wolves and the wild beasts of the field and forest were hardly less numerous than the blades of grass that waved before the summer breezes on the boundless prairie like the waters of a horizon-bound sea. Mr. Thompson's parents removed to Monroe county, near Stoutsville, in 1827, where they resided for 20 years. The father died in Texas in 1863, whence he had removed a year or two before. Dennis Thompson, after he grew up, followed stock trading for about eight years and then sold groceries at Florida, in this county, for a short time. He subsequently followed either farming or the grocery trade until 1867, when he came to Stoutsville, as stated above. January 30, 1845, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Yowell, a daughter of Ephraim Yowell, of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Clarissa A., wife of Shedrack Woodson; Elizabeth J., wife of William Carter and George W. Mr. Thompson served eight years as justice of the peace of Jefferson township and is, therefore, generally called by his neighbors and acquaintances 'Squire Thompson, for in this country, although a man may quit an office, the title of the office never quits him, unless it is for one a little more high sounding. Hence the country, in these piping times of peace, is

filled with generals and colonels and captains, but never a corporal is seen, Private Dalzell being the only private thus far heard from.

JOHN W. VANDEVENTER

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Merchant).

Mr. V. was born in Monroe county, February 27, 1844, on the same farm which is still his home. He was the son of William Vandeventer, who came to Missouri from Virginia, in 1831. He was a young man and settled in Monroe county, afterwards marrying Miss Sarah Conrad, a native of Kentucky. He entered and bought land to the amount of 800 acres, and improved a splendid farm, upon which he lived until his death, December 26, 1866. J. W. grew to manhood on the home farm, and at the age of 20 enlisted in the Confederate army. He took a brave part until the close of the war, being under Col. McDaniel. In 1865 Mr. Vandeventer came home, and once more taking up his old life as a farmer, married, January 15, 1875, Miss Mary Buchanan, daughter of Robert Buchanan, of Monroe county, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. V. was born in the county. Of this marriage were born three children: Antha L., Hattie B. and Maggie H. Mr. Vandeventer owns, in partnership with Mr. Goss, upwards of 1,200 acres of land, nearly all fenced and in grass. They are large dealers and feeders of cattle and hogs and ship annually about ten car loads. The firm of Goss & Vandeventer also own the Florida Flouring Mills and in addition carry on an immense mercantile business at Florida, this branch of enterprise being erected under the immediate supervision of the other partner, Mr. Goss. This is one of the staunchest and most reliable firms in Monroe county, and do a trade second to none. The brightness of their prosperity is largely due to the capable management and untiring energy of Mr. Vandeventer, who possesses to an eminent degree every characteristic most necessary to success. He and his family are also shining additions to the society of the township. Mrs. V. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. BENJAMIN F. WHITE

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Dealer).

One of the oldest of those heroes who fought, bled, and risked death for the preservation of Southern rights is the subject of the present sketch. Capt. White is a son whom Missouri proudly claims as her own. His parents, James M. and Nancy White, came from Kentucky in 1832, and settled in Jefferson township, Monroe county. Benjamin F. was born in Monroe county, July 2, 1838, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm, having fair educational advantages. In 1861, being of a suitable age, and his heart full of zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of the land of chivalry, Mr. W. enlisted in Col. Brace's regiment of Calvary, Co. B, State Guard. His intelligence and natural capacity to rule elevated him at once to the rank of lieutenant. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the

regular Confederate service, Col. Porter's calvary, and fought with brilliant gallantry until the close of the war. He was captain of Co. F. Mr. White was wounded three times: first, at Monroe City, through the hand and arm, losing the end of one finger, also received a flesh wound in Newark, and on another occasion had two ribs broken. He took part in many battles, among them, Lexington, Kirksville, Little Rock, Arkansas, Camden, and skirmishes innumerable through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. When peace once more

Lay like a shaft of light across the land,

Capt. W., who had lived to see his beloved banner trailed in the dust, wended his mournful way homeward, and taking up his plow, endeavored in the peaceful life of a farmer to find repose and happiness. March 15, 1866, he led to the altar Miss Sarah J., daughter of William S. Briggs, of Ralls county, but formerly of Kentucky. Capt. White came to his present farm in 1877, and is now one of the well-to-do men of the township. He has 480 acres of land all fenced and almost all in cultivation, meadow and pasturage. His buildings are neat and substantial and mostly new, and his farm presents a very attractive appearance. He has been no less deserving as a citizen than as a soldier, and bears a reputation of which his family may justly feel proud. He has three children living: Joseph T., Benjamin T. and Robert M. Mr. and Mrs. W. are connected with the Christian Church, and he is a member of Florida Lodge of the A. F. and A. M., in which he fills the responsible position of treasurer.

WILEY M. WILKERSON

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Florida).

Mr. Wilkerson was born in Monroe county, June 15, 1833. His father came from Kentucky when a young man, away back in 1822, and was married here to Miss Phoebe Dean, formerly of Lawrence county, Ind. He settled in this county and remained here until 1850, when he went to California, crossing the plains. He remained there two years and died at Havana, Cuba, while on his way back by the Isthmus route. Wiley M. was reared on the farm, and in 1850 he, too, went to California, remaining for four years, engaged in mining. Returning in 1854, he engaged in farming on the home place, which he continued for several years. But in 1858 he engaged in the grocery business in a small way at Florida, which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the Southern service. He was out for about two years, participating during that time in fights at Kirksville, Walnut Creek, and numerous other engagements. Returning in 1863, he went to Carrollton, where he remained until after the close of the war. He then came back to Florida and resumed merchandising at this place, which he has since continued. He has built up quite an extensive business, and now carries a large and well

selected stock of dry goods, clothing, hardware, farm implements, groceries, queen's-ware, glassware, etc. He has a large trade, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Wilkerson is one of the leading business men of this part of the county. June 14, 1859, he was married to Miss Amelia J. McQuary, a daughter of Robert McQuary, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkerson have two children, William R. and Exie May. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church at this place. Mr. Wilkerson is in easy circumstances, and owns his business building, his residence property, and does exclusively a cash business, at least so far as buying is concerned. His career as a business man has been one of entire success, and personally he is highly esteemed and popular with all who know him, for he never sought to prosper by the injury of any one, but, on the contrary, to live an upright life and accumulate what he could by honest methods.

HIRAM WOMMACK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Wommack was born in Tennessee, Sumner county, April 5, 1811. His parents, Richard and Catherine (Street) Wommack, moved from Virginia to Tennessee at an early day, and were among the pioneer settlers of Sumner county. There the father was ruthlessly torn from his family by death in 1812. After this dread calamity the bereaved ones, no longer able to bear the scene of such a misfortune, moved to Missouri and settled in Lincoln county. Hiram was the youngest of a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. He was raised in Lincoln county, on the farm, and had but limited advantages in schooling, but his natural intelligence triumphing over all accidents of circumstances, he acquired an unusual store of information, and his mind is now well trained and stocked with a more than ordinarily wide range of reading. In September, 1833, Mr. Wommack married Miss Louisa, daughter of Judge G. W. Zimmerman, of Lincoln county, formerly connected with a mercantile house in Falmouth, Va., of which State Mrs. Wommack is a native. After his marriage Mr. Wommack settled on a farm in Lincoln county and farmed with much profit to himself until 1867, when he sold his place, and, moving to Louisiana, in Pike county, there embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which trade he continued for four years. At the end of that time he again sold out, moved to Monroe county and bought his present farm. Mr. Wommack has 300 acres of land all fenced and in a good state of cultivation, on which he has placed improvements of the very best order. He is, in every sense of the word, an enlightened farmer, and his example is of great benefit to those around him. Before the war Mr. Wommack was quite a large slave owner. He and his wife have had nine children: Catherine, wife of Dr. Brown, of Audrain county; Ann, who died in 1878, the wife of A. J. Reed; Washington, now in Denver; Mollie, wife of E. F. Matthews, of Louisiana, Mo.; Victoria, wife of R. G. Hanna; James M., married and living at Laddonia, Audrain county; Zulina,

widow of William G. Proviance ; Alice, wife of Dr. Bledsoe, of Perry, Ralls county, and Lillie, a young lady and teacher of instrumental music. Mr. Wommack and family are members of Perry Presbyterian Church.

DRURY L. WOODSON

(Farmer and Justice of the Peace, Post-office, Stoutsville).

'Squire Woodson, a substantial farmer and leading citizen of Jefferson township, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Edmonson county, December 29, 1825. Both his father, Shadrach Woodson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Haines, were originally from Virginia but were married in Kentucky. When Drury L. was less than a year old his parents removed to Missouri, and settled in that part of what was then Ralls county, which is now included in Marion county, near Hannibal, where the father entered land and improved a farm. He died there in 1863. He had been twice married, Drury L.'s mother being his second wife. There was a son and daughter by his first marriage, and three sons and three daughters by his second marriage, all of whom lived to reach their majority except one daughter, but only four are now living. Drury L. is the youngest of the family and was reared on the farm near Hannibal, receiving a good common-school education as he grew up. He then engaged in teaching school, and continued to study while teaching, following teaching desultorily, alternated with either farming or merchandising, up to within ten or twelve years ago, having taught in all a length of time that would be equal to perhaps 15 consecutive years. May 31, 1849, he was married to Miss Nancy Johnston, a daughter of Rev. John M. Johnston of Ralls county, but originally of Kentucky. Prior to this he had become book-keeper for a mercantile house in Hannibal, but the year after his marriage he began farming and continued farming, attending his place during the summer and teaching during the winter, until 1859. June 21, of that year, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who at her death left him four children. After his wife's death he quit the farm and followed teaching exclusively for three years. December 30, 1862, he was married to Miss Martha A. Warren, a daughter of Richard Warren, of Ralls county. He was living in Audrain county at the time of his marriage and he now settled on his farm in that county, where he followed farming until 1866. However, he sold his place in 1865 and in the fall of the following year came to his present place, where he has since resided, where he has 100 acres of good land comfortably improved. Since coming to Monroe, up to within a few years past, as stated above, he has worked on the farm in the summer and taught in the winter, and for a short time he was engaged in merchandising at Stoutsville. While living in Audrain county he was elected justice of the peace and served for four years. In 1870 he was elected magistrate in Jefferson township, of this county, and has since been continuously re-elected, still being an incumbent of that office. 'Squire Woodson has the reputation of

being one of the best magistrates, if not the best one, in the county. For three years he held the office of deputy assessor, and has been a notary public since 1880. He is prominently identified with the Democratic party of this county, and has been a delegate to different conventions for a number of terms, county, district and congressional. The 'Squire and Mrs. Woodson have six children: Richard, Pink, Robert L., William I., Lizzie and Effie. Two are deceased, Elmer and Ora S., both of whom died at the age of four years. There were four children by the 'Squire's first marriage, namely: Rose, wife of George W. Woolwine; Jennie, wife of A. W. Woolwine, both of Audrain county; John M., of Sumner county, Kans., and Joseph, who died at the age of 12 years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodson are members of the Baptist Church at Stoutsville, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

PROF. TOWNSEND WRIGHT

(Of Townsend and J. B. Wright, Editors and Proprietors of the Monroe County *Democrat*).

Prof. Wright, one of the prominent educators of the county, and for the past year also identified with the Monroe *Democrat* as one of its editors and proprietors, is a native Missourian. He was born in Howard county, June 2, 1853, and is a grandson of one of the pioneer settlers of that county, Townsend Wright, who came there from Kentucky as early as 1819. The Professor's father, John R. Wright, a well-to-do and respected citizen of Howard county, was born and reared in that county, and still resides there, near Fayette, and within a mile from where he was born. Prof. Wright's mother was a Miss Jane Hern before her marriage, a daughter of Solomon Hern, who came from Madison county, Ky., in 1830. Young Wright spent his early youth on the farm, assisting in such work as he could do, and attending the neighborhood schools when they were in session. He early became qualified to teach school, and having an ambition to rise something above the humbler stratum of life, he engaged in teaching as a means, not only of advancement, but of self-culture. He alternated teaching with attending school himself, the better to prepare himself for his work in the school-room, or, rather, he attended college. He attended Mt. Pleasant College desultorily for some four years, equal to, perhaps, two years of consecutive attendance. Studying all this time with assiduity, whether in or out of college, he succeeded in acquiring a superior general education. Since quitting college he has continued to teach uninterruptedly, and is now teaching his fifth year at Florida. At this place, as, indeed, at every place he has ever taught, he is esteemed by common consent one of the most capable, successful and popular teachers who ever presided over a school-room. In April, 1883, Prof. Wright formed a partnership with his brother, J. B. Wright, for the purpose and publication of the Monroe *Democrat*, which they have since edited and published. This is the first paper ever established at Florida, and was first published here

in 1882, but its publication was suspended a few months afterwards. Its career since these gentlemen have conducted the paper has been one of entire success, and a prosperous future for it seems to be assured. Editorially it is ably conducted, and its business management is all that could be desired. It is a weekly paper of dignity and character, and is obtaining a wide influence in affairs. On the 26th of August, 1879, Prof. Wright was married to Miss Katie A. Tulley, an amiable and accomplished daughter of James Tulley, Esq., of this county. But she was taken from him by death a few years after her marriage. She died November 23, 1882. They were blessed with one child, a little girl, Mary J. But she too now sleeps in the same church-yard where her mother is buried. Prof. Wright is a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and he is also a valued member of the A. F. and A. M.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE JAMES R. ABERNATHY

(Retired Attorney at Law, Paris).

This venerable and honored citizen of Monroe county, now well advanced in his ninetieth year and still bright and active in mind, though not vigorous in health, has been a resident of Missouri from the time of its territorial days, and of Monroe county for over half a century, since prior to its organization as a county. He has, therefore, been a personal witness to the progress of his adopted State and of this county from their infancy, and by no means an inactive or obscure participant in the great work of development that has been accomplished, a work that has placed Missouri among the great and prosperous States of one of the first nations on the globe. Judge Abernathy is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Lunenburgh county, February 25, 1795, though the ancestors of both of his parents had been settled in that State since long prior to the Revolution. In 1797 the family removed to Kentucky, and the father was one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette county, now one of the first counties in the Blue Grass State. James R. was reared in Fayette county and learned the hatter's trade and in the fall of 1817 came to Missouri, locating at first in Howard county. Having received a good common school education, he taught school for several years in that county and removed to Ralls county in about 1823. Ralls then included the territory now contained in Audrain, Monroe, Shelby, Lewis, Clark, Knox, Schuyler, Scotland and Adair counties. Prior to this, however, Judge Abernathy had been engaged in agricultural pursuits and was at New Madrid at the time the great earthquake occurred in that vicinity, and lost all he had by that unfortunate event. After remov-

ing to Ralls county he remained there for a period of about nine years and then came to what is now the site of Paris, which then, however, was almost an unbroken wilderness of forest, being covered principally with white oak timber and hazel brush. Here he started a school for the instruction of the children of the "settlement," and when not occupied in the school-room worked at the carpenter's trade, or at building chimneys. While teaching school, or rather during all his leisure time, he pursued a course of study for admission to the bar and in due time took an examination for license to practice, which was duly issued, his examination having been highly satisfactory. He now began the active practice of his profession, rapidly growing into an excellent practice, both in the circuit and Supreme courts. At the bar at that time were many of the most eminent lawyers of the West, with whom Judge Abernathy coped with success in the practice. He rose with rapid strides in his profession and subsequently was elected circuit attorney. His circuit included 12 counties, and to attend to the business in each he made three trips a year, which necessitated a ride of 300 miles each trip, or 900 miles a year. The country was then unsettled except here and there a pioneer and there were scarcely no roads, few stopping places and no bridges at all. The circuit was of course made on horseback, and during the summer season the green-head horse-flies were so bad that the trip had to be made after night, and in the absence of roads the North star sufficed for a guide, and the wolves kept the ride from being lonesome, with an occasional scream from a panther to add additional life and interest to the journey. Judge Abernathy filled the office of circuit attorney with marked ability, and was accounted one of the most successful prosecuting attorneys in the State. Prior to this Judge Abernathy had held various positions of public trust. Before his admission to the bar he was appointed to sell the school lands in Monroe county, the sixteenth section in every township, a trust that he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the public. After the organization of the county he was appointed its first treasurer, and held that office for 12 years and until his resignation to accept the office of circuit attorney. He had also held the office of constable and was for about 16 years justice of the peace. Later he ran for judge of the county court, his competitors being John Quarles and Ephraim Poey. He canvassed the entire county and was triumphantly elected. Subsequently he was appointed to the same office by Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher. During the war he was a staunch Union man, and was subjected to many indignities and outrages on account of his loyalty to the Old Flag. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and the Union for which he had fought then he could not forsake in the hour of its greater peril in 1861. He now draws a pension from the Government on account of his services in the Canadian War. Judge Abernathy has been married three times. His first wife was a Miss Jennie Winn, to whom he was married in Kentucky. She died October 13, 1822. Her children are all deceased. May 11, 1826, he was married to Miss Rosana Davis, by whom he had nine children.

After her death he was married to his present wife, Miss Jane Davis, June 28, 1841, a sister to his first wife. Their three children are also deceased. She is still living and is thoroughly devoted to the comfort and happiness of her husband. Judge Abernathy, although he has had much physical affliction in his time, having been confined to his bed for seven years at one period, is still as bright in mind and conversation as men usually are who are 20 years his junior. He is a man whose life is without reproach and one who has been of much value to those among whom he has lived. No man in the county is more highly venerated and respected.

ANDREW J. ADKISSON

(Dealer in General Merchandise, near Welch).

The family of which Mr. Adkisson, one of the popular business men of this part of Monroe county, is a representative, like many of the older and better families of Missouri, took its rise, so far as this country is concerned, in the Old Dominion, the grand old mother of States as well as of Presidents. Mr. Adkisson's father, John Adkisson, was, as were his ancestors for generations, a native of Virginia. When a young man he came out to Kentucky, where he was subsequently married to Miss Elizabeth Silvey, also originally of Virginia. He lived in Kentucky until 1853, having been an early settler of Mercer county, in that State, and also a gallant soldier in the War of 1812. From Kentucky he immigrated to Missouri with his family and located in Monroe county, where he lived until his death, in 1872, a period of nearly 20 years. Andrew J. Adkisson was born in Mercer county; Ky., July 26, 1828, and was married there September 29, 1849, at the age of 21, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Hiram Noel. Mr. Adkisson came to Missouri with his father's family, and bought land in Monroe county, where he followed farming and stock-raising until he began business at Welch in the fall of 1882. The following fall he removed to his present place of business, where he has since carried on his store. He carries a good stock of general merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, etc., etc., and has an excellent trade. Thus far his success at this point has been unmistakable, and he is well pleased with the outlook for the future. Mr. Adkisson is a man of plain but genial manners, social and accommodating, and justly popular with all who know him. He and his excellent wife have been blessed with a family of seven children: Elizabeth M., now the wife of R. W. Evans; John T. (married), both of Boone county; William H. (married), Anna, wife of James Sanker, of Boone county; James H. (married), of Davies county; Sarah B., wife of W. H. Hayes, of Kansas, and Charles L. Mr. and Mrs. Adkisson are members of the Baptist Church.

CICERO ALEXANDER

(Of Alexander & Son, Grocers, Etc., Paris).

The Alexanders came originally from the North of Ireland, John Alexander, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having settled in America from the region of Belfast, Ireland, in about 1775. He first made his home in Pennsylvania, but in an early day removed from that State to Kentucky, settling in Clark county, where he became a substantial and influential citizen, and died in 1841, at the advanced age of 94. John Alexander, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Clark county, in 1800, and was reared and married in that county. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth J. Ragland, of another pioneer family of Kentucky. He became a minister of the Christian Church, and also an energetic farmer, and continued to resided in Clark county until the year of his father's death, shortly after which, in 1841, he removed to Missouri with his family, and settled on a farm five miles south-west of Paris. Elder Alexander survived his removal to this State but three years, dying in 1844. He was engaged in the work of the ministry in this county until his death, and also in farming. Elder Alexander was a man possessed of the strong character and intelligence for which the stock he represented—that sterling people of the North of Ireland—are noted. He was also a man of more than ordinary culture and information considering his times and surroundings, a strong and able and deeply earnest minister of the Gospel. He died suddenly of apoplexy, while in the meridian of life and of his usefulness as a minister. His widow is still living, and makes her home with her children at Paris. She, however, after her first husband's death, became the wife of Col. Thomas Nelson, of this county. He died in 1851. Elder Alexander left a family of five children, namely: Armistead M., a leading lawyer of this section of the State, and at present representative of this district in Congress; Cicero, the subject of this sketch; Sallie F., now the wife of E. A. McLeod, sheriff of Marion county; Mary M., now Mrs. Alex. Milstead, of Macon county, and Eliza J., the wife of T. J. Marsh. Cicero Alexander was born in Clark county, Ky., March 15, 1836, and was, therefore, five years of age when the family removed to Missouri. Growing up in this county, as early as 1849 he began in mercantile life. Since then he has been continuously engaged in business at Paris, with the exception of a short interval or two, for a period now of 34 years. He began as a clerk, but soon engaged in business on his own account. Mr. Alexander has been moderately successful, and is one of the substantial business men of the county. His son, Eben M., is his present partner in business. They have one of the leading grocery houses of the county. They have a trade of about \$25,000 a year. Mr. Alexander was married in the fall of 1857, Miss Eliza McBride, daughter of E. W. McBride, becoming his wife. She died

nearly 20 years afterwards, early in 1875. There are three children living of this union, Eben M., Mary and John. To his present wife, formerly Miss Ellen M. Carter, Mr. Alexander was married July 8, 1878. She is a daughter of Levi Carter, of New Hampshire, who is still living, at the advanced age of 97. Mrs. Alexander was a popular and accomplished teacher in the Paris public schools previous to her marriage, and before coming to Paris had taught at Belleville, Ill. She is a graduate of New Hampton Institute, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. A. have two children, Carter and Roger G.

JUNIUS J. ARMSTRONG

(Justice of the Peace, Paris).

'Squire Armstrong comes of two old and respected New England families — the Armstrongs and Boyntons. His father, Ira Armstrong, born at Fletcher, in Franklin county, Vt., where he spent his whole life, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and for a long time was employed by the government as a detective in the secret service to ferret out the frauds of smugglers from Canada. Mr. Armstrong's mother was a Miss Lucy Boynton, originally from Massachusetts. Her family, settled in New England for generations, can be traced back for nearly nine hundred years in England, and it comes of a historical lineage, a copy of the coat of arms used by the family in that country now being in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Armstrong was born in Franklin county, Vt., October 30, 1823, and received a good academic education in his native county, becoming well qualified for teaching. When 21 years of age he went to North Carolina and taught school in Wayne and Lenoir counties for about 10 years. He then went to Clinton county, Ia., where he bought land and improved a farm. 'Squire Armstrong lived in Iowa some 10 years, and until his removal to Missouri. Here he has lived for many years and has throughout his entire residence at Paris been esteemed one of the worthy and valuable citizens of the place. He was for a number of years mayor of Paris, and also president of the school board. He held the latter position when the new public school building was erected, and by his good management contributed very materially to the success of the enterprise. He has always been a warm friend of popular education, and has done much for public schools at this place. Years ago he was elected justice of the peace and such is the confidence the public have in his ability and integrity, that he has been continued in that office, which he still holds. In the fall of 1853, 'Squire Armstrong was married to Miss Nancy Kinsey. She died seven years afterwards. The 'Squire has one son by his first marriage, Arthur DeF., who is now engaged in the book and stationery business at Paris. In 1863 Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Elsie A. Wood.

NIMROD ASHCRAFT

(Blacksmith).

Mr. Ashcraft was born in Monroe county, September 12, 1831, and was reared on his father's farm in this county. When 19 years of age he came to Paris to learn the blacksmith's trade and worked for Mr. A. Crutcher for two years, at \$30 a year. The next year he received \$50 for his labors, and by three years' hard work saved \$20 with which to set up for himself. When he came to Paris a complete invoice of his worldly possessions showed that all he had was a new suit of jeans clothes, which his mother had made him, and a five franc piece. After working three years, he took his \$20 and invested it in an outfit to carry on business for himself. He established his shop on the same spot where it now stands and has since carried on blacksmithing at this place. From the time he commenced here, in 1850, he has never lost as much as 10 days continuously from work, and has been as faithful to his business as any one who ever wielded a hammer over an anvil. His life has been one of continuous hard work and he has been satisfactorily successful. He now has a good property in Paris, and is comfortably situated. In 1858 he was married to Miss Lucinda Speed, a daughter of Judge James Speed of this county. Three children are the fruits of this union: Belle, Charles and Frank. One, Ella, died in infancy. When Mr. Ashcraft came to what is now Paris, there were but two or three houses in the place, and these were constructed of logs. A log hotel occupied the place where the Glenn House now stands, and all goods were either brought from St. Louis or Hannibal by wagon. He has therefore witnessed the progress of the place from its very cradle up. During the war Mr. Ashcraft suffered severely by depredations from both sides and was virtually stripped of everything he had. His father, Henry Ashcraft, was born in Kentucky, and died in Paris June 4, 1870. His mother, Ella Wood, was a native of Bourbon county, Ky.; she died on May 4, 1872.

E. ASHCRAFT

(Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, Paris).

Mr. Ashcraft is an elder brother to Nimrod Ashcraft, being two years the latter's senior, a sketch of whom, together with an outline of his parental family history, appears just above this biography. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat any of the facts stated in the former sketch, which was given first because the notes were taken first, and not in the order of the ages of the brother, which, perhaps, would have been better. Mr. Ashcraft, the subject of this sketch, was reared in this county and remained on the farm until he was 17 years of age. He had little or no schooling, and the business education he has acquired has been obtained mainly by his own application and without instruction from others, either school or otherwise. In

1846 he came to Paris and apprenticed himself to the blacksmith trade, at which he worked as an apprentice for three years. He then worked as a journeyman for three years, and in 1851 formed a partnership with Mr. Crutcher in a shop at this place. This partnership continued for six years. Then he and his brother formed a partnership which lasted until 1874. By this time hard work had begun to tell seriously on his health and he concluded to change employment. He therefore went to farming and farmed with success for three years. Returning now to Paris, he re-engaged in his old business. Later along he established his present shop, where he receives a large custom and is doing a flourishing business. In the summer of 1855 Mr. Ashcraft was married to Miss Mary Z. Clapper, formerly of Virginia. They have six children: Sarah F., married, and living in California; Mary C., now a teacher in the high school at Paris; Lulu B., now the wife of E. J. Eubanks; James H., in the shop with his father; Carrie B. and Maggie, the last two attending school. Two others, Katie and Frank, died at tender ages. Mr. and Mrs. Ashcraft are members of the church.

JAMES E. BARKER

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Welch).

Mr. Barker engaged in his present business in the spring of 1884, and had built for his special use, as a business house, a good frame building, commodious and tastily constructed and well arranged for carrying on merchandising. He at once laid in a good stock of general merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, hardware, etc., etc.; indeed, everything to be found in a first-class country general store. He is a young man of character and good business qualifications, and having ample means of his own to carry on his business without embarrassment, as well as being located in an excellent business point for general trade, being in the midst of a fine country, well settled by prosperous farmers, he can hardly fail of success. Mr. Barker is a native of Monroe county, and a son of Thomas J. Barker, one of the substantial citizens and prominent stock men of the county. Young Barker was born on his father's homestead, in this county, October 12, 1860. He was reared to a farm life and at handling stock, but had ample opportunities, which he improved to the best advantage, to obtain an excellent common school education. On the 1st of March, 1881, he was married to Miss Kate M. Moore, a daughter of John W. Moore, then of this county, but now of Vernon county. After his marriage he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he continued until the spring of 1884, when he established his present store at Welch. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have one child: Jefferson W. Mr. Barker's father came from Kentucky, when 16 years of age, with his parents. He grew up in this county and married Miss Sarah C. Dawson, also formerly of Kentucky. He has since been actively engaged in farming and stock dealing. He now has over 1,000 acres of fine land, and large numbers of stock,

having been quite successful in his affairs. James E. is the second in a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

HON. THOMAS P. BASHAW

(Attorney at Law, Paris).

This history of this country is replete with illustrations of the possibilities of true manhood and merit under our institutions, regardless of favorable conditions of birth, early advantages or family influence. The young man of to-day, of character and courage and brains, becomes the man of prominence of to-morrow, and afterwards, the distinguished citizen. So it has ever been, so it now is, and so, at least as long as free institutions prevail, will it ever be.

Civilization pushes westward, or into the wilderness, new States are founded, and each State presents her names of eminent citizens to be inscribed on the roll of the able and distinguished men of the country. Nor is Missouri behind her sister States in this regard. She can point with pride to those of her citizens who have held places, or now hold them, among the foremost in the country — in the halls of legislation, in the professions, and in almost every department of learning and genius and skill. That her future in this particular is not to be in unfavorable contrast with her past and present, is evident to the most casual observer. Here and there and in every section of the State may be seen young men whose characters and attainments, and whose careers, hardly more than yet begun, point with a certainty, impossible to doubt, that they are destined for the highest services in their respective departments of life.

Prominent among the comparatively young men of this State, whose future and personal worth, and whose careers, thus far, give every promise of eminence in the service of the State and of personal distinction, is the subject of the present sketch, Hon. Thomas P. Bashaw. Judge Bashaw, now but little past 40 years of age, is already recognized as one of the leading men of Missouri. A man of sterling integrity of character and of a high order of ability, he has risen to the position he now holds in popular esteem by his own merits — by his own efforts and resolution almost alone, and in the face of great difficulties. Four of the most valuable years of his life for self-improvement, from the age of 17 to his twenty-second year, were spent as a private soldier in the Confederate army, bravely fighting for what he believed to be the right; and after this he had to complete his education as best he could and prepare himself for the bar, the profession to which he had decided to devote himself. Without means, his courage and determination, nevertheless, were unfaltering, and he went to work to carve out his career with that industry, patience and perseverance which, combined with the other sterling qualities of his mind and character, could not fail of success. The result is already partly manifest. One of the best lawyers of North Missouri, he has also served with high honor, three terms consecutively, in the Legislature, having been Speaker of the House during his

second term, chairman of the ways and means committee (declining the speakership) during his third, and chairman of several important committees during his first term.

Thomas Philip Bashaw was born in Shelby county, Ky., October 31, 1843. His father was Philip T. Bashaw and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth. The father was a farmer by occupation and was quite successful, but died when Thomas P. was but three years of age. Thus deprived of the assistance and counsel which only a father can give, young Bashaw's advantages were afterwards what he himself made them, although his mother was one of the kindest and best of women, and a woman of superior intelligence, profoundly concerned for the welfare of her child. After the father's death the family remained on the farm, and young Bashaw's early youth was busily occupied with assisting at farm work and attending the local schools. Of steady, studious habits, he made excellent progress in his studies, and whilst still quite a youth matriculated at the State University, in Lexington, where he was pursuing a regular course of study when the war broke out. Of Southern parentage and sympathies, he promptly enlisted in the service of the South, and for four long years followed the bright-barred, but ill-starred banner of the Confederacy, with unfaltering devotion, until it went down to float no more. He served during most of the war in the commands, respectively, of Gen. Marshall Williams and Gen. John Morgan. He did his duty faithfully and well as a soldier, and at the close of the war returned home with no regrets for the gallant but unobtrusive part he had borne in the struggle.

Young Mr. Bashaw now resumed his career where he had left off in 1861, not, however, re-entering the University, for too much time had already passed by to permit him to think of that. Refreshing himself in his studies by close application to his books, he soon felt prepared to be in the regular study of law, which he accordingly entered upon under the preceptorage of Hon. S. S. Bush, a leading member of the bar at Louisville, Ky. After studying at Louisville for some time, he came to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1867 was admitted to the bar in that city by Judge Rombauer, being examined in open court by Judge Rombauer and Hon. A. W. Slayback.

After his admission Mr. Bashaw located at Mexico, in Audrain county, but several prominent citizens of that place, aware of his culture and character, prevailed upon him to take a position as a teacher in a private seminary, which he accepted. He taught for a short time there with excellent success, and then came to Paris, where he also taught for a few months. But impatient to engage in the practice of his profession, he opened a law office at this place, and began his career as a member of the Monroe county bar.

Personally, Judge Bashaw possesses those qualities which go far to win the respect and confidence of men. Plain and unassuming, his honesty is apparent to all, whilst his manners are agreeable, and his conversation, never too voluble, is always pleasant. Personal popularity comes, almost unavoidably, to such men. Added to this is his

close attention to business, and he is always remarked for his studious habits. Gifted with a mind of superior natural strength, which he has cultivated with great industry, and having a fine command of language, he soon showed that as an antagonist in a lawsuit he was not to be despised. Preparing himself well in his cases before entering the court-room, and conducting them there with vigilance and with marked skill and ability, his early success was most decided, and as a result he rapidly accumulated a handsome practice. It is unquestionable, however, that one of the most important factors in his success at the bar is the absolute confidence which the court and the public have in his honesty.

Judge Bashaw's progress in the practice of law has been steady and substantial; not pre-eminently a brilliant man, he is yet one of those men of strong minds, possessed of large general powers and, withal, an indefatigable worker. By his industry and strength of mind and constitution, he has come to the front as a lawyer, and his future promises still greater eminence at the bar. He is what may be termed a *safe* lawyer. He takes no risks, but provides against every contingency. Studying his cases thoroughly, he is rarely, if ever, taken by surprise, whilst he often gains a cause where the opposing counsel are less studious and vigilant than himself.

As a speaker, he is generally calm, and always dignified, and addresses himself to the point or points in issue, discussing each question with clearness and force, and striving to secure a favorable decision more through the reason of men than through their passions or feelings. His process of reasoning is that of the closest and most studied logic, and his success in influencing the opinions of court or jury to his views of a difficult or complicated question is often remarkable. A man of great originality of thought, he is not as much given to relying upon precedent as some, but if a case, according to his belief, has been wrongly decided, he attacks it without hesitation, however high the authority whence it came. He justly believes that the men of the present generation are not less intelligent than were those of the past, being no subscriber to the doctrine that, —

“ To look at foolish precedent and wink
With both eyes is easier than to think.”

Rarely quitting the field of reason and logic in a discussion unless the nature of the subject is such as justly to appeal to the hearts and consciences of men, when he is called upon to address himself to the emotions of a jury, he does so with that earnestness and manifest sincerity that he never fails to make a profound impression, and, often, when fully wrought up by the consideration of some great wrong or some feeling or sentiment of our common humanity, he rises to a high point of eloquence.

Judge Bashaw has devoted himself mainly to civil practice, and for a number of years has been identified as attorney with nearly every important civil suit tried in this county, and with a great many throughout

the circuit. Judge Bashaw's services are much sought after in this department of the law. There has hardly been a criminal case tried in this county for a decade with which he has not been connected either for the defense or prosecution, but generally for the former.

As has been intimated, Judge Bashaw has frequently been called into the public service. Less than six years after he began the practice at Paris, he was elected to the responsible office of probate judge of the county, a position he filled with ability and to the entire satisfaction of the public until his election to the Legislature in 1878. A higher compliment could hardly be paid a young man than was paid him by his election to the probate bench at the time he was elected; considering his then limited experience at the bar, his age and his brief residence in the county. The office to which he was elevated was one of great trust, having to do with the administration and management of the estates of widows and orphans, people with little or no qualifications to take care of their own interests, and who have to rely almost solely upon the intelligence and integrity of the court. How well he deserved this compliment, however, is shown by his subsequent rapid rise in public life.

In 1878, as has been said, he was elected to represent Monroe county in the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth General Assembly. Judge Bashaw at once took a prominent position in the Legislature. Among the other measures of importance he took a leading part in enacting were the Immigration Act, the General Election Act, the State Treasurer Bond Act, and the Penitentiary Act. He was the author of the first of these bills, and secured its passage as a law of the State mainly by his own earnest, forcible and successful advocacy of it. The first act was designed, and it has had the effect, to encourage immigration to the State. It established a State Board of Immigration and provided for all other necessary steps in bringing Missouri to the attention of the public of this country and of Europe, as a desirable location for settlers. Its results have been of inestimable value to the State. The second act provides for the simplification of our election laws and prevents many former abuses under them, and has proved a most wise and efficient law. The State Treasurer Bond Act, as every intelligent citizen of the State knows, has saved the people of the State thousands of dollars, even admitting that further abuses would not have been practiced under the old law. This act provides for the safe deposit of the funds of the State; provides that ample bonds shall be given by those receiving the deposit, dollar for dollar, according to the amounts so deposited; that the interest of this money shall go to the State, and not to the State Treasurer personally, as was the case under the old law; and also sets up other important safeguards for the protection of the interests of the State. The Penitentiary Act greatly reformed the system of management of the State prison. It prevents the working of convicts outside the prison walls and corrects other abuses that had crept into the management of that institution, so that, from a great public burden which the people were taxed to sustain, it has become

self-sustaining, except as to the salaries of the officers, which are an inconsiderable part of its expenditures.

From this brief and incomplete review of his record during his first term in the Legislature, it is seen that his time was not uselessly nor idly spent; but that, on the contrary, he was one of the laborious members of that body and a man who took a broad and statesmanlike view of his duties as a legislator. There was nothing narrow or demagogical in anything he did, but his labors and measures were all for the general good of the State. These laws were among the most important acts passed during his term. Thus, taking so prominent a part in the legislation of the State during his first term of service in the House, it is not surprising that, on his re-election to that body, he was honored with the Speakership. He was elected Speaker of the House of the Thirty-first General Assembly by the unanimous vote of the members of that body of his own party, and with the cordial good wishes of his opponents on the Republican side. It is conceded by all qualified to give an intelligent and impartial opinion that he made one of the best Speakers who have presided over the House since the war. Making a study of parliamentary law, and having already had considerable experience in practical legislation, he shortly became a superior parliamentarian, and possessed of a commanding, dignified presence, of great equanimity of temper and clearness and impartiality of judgment, he so conducted the proceedings of the House that there was the least possible friction or delay and as to win the esteem of every member of that body. In no single instance was a decision of the chair overruled whilst he occupied it, and at the final adjournment he was honored with a unanimous resolution of the House expressing the high confidence and consideration in which he was held by the members of that body.

In the Thirty-second General Assembly Judge Bashaw declined reelection to the Speakership, preferring to be on the floor, where he would have better opportunities for making himself useful in the practical work of legislation. He was, therefore, honored with the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, the leading committee of the House. During this term he introduced and secured the passage of the act establishing a State Board of Health, and also an act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in this State, both of which have proved of great public benefit, but the details of which we have not the space here to present. He also introduced and secured the passage of the act making unusually liberal appropriations for the support and encouragement of the common schools, the State Normal Schools, the State University and other public educational institutions. He also advocated throughout his entire service equal taxation of all classes of property, according to just and equitable valuations, believing that such a system is the only fair manner of taxation and the one least burdensome to the great body of the people.

Judge Bashaw's personal popularity and the influence of his high character attributed not a little to his success as a legislator. His name was always regarded by his colleagues and the public generally

as little less than a synonym for honor and integrity, whilst all had and still have confidence in the soundness and clearness of his judgment. That he supported a measure was sufficient assurance to those who knew him that there was nothing impure in it, and the estimation in which his ability was held always secured the measures he advocated the most respectful and candid consideration. Few men in Missouri, if any, have made a record as a legislator, in so short a time, so creditable as his. With such consideration is he regarded throughout the State as an able, upright and statesmanlike public man, that he is now one of the leading men whose nomination for the office of Governor will be advocated before the approaching State Democratic Convention, and his nomination is considered by many an assured fact. However that may be, whether he is nominated this year or not, every one recognizes that he is one of the coming men of the State, and that the highest positions in the gift of the people are not beyond his reasonable hopes and expectations. That he is destined to reach, as he is already approaching, the position of one of the distinguished and eminent public men of Missouri, if he lives and retains his mental and physical vigor, as he has every prospect of doing, no one for a moment doubts.

For five years Judge Bashaw was one of the editors of the *Paris Mercury*, and while in this capacity the paper took a high rank among the leading interior journals of the State, a rank it still holds.

On the 13th of January, 1868, Judge Bashaw was married to Miss Frances P. Shaw, a young lady of superior culture and refinement. She is a daughter of William A. Shaw, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, in St. Louis, and the Judge and Miss Shaw were married in that city, Rev. James H. Brookes, an eminent Presbyterian divine, officiating. This union has proved a most happy one, and is blessed with four children, namely: Laura, Hallie, Nellie and Thomas P.

Judge and Mrs. Bashaw are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the Judge is a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternity. He and wife are honored members of the best society at Paris, and, indeed, wherever they are known.

JOHN BIGGS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Biggs came to the United States from England in 1870, then a young man 25 years of age. One of those sterling, practical Englishmen, energetic and with a clear knowledge of the requisites of success in any calling in which they engage, of the same class who laid the foundation of free institutions in this county and opened the way for the magnificent destiny it was destined to achieve, and has partly already accomplished,—he has shown himself to be a worthy representative of his nationality, both as a citizen and a worker in developing the resources of his adopted country. Mr. Biggs was born in Herefordshire, May 20, 1845, and was a son of Daniel Biggs and

wife, *nee* Miss Catherine E. Pember, the ancestors of both of whom had been native to that country time out of mind. Young Biggs received a good general education in the schools of his native county and was brought up to a farm life. Desiring to become a landholder himself and a farmer independent of rents, he decided to come to America where favorable opportunities were to be had, not only of becoming an independent farmer but also of farming with better profit than in England. He followed farming in this country from 1870 to the spring of 1883 in different States in the West, namely, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and then located permanently in South Jackson township, of Monroe county, Mo. Here he bought a large farm of 400 acres all under fence and either in cultivation or pasturage, but principally the latter, as he makes a specialty of raising stock. These facts show that Mr. Biggs has been quite successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. Still comparatively a young man, with the start he already has and with his energy and enterprise he can hardly fail of becoming one of the leading agriculturalists and property holders throughout this vicinity of North Missouri. On the 25th of December, 1875, Mr. Biggs was married to Miss Flora I. Williams, a daughter of Horace P. Williams, a prominent stock man of Cook county, Ill. Mrs. Biggs is a lineal descendant from Rodger Williams, one of the founders of the colony of Rhode Island and president of its counsel, originally from Wales, who was born in 1599, and came to America in 1631. He was in early life a clergyman of the English church, but became a Dissenter and preached at Salem and Plymouth, Mass., until he was banished from that colony by the religious intolerance and bigotry of the Puritans. Speaking of this — the banishment of Rodger Williams and Puritan bigotry and intolerance generally — Hon. S. S. Cox in a speech delivered in New York, January 13, 1863, said: "The same egotistic intolerance is observable in their treatment of Rodger Williams in 1635. His persecutors came to New England with no correct ideas of religious tolerance. Their system tolerated no contradiction and allowed of no dissent. The statutes of uniformity of England they re-enacted here, by church and public sentiment. This was the source of those dissensions which rent their own youthful Republic, and whose intolerant spirit has produced in our time that sectional alienation which deluges the land in blood. The New England Pilgrim drove Rodger Williams into the winter wilderness, as he drove Mrs. Hutchinson and Coddington to the same exile, for differences of opinion in religion. He enacted laws forbidding trade with these outlaws for conscience sake. Savages were more kind than these bigots; for the Indians hospitably received the victims of persecution. Disdaining the Pope as anti-Christ, and hating the prelate, the harsh Pilgrims set up every little vanity of a preacher as their Pope infallible, every village Paul Pry as an inquisitor, and every sister communicant as a spy for the detection of heresy." Mr. and Mrs. Biggs have one child, Eva E., born October 23, 1881, at Kinsley, Edwards county, Kas. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH M. BLADES

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Blades was the posthumous son of Abraham Blades, formerly of Virginia, by his wife Ruth, whose maiden name was also Blades, and was born in Oldham county, Ky., March 10, 1819. Born after his father's death, young Blades never knew what it is to have the assistance and encouragement which only a father can give. His mother married a second time and continued to reside in Oldham county, and young Blades was reared in that county. Brought up to a farm life, he naturally chose farming as his calling when he became old enough to start out for himself. On the 2d of July, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary J. Shroeder, a daughter of Philip Shroeder, then of Kentucky, but afterwards of Monroe county, Mo. After his marriage Mr. Blades removed to Jefferson county, Ky., but four years later came to Monroe county, this State, where he has since resided. Here he began in 1852 as a renter, and by industry and good management has succeeded so well as a farmer that he now owns an excellent place of nearly 200 acres, a place on which he has resided and which he has owned for many years. This is a good farm, and is provided with all necessary improvements and conveniences. Mr. and Mrs. Blades have had ten children, five of whom are living: William T. (married), of Barton county; James M. (married), of this county; Laura A., wife of James Deaver; Henry R. and Erastus G. Those deceased were Matilda, who died at the age of 15; Ruth E., died when in her tenth year; Alfraetta B., who died when 8 years old; Susan E., also died at the age of 8, and John V. Wesley, named after the great Methodist preacher, died in infancy. Mrs. Blades is a member of the M. E. Church South.

BENJAMIN F. BLANTON

(Editor and Proprietor of the *Monroe County Appeal*, Paris).

Mr. Blanton, who in early life had several years' experience in the newspaper business, bought the office of the *Monroe City Appeal* in 1873, and changed its name to the *Monroe County Appeal*, and its place of publication from Monroe City to Paris. Since that time, for a period, now, of 11 years, he has been conducting the *Appeal* as editor and proprietor, at this place. Sufficient time has elapsed to decide its fate as a journal, whether it was to be a success or a failure. The result has been most gratifying to him and to the people of the county, generally. The *Appeal* has become thoroughly and firmly established, both as a business enterprise and in popularity and influence. Mr. Blanton is one of those men of strong character, positive convictions and the courage to maintain them, and, withal, full of energy and perseverance. Having begun the publication of the *Appeal* on a sound footing, in a business point of view, with his qualities of character, failure was hardly in the range of possibility. The

policy he adopted upon which to conduct his paper, strict allegiance to the best interests of the people of the county, regardless of all other considerations, political or otherwise, assured its success. In a newspaper, particularly, the public expect to find an advocate, outspoken and fearless, of the common interests; for it is on the patronage of the public that a paper thrives, and if it proves false to the interests of the people, it forfeits its only just claim to support. Recognizing this in its full force, Mr. Blanton has never permitted the *Appeal* to swerve from its line of duty, as he saw it, from any consideration, or in any circumstances. He has allowed it to become the organ of no man or set of men, or of any cabal of small-fry or other politicians, or any party. While it is Democratic, it is as free and quick to denounce fraud or unworthy schemers in its own party as on the opposite side, and its influence in this respect, particularly, is recognized and feared by those who, pretending to be solicitous for the interests of the public, are only seeking their own advancement and aggrandizement. Thus the *Appeal* has won the respect and admiration of the honest men of all parties and classes, and has been able to establish itself as one of the successful and influential country journals of North Missouri. A good business manager, Mr. Blanton is at the same time a clear, terse and forcible editorial writer, bringing his ideas out in short, pithy sentences that leave a lasting impression on the mind of the reader. Looking to the interests of the people, he writes directly to that point, regardless of whom it hits or don't hit, and he never stops to see who is making wry faces or smiling at his work. He is perfectly fearless in the expression of his views, as every upright and worthy editor ought to be. Mr. Blanton is of an old and respected Missouri family. His parents, Thomas and Nancy (McCrary) Blanton, came to this State, back in 1832. They were from Kentucky, where both were born and reared. His father was a blacksmith by trade, but later in life followed farming. He first located at Jefferson City, and while there did a large part of the iron work in the construction of the penitentiary. He made the hinges on which the first door of that building was hung. In 1842, however, he removed to Howard county, where he made his home until his death. He was a man of sterling intelligence and many estimable qualities, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. Benjamin F. was born at Jefferson City, September 20, 1838. He remained at home until he was 13 years of age, when he entered the office of the *Glasgow Times*, then owned by Clark H. Green, to learn the printer's trade, where he worked for several years. In 1856 he took part in the "Kansas Troubles," and was in the first fight with the old horse-thief martyr and red-handed saint, John Brown. In 1858 Mr. Blanton was married to Miss Harriet Young, a daughter of David Young, a prominent farmer of Howard county. Prior to this he had engaged in farming, and for the next 15 years he devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Blanton was an enterprising farmer and met with substantial success. Mr. and Mrs. B. have 10

children: Mattie, Kate, Charley, Lillie, Edgar, Jack, Pearl, Andy, Maggie and Frank. He is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., K. of H. and the Masonic order.

ALFRED G. BODINE

(Dealer in Lumber, etc., Paris).

Mr. Bodine was a son of Isaac A. Bodine, a substantial citizen of the county and formerly county treasurer, but now deceased. Mr. B.'s mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Mary Gore. She is a sister to Dr. A. E. Gore and is still living at Paris. Both the Bodines and Gores were early settlers of Monroe county from Kentucky. Alfred G. was born in Paris, October 30, 1858, and was reared in this county. He was educated in the public schools and since he was 19 years of age has been engaged in business life. In 1877 he engaged in shipping coal from Godfrey, Kans., which he followed for three years. He then located in Saline county, where he was in the grain business for the following year. In January, 1881, he began selling lumber at Lamar, in Barton county, and was there about six months. From Lamar he located at Hannibal and from there returned to Paris, in February, 1883. Here, the same year, he established his present business. He has a good stock of lumber, shingles, lath, lime, etc., etc., and is doing a good business, considering capital invested. Mr. B. is a member of the K. P.'s Apollo, No. 25, at Hannibal.

SAMUEL M. BOUNDS

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

The parents of Mr. Bounds, Thomas J. and Henrietta (Dennison) Bounds, are from Kentucky, where they were married in January, 1837. They came to Missouri the following year and settled in Monroe county, eight miles west of Paris. He died there in 1853, and she, in 1879. Both were members of the Christian Church. They had a family of seven children: George S., John W., Laura Z., Marcellus S., Samuel M., James D. and Rebecca E. Samuel M. Bounds was born on the farm October 26, 1849, where he was reared to manhood. He was not married until he was 30 years of age, when, on the 18th of December, 1869, he was united according to the forms of law in the ordinances of the Christian Church with Miss Julia F. Smith, an estimable young lady of the county. She was a daughter of John B. and Harriet (Wilcox) Smith, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bounds have one child, a daughter, Leta B. Mr. Bounds has followed farming from early life, and has a good homestead of 140 acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

G. M. BOWER

(Dealer in Lumber, Paris).

Mr. Bower carries a full assortment of building materials of every description in the lumber line, and having been in the business for a

number of years, he has a large trade and established reputation, the result of fair dealing and the exercise of good judgment as a business man. Mr. Bower is a native of Monroe county and was born in October, 1838. His father, Dr. G. M. Bower, a pioneer physician of this county, was in comparatively comfortable circumstances, and the son, as he grew up, had as good common school advantages as the county afforded. Until he was 21 years of age, most of his time was spent in the school-room, so that he acquired a good general education. After reaching his majority he engaged in farming on his own account and later along went to trading in stock. After following this for two years, he established a lumber yard at Paris and has since given his whole attention to this line of business. In 1873 Mr. Bower was married to a daughter of Maj. James Ragland, then a prominent citizen of this county. His first wife, however, survived her marriage only a short time, when, in 1878, he was married to his present wife, Miss Anna Levering, a daughter of Frank Levering, Esq., of Hannibal. Mr. Bower's father came to Missouri in 1832 and settled about a mile and a half from the present site of Paris. He had a thrilling experience in the War of 1812. Originally from Virginia, he removed from that State to Georgetown, Ky., where he was residing at the time of his enlistment in the Canadian War. He was captured by the Indians during that struggle and was sold into slavery. For 14 days he was compelled to subsist on roots alone. In one of the terrible border fights which characterized the War of 1812, every surgeon of his command was killed, except himself, and most of the privates were either killed or wounded, so that he was compelled to care for the wounded of the entire command, a duty that he discharged with that humanity and kindness for which he was always remarkable. After the close of the war he continued to reside in Kentucky until his removal to Missouri. He married in Kentucky, his wife, formerly Miss Catherine Long, being a daughter of James Long, of that State. She, however, was his second wife, his first wife having died some years before. It was by his second marriage that he reared the family of children of which the subject of the present sketch was a member. A physician by profession, he practiced medicine in Monroe county until his death, and was a physician of high standing in his profession as well as very successful in the practice. He was also earnest and active in church work, being a member of the Baptist denomination, and often in the absence of a minister filled the latter's appointment in the pulpit. He was one of the good pioneers of Monroe county whose memory is venerated by all who knew him.

J. WILLIAM BOYD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

The family of which Mr. Boyd is a worthy representative is one of the old and respected families of the county. His father, Andrew J. Boyd, came to this county from Fayette county, Ky., away back in

the "thirties." He was a young man then and soon afterwards married here, Miss Mary Shoots becoming his wife. She was also from Fayette county, Ky. They subsequently settled on a farm in Jackson township, where the father lived out a respected and well spent life. He died February 5, 1876. He was a man of sterling worth of character, and died, as is believed, without a known enemy. J. William Boyd was born in Jackson township, June 9, 1839. His father was a man of industry and energy, and the son was brought up to strictly industrious habits. He learned under his father that success in life could be achieved honorably only by honest industry and good management. Such a bringing up was worth more to him than if his father had left him a large estate, without any appreciation of the proper way to accumulate property or the right methods of managing it and saving it when it is obtained. J. William of course became a farmer, and has continued to adhere to his chosen occupation without faltering for a moment. On the 5th of February, 1863, he was married to Miss Martha J. Stockdale, a daughter of Allen Stockdale, formerly of Washington county, Penn. Mr. Boyd rented land for two years after he was married and afterwards bought a place of his own. He continued to farm there until 1874, when he came to his present farm. Here he has over 160 acres of land, nearly all of which is in an excellent state of improvement. Besides the usual way of farming, Mr. Boyd makes a specialty of raising stock, and has some excellent graded cattle. Mr. and Mrs. B. have seven children: Francis, Mary L., Virgil E., Amy A., Etta, William C. and Maude. They have lost two, Maggie, who died at the age of 13, and Lizzie, at the age of 11. They died within little more than a month of each other, Maggie September 22, 1882, and Lizzie October 27, following. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Boyd has always been a warm friend of education, and has taken a commendable and active interest in keeping up the schools in his neighborhood. In recognition of his public spirit and especial fitness for the position, away back some 15 years ago he was elected school director, and he has since continued to fill that position by consecutive re-elections.

JUDGE THEODORE BRACE

(Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, Paris).

Illustrating the possibilities of this country for young men without means or influence, but of character and ability, and industrious and determined to succeed, a most striking example is afforded in the life and career of the subject of the present sketch. Judge Brace, barely yet a middle-aged man, occupies an enviable position in the judiciary of the State, being recognized as one of the ablest judges on our circuit bench; whilst, before accepting his present office, he was a lawyer of high standing at the bar, and he had served with distinguished ability in the State Senate, and in other positions of important public trust. He was also an officer of conspicuous gallantry in the Southern army during the war — colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry, a regi-

ment, one of the first organized in the State, noted for its bravery and discipline, and for the value and intrepidity of its services on the field. With this record in the past, and still but entering upon the meridian of life, and with the years of his greatest usefulness before him, the friends of Judge Brace may well predict for him a future of great honor and distinction. Yet Judge Brace commenced for himself without a dollar, with a very limited elementary education, and at the early age of 15. Since that time he has been the architect and builder of his own fortune, and every stone that has entered into the structure of his character and career has been placed there by his own design and his own hand. Judge Brace is a native of Maryland, born in Alleghany county, June 10, 1835, and was a son of Charles and Delia (White) Brace, both of well-known and highly respected families in the Northern part of Maryland, and his father a well-to-do farmer of Alleghany county. Young Brace's early youth was spent at home on the farm, assisting at such work as he could do, and attending school. He also had some valuable instruction in the local academy at Cumberland, the county seat of that county. But of an independent, self-reliant disposition, and impatient to do something for himself in life, he quit school at the very early age of 15, and started out on his own responsibility, becoming a clerk in a store at Cumberland. After clerking for some time, he accepted the position of deputy in the circuit clerk's office in Alleghany county, and remained there for about six months. He must have established an excellent reputation by this time for fidelity and business qualifications, for he was now offered the position of bank clerk at Cumberland, which he accepted, and the duties of which he discharged so acceptably that he was retained for three years. During all this time, since leaving school, he improved every opportunity for gaining knowledge and storing his mind with such material as would enable him after awhile to be of some use to society and honor to his family. Having prepared himself for the study of law as thoroughly as his situation and circumstances would allow, he began study for the bar, and prosecuted his studies with great diligence and energy until 1856, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of Maryland by the circuit court of Alleghany county. With the forecast of mind that is one of his most marked characteristics, he saw even then, young as he was, that the seat of empire in this country was to be in the great West, and that in the upbuilding of this magnificent region, unequalled opportunities would be afforded young men of character and intelligence and enterprise, to establish themselves honorably in life, and perhaps to achieve a name and reputation that would make their careers worthy parts of the history of their States. He accordingly at once cast his fortunes with the great West, and after stopping at Bloomfield, Iowa, for a short time, came thence directly to Paris, Mo., where, early in January, 1857, he made a permanent location. Judge Brace came to Paris a young man just admitted to the bar, 22 years of age, and a stranger without means or known friends; but he was courageous, determined and fully confident that by industry and close attention to his

profession he would succeed. A young man of good address as well as bright and quick in his profession, he was not disappointed in his expectations, but soon found himself in the possession of respectable and steadily increasing clientage. His popular manners and manifest personal worth contributed hardly less than his recognized ability as a young lawyer and his almost invariable success at the bar, to the rapid increase of his practice and the advancement of his reputation as a lawyer. A careful and painstaking practitioner and an advocate of singular force and eloquence, he made rapid progress in his profession and, in 1861, when the war broke out, was in the possession of a lucrative practice and occupied a prominent position at the bar of his circuit. Born and reared in the South, and an ardent believer in the great doctrine of State's rights, a doctrine that will yet hear its Cumi in this country, when the tocsin of war sounded he bravely went to the front to uphold Southern rights and Southern institutions. Laying aside everything else, he actively engaged in enlisting and organizing a regiment for the service of the South, a work he had little trouble to do, for personally he was more than ordinarily popular, and the gallant men of Monroe county not only had confidence in his ability and patriotism, but were as ardently and devotedly attached to the Southern cause as he himself was. This regiment became, during the early part of the war, one of the best in the service in this State. Mr. Brace was elected colonel of the regiment, a position he filled with distinguished gallantry. The Third Missouri participated in numerous small engagements in North Missouri, and then took a leading part in the battle of Lexington. Col. Brace led his regiment in the final charge that resulted in the capitulation of all of Mulligan's forces. After the battle of Lexington the Third Missouri figured conspicuously in the campaign of South-west Missouri and in Northern Arkansas, and bore a particularly important and honorable part in the battle of Pea Ridge. Soon after this battle, however, Col. Brace, who had undergone great exposures and hardships, was taken seriously ill, and while in this condition was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was transferred to the Myrtle street prison at St. Louis, where he lay for a considerable time, but was finally paroled as a prisoner of war. After his release from prison Col. Brace returned to Paris and resumed the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged, except while occupied in the public service. It is unnecessary to take space here for comments upon his continued rise in his profession and as a public man. The facts themselves carry with them their own lessons, and all of credit to the man and of encouragement to young men of ability and ambition who have the spirit to imitate his example. Col. Brace has never asked for a public office, his preference having always been to devote his whole time and attention to his profession; but he has frequently been called into the public service. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that body with distinguished ability for four years, becoming recognized all over the State as one of the ablest men, and, without exception, the ablest speaker and debater in the Senate. Immediately

following his term of service there he was elected probate judge of Monroe county, the duties of which he entered upon in January, 1878, but the office of circuit judge becoming vacant in 1880, he was elected to the circuit bench without opposition, whereupon he resigned the probate judgeship to accept the circuit judgeship. On the circuit bench Judge Brace has distinguished himself as an able and conscientious judge, and whilst his opinions are almost invariably sound expositions of the law, he is at the same time quick and expeditious in disposing of the business of the court, and receives great commendation from the bar and public generally for the manner in which he keeps his dockets so nearly or quite up to date. In short, it is a remarkable fact in Judge Brace's career that in whatever position he has been placed he has won more than ordinary credit and approval. When he was at the bar he was considered one of the best attorneys in North Missouri; in the senate he was a leader in that body; as an officer in the army his gallantry and ability were conspicuous; and on the circuit bench he is considered one of the best judges in point of ability and conscientious and expeditious discharge of duties in the State. Such a record is well worthy to be looked upon with satisfaction, not unmingled with at least a pardonable degree of pride. On the 12th day of October, 1858, Judge Brace was married to Miss Rosanna C. Penn, a daughter of William N. Penn. Mrs. Brace is a lady of many estimable qualities of head and heart, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know her. She is a lady of rare culture and refinement, and by her presence and brilliant conversation lends an additional charm to the polite and cultured society of Paris. Judge and Mrs. Brace have seven children, namely: Kate, Ned, Jessie Paul, Pauline Penn, Ruth and Theodore; they lost one daughter. Judge Brace has held several local offices, such as city attorney, etc., and was once prominently put forward by his friends for Representative in Congress from this district, but peremptorily, yet kindly, and with proper appreciation of the compliment and honor intended to be conferred, declined to make the race.

JEFFERSON BRIDGFORD

(Farmer and Fine Stock-breeder, Post-office, Paris, Mo.).

Mr. Bridgford was one of the earliest, as he was for many years one of the leading breeders of fine short-horn cattle, if not the leading one, in North Missouri. He commenced in life for himself at the age of 22, and for two years worked out at farm labor for the small monthly wages paid away back in the "Forties." But by industry and the sterling intelligence and enterprise that have characterized his whole life, he soon rose above that. Up to about the time of the war he followed farming and stock-raising as well as dealing in stock in a general way in this county, but soon afterwards turned his attention especially to fine short-horn cattle, in which he has since been chiefly interested. In this branch of industry he gained great prominence and has taken a great many premiums at county, State and Western

fairs. Indeed, within three years — 1872, 1873 and 1874 — he has taken premiums amounting to over \$10,000. In 1874 he shipped a herd of short-horns to California and, after carrying off the prizes at two of the leading fairs in that State, sold his herd out at a handsome figure. From first to last he has shipped, perhaps, 75,000 head of cattle to the markets. Though not at present engaged so extensively in the stock business as formerly, he still handles large numbers of stock, and exhibits a degree of enterprise and activity in business that would reflect credit on many a younger man in the stock business. He has also improved several of the best farms in the county, and has had considerable success in buying and selling farms. Mr. Bridgford was born in Woodford county, Ky., November 9, 1822, and came to Missouri with his father's family, who settled in Monroe county in 1836. He had previously taken a course, though not a complete one, in Centre College at Georgetown, Ky., but after the removal of the family to Missouri, had no further advantages for an education. He remained with the family until he was 22 years old and then started out at farm-work, as stated above. In 1848 he was married to Miss Margaret E. Waller, a daughter of John Waller, deceased, formerly of Scott county, Ky. Mr. Bridgford began handling stock about the time of his marriage, and has continued it up to the present time, for a period, now, of over 35 years. He has also been constantly engaged in farming, except while absent in California. In 1850 he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast and was gone something less than two years, returning by way of Panama. He then resumed farming and the stock business, settling about six miles south of Paris, where he improved a fine farm, a place aggregating nearly 800 acres. He lived on that place and shipped stock until 1865 and then he moved to a large farm he owned north-east of Paris, meanwhile selling his first place. Selling his second place in 1877, the following year he moved to a farm near Paris, where he resided until 1884, and then came to his present place. Mr. Bridgford is in easy circumstances, and what is better than that, he has the confidence and esteem of the whole county, for his life has been without a reproach, and one of much value to the county. He has done, perhaps, more than any other man in it to give it the reputation it has for fine stock. Largely through his influence the raising of fine short-horn cattle has become almost universal with the farmers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgford have reared eight children: Eugene A., now a judge of the Superior Court of California; Cornelia, now the wife of George C. Brown, of Paris; Churchel G., a prominent stock commission man of Chicago; Waller T., of the firm of Brown & Bridgford, at Paris; Charlie B., Bower, Hugh W., and Alma, the last four at home. Mr. Bridgford owns nearly 1,700 acres of fine land, principally in Arkansas and Missouri. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and have been since 1849. He is also an old and prominent member of the A. F. and A. M. Mr. Bridgford's parents were Richard and Nancy Bridgford, the father born and reared in Virginia, but the mother a native of, and brought up in Kentucky.

After coming to Monroe county they resided here for some four years and then removed to Clay county, where the mother died in 1844. The father then went to Hannibal and made his home with a son, James, where he died five years afterwards, in 1849. There were five sons and one daughter in their family who grew to maturity, but James, who resides in Nevada, and Mr. Bridgford, the subject of this sketch, are the only two living, the latter being the youngest of the family.

GEORGE C. BROWN

(Of Brown & Bridgford, Grocers, Paris).

Among the influential, highly esteemed and substantial citizens of Monroe county, the subject of the present sketch holds an enviable position. A man of marked intelligence and culture, he is at the same time one of the active business men of the county, and one of its public-spirited, useful citizens. Mr. Brown is a native Missourian, born in Marion county, December 9, 1840. His parents, Lewis S. and Anna M. (Tolle) Brown, came from Virginia in about 1831, and made their home for some time on a farm about eight miles north-east of Palmyra. Afterwards, in about 1843, they removed to Lewis county, where they settled permanently. His father, a respected and well-to-do farmer of that county, died there November 12, 1856. Mrs. Brown, the mother, is still living on the old family homestead in Lewis county. George C.'s youth was spent on the farm in Lewis county. In 1859-60 he took a course at Miami Male Institute, in Saline county, where he attained considerable proficiency in the sciences and in Latin and Greek and in other higher studies. At the conclusion of his course at Miami, young Brown returned to Lewis county and entered upon the profession of teaching, which he followed with steadily increasing success and reputation for some ten years. Up to 1865 he taught country schools in Lewis, Macon, Monroe, Shelby and Marion counties, in Missouri, and in Adams county, in Illinois. He then became principal of Payson's Seminary, in Illinois, which he conducted with efficiency for some three years. In 1860 Mr. Brown took charge of a select school at Shelbina, and the following year he became principal of the Paris public schools. In 1870 he and Judge Bashaw conducted the Paris Female Seminary, but in November of that year Mr. Brown was elected county school superintendent, and resigned his position in the seminary in order to give his undivided time and attention to the duties of his office. Meanwhile, early in his career as a teacher, he had become a man of family. He was married December 4, 1862, to Miss Mattie A. Gordon, of Marion county. She lived to brighten his home for nearly 20 years, but during much of the latter part of her married life suffered greatly from ill health. In 1872 Mr. Brown resigned his position as county school superintendent, on account of the ill health of his wife, and in order to travel with her in the hope of benefiting her. He went to Texas, hoping that the climate of that State would improve her health, but she obtained no permanent relief. He

was absent about 10 months, and after his return he had charge of the Woodlawn school until his election to the office of circuit clerk and recorder of Monroe county, which was in November, 1874. Mr. Brown served in that office for four years, and such was the efficiency with which he discharged his duties that in 1878 he was re-elected, serving a second term of four years. Early in 1883, at the conclusion of his last term of service, he went to Arkansas and engaged in the saw-mill business on Black river. But the following fall he sold his mill and tributary timber lands, amounting to over 1,000 acres, and returned to Paris, where he began his present line of business, the grocery trade. His brother-in-law, W. T. Bridgford, became his partner in business and they have since continued it together. They carry a stock of about \$3,500, and have a large and profitable trade. Mr. Brown's first wife, who, as stated above, had long suffered from ill health, was taken from him by death on the 11th of April, 1881. She left him a daughter, Lillie, now an accomplished young lady, educated at Lexington Female College, and with her relatives, on her mother's side, at Payson, Ill. To his present wife Mr. Brown was married November 9, 1882. She was a Miss Nelie Bridgford, a daughter of Jefferson Bridgford, of this county. Mrs. Brown is a lady of superior culture and refinement, a graduate in the class of 1873, of Christian College, of Columbia, Mo. Mr. Brown has long been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and, indeed, was ordained a minister of that church as early as the spring of 1865. Since then he has been engaged more or less desultorily in ministerial work, principally filling vacancies and the appointments of others which they were unable to meet. Mr. Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic order and the Knight Templars, and is an active worker in these orders as well as a leading member. An earnest Democrat, he has also been quite active in local politics for the last 8 or 10 years. In all kinds of enterprises and movements, material, political, social, or otherwise, he is public-spirited and ever zealous and generous in his efforts for the general good. Mrs. Brown is an accomplished musician, a pianist of rare culture and skill, in fact.

JACKSON H. BRYAN

!(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Bryan's parents, Joseph J. and Martha (Bates) Bryan, were early settlers in Monroe county. They came here from Kentucky in 1836, and bought the land on which Jackson N. now resides, and where they made their permanent home. They had a family of ten children, of whom eight are living, namely: Susan, James, Morgan, now residing in Shelby; Sallie, Martha, Joseph, who is engaged in the hardware business in Paris; Jackson, John and Amanda. Jackson N. was born on the homestead in this county, in 1850, and was reared to a farm life. He attended the neighborhood schools as he grew up and thus secured sufficient knowledge of books for all ordin-

ary practical purposes. Reared on a farm, he naturally formed a taste for farm life, which has ever afterwards influenced him to follow this calling as his regular pursuit. He now owns the old family homestead, a good place of 160 acres, all under fence and fairly improved. He devotes his farm both to raising grain and stock, and is having good success. On the 11th of September, 1853, he was married to Miss Isabella Bedford, a daughter of Franklin and Rachel (Bever) Bedford, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have three interesting children: Joseph and Frank, twins; and Ada, who is the eldest. Mr. Bryan's father died in 1869, and his mother in 1871. They were highly respected residents of the community, and worthy members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. B. himself is a member of that church, as is also his wife.

ROBERT M. BURGESS

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Burgess, who has long had the reputation, and justly so, of being one of the leading stock-dealers and traders in Monroe county, was a son of that old and highly respected citizen of the county, Pleasant M. Burgess. The Burgess family came from Virginia to Monroe county; the father, Pleasant M., was born in 1788. He grew up and was married in that State to Miss Rebecca C. Towler in 1820. She was from Georgia. After their marriage they remained in Virginia until 1842, when they removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county. He was a farmer by occupation, and made a specialty of raising tobacco. He was one of the leading tobacco raisers of this county, and one of its worthiest and best citizens. He died here in 1857, sincerely and profoundly mourned by all who knew him. There was six in his family of children, namely: William Henry, who died in California in 1879; Lizzie, also deceased; Susan M., now the widow of Marquis Poage, deceased; Mary, the wife of D. M. Dulaney, of Hannibal; Anna, the wife of Wesley Wilson, of California; John C., also of California, and Robert M. The mother lived to the advanced age of 90 years, dying in May, 1884. She was a most estimable, Christian-hearted old lady, and was venerated and loved by all who knew her. Robert M. early showed a preference for handling stock, and when but 14 years of age commenced making trips to St. Louis, driving stock to that market, and acquiring quite a reputation in the county and along the road as the boy stock-trader. The preference of his early life for the stock business has been continued, and he has achieved marked success in this line of business. No man in the county enjoys in a higher degree the confidence of the entire community for fair and honorable dealing. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Burgess was married to Miss Celestia Hodges, formerly of Norfolk, Va. They have eight children: Samuel P., John M., Jennie N., Lizzie B., Nora Mary, Robert M. and Charles Elwood. Mr. Burgess has an excellent farm in section 8 of Jackson township, and is comfortably situated. He is well known

over the county and popular with all classes for his sterling worth as a man and his genial, agreeable manners.

JOSEPH BURNETT,

(Of Mason & Burnett, Editors and Proprietors of the *Paris Mercury*).

Mr. Burnett is a native of Virginia, born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, January 8, 1847. His parents were Charles A. and Jane P. (Dougherty) Burnett, both of old and respected Virginia families. In 1856 the family removed to Kentucky, and located in Boone county, but the year following they pushed out west and made their home at Troy, Ia., for a short time. From Troy they removed to Farmington, Ia., and from there to Huntsville, Mo., in 1859. Joseph, 10 years of age when the family located at Huntsville, soon afterwards entered the office of the *Randolph American* to learn the printer's trade. From Huntsville he came to Paris, in 1860, and became a type-setter in the office of the *Mercury*. He has been with the *Mercury* ever since, either as employé or partner in the office. In 1873 he bought an interest in the paper, and has since been a partner with Mr. Mason in its ownership and management. The standing of the *Mercury* and its value as a piece of newspaper property has already been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Mason. Suffice it here, therefore, to say that, while it is one of the oldest and best established country papers in North Missouri, and with a past career of uninterrupted success, at no time in its history has it held a position of greater influence or been more prosperous as a business enterprise than at the present time, or since these gentlemen have had control of it. Both being practical printers, and themselves energetic and industrious, they are at the same time experienced, successful business men, and, withal, capable, well informed and effective editorial writers; so that they possess all the essential qualifications for carrying their paper on in a career of uninterrupted success and increasing reputation and influence. December 9, 1874, Mr. Burnett was married to Miss Fannie Gore, a daughter of Volney Gore, of Bloomfield, Ky. They have three children living, and two deceased. The living are: Volney G., Jefferson G. and Ella Bodine. The deceased are Hurbert and Horace S., aged, respectively, three and two years at the time of their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the church. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES W. CLARK

(Proprietor of the Paris Livery, Feed and Sales Stables).

Prior to engaging in his present business, Mr. Clark had followed farming and stock-raising exclusively, occupations to which he was brought up. He was principally reared in Kentucky, a State the very atmosphere of which seems to make successful agriculturists, particularly in the line of raising and handling stock. Kentuckians are noted the world over for their taste for the stock business and

their superior judgment and success in handling stock. They produce the finest horses on the continent, stock that are sought after in the capitals of Europe; whilst the cattle of the Blue Grass Regions are famed from ocean to ocean for their superior excellence. It was a well known saying of Tom Marshal that "Kentuckians take to fine horses and fancy cattle as naturally as a hot dog to a pond of water." However that may be, certain it is that in this State, and wherever we come upon them, we generally find them handling "a few good stock." Mr. Clark, in his inclinations in this direction, is no exception to the general rule of Kentuckians. He is a great admirer and, withal, as good a judge of fancy stock as we have in the county. A leading consideration that induced him to engage in the livery business was that he might have better facilities for handling good horses, might constantly be in the market at Paris where he could see the stock of the surrounding country daily, and buy and sell as his judgment dictated, to the best advantage. He of course also expected to make a success of the livery business, in which he has not been disappointed. Coming here in 1881, he supplied himself with a good stock of driving and saddle horses, and a number of buggies and other vehicles, of the best and most stylish makes. By dealing fairly with the public and always showing an obliging and accommodating disposition, as well as never failing to keep his rigs and turnouts in the best possible shape for utility, comfort and style, he has built up a large custom and has placed his stables among the first in this part of the country in popularity and patronage. He is doing an excellent business, which he reports as being steadily on the increase. Mr. Clark was born in Clark county, Ky., January 18, 1837. When he was quite small his parents, James and Eliza (Burris) Clark, removed with their family to Montgomery county, Ky., where they resided for about 15 years. They then immigrated to Missouri, and stopped for a while in Ralls county, where the mother died in the same year, 1852. The father, the following year, crossed over into Monroe county with his family, where he made his permanent home. He died here in 1861. Like most Kentuckians, he was a farmer and stock-raiser, to which his sons were brought up. There were three sons and two daughters in his family, namely: Martin J., Michael B., James W., Jane and Eliza. James W. Clark, the youngest in the family, engaged in farming and stock-raising for himself about the time he reached his majority, and continued in those industries until his removal to Paris. In 1869 he was married to Miss Sallie Cowherd. They have two children: James M. and Ella M. Mr. Clark was a soldier in the Southern army during the war, his sympathies and principles being with the South. Since his residence at Paris he has become one of the prominent and popular citizens of the place.

WILLIAM LESLIE COMBS

(President of the Missouri Association of Surveyors and Engineers, Paris, Mo).

Mr. Combs, a well known and influential citizen of Monroe county, is a representative of the Combs family of which Gen. Leslie Combs,

a gallant officer in the War of 1812, was a distinguished member. The Combs family came originally from Wales, Mr. Combs' great-grandfather and three of the latter's brothers having emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution. His great-grandfather settled in Virginia where he reared a family of children. One of his sons, Benjamin Combs, became the father of Leslie and Fielding Combs, of Kentucky, both of whom served in the War of 1812, and the latter was the father of the subject of this sketch. They were born and reared in Kentucky, and Fielding Combs was married there to Miss Mary Foreman. Subsequently, in 1818, soon after the close of the Second War with Great Britain, he came to Missouri with his family and settled in Ralls county. That was in 1818, whilst Missouri was still a territory. He entered land and opened a farm in that county, and resided there for a period of 20 years. From Ralls he removed to Monroe county, in 1838, and lived here successfully engaged in farming until his death, for 46 years, in 1878, having reached the advanced age of 83. His wife had preceded him to the grave by only four years. They left a numerous family of children, several of whom are now, themselves, the heads of families, and residents of this and other counties. The father, besides being a farmer, was a carpenter by trade, and occupied his time during the winter months for many years in working at his trade. He built the first house erected in Palmyra, and built many of the better houses throughout the section of country in which he lived. He was quite poor when he came to Missouri, as most of the early settlers were, and, indeed, it is a well-known fact among his descendants that he had but five picayunes in cash when he spread his tent for the first time in Ralls county. His other worldly possessions consisted of his family, a horse, a small wagon, an old flint-lock gun and a powder horn. The picayunes still remain in the family, and are treasured as heirlooms by his descendants. They are now in the possession of one of his children. He became, however, quite well-to-do, for he was a man of great industry and sterling worth.

William Leslie Combs, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ralls county, Mo., June 28, 1828, and was 10 years of age when the family settled in this county on what subsequently became their permanent homestead, situated five miles north of Paris. For the next six years his time was occupied in assisting on the farm and attending the local schools. His health failing, however, from the exposures incident to farm life, it became necessary for him to engage in some indoor pursuit. Of a quick mind and retentive memory, he had acquired a sufficient knowledge of books to qualify him for teaching, and although quite young for such a calling, he engaged, and with success, in that occupation. For a number of years, succeeding, he continued teaching, alternated with attending school himself, and thus persevered until he had acquired a somewhat advanced general English education, together with a knowledge of higher mathematics and an elementary knowledge of the classics. He finally became identified as teacher with the high school at Paris, and taught there

with enviable success and increasing reputation for about two years. In the meantime, having become thoroughly conversant with the science of surveying, in his educational course, and being recognized as a young man of high character, as well as possessed of popular manners and address, he was selected by general consent as the proper person to fill the office of surveyor, to which he was accordingly elected. This office Mr. Combs has filled almost continuously since 1855, when he quit the high school to accept it, except during the hiatus in his official terms caused by the war. Soon after the war he was re-elected to this office and has continued to hold it. His continued indorsements for a position so responsible, which has to do with the most important property rights of the people, their real estate holdings and land titles, the settlement of disputes as to boundaries, etc. — this unbroken confidence expressed by those who have known him from boyhood, speaks more for his character as a man and his record as a public official than anything that could be said here. Mr. Combs stands without a reproach among his fellow-citizens, and is esteemed by all not only as an officer and man, but for his sterling intelligence, his many estimable, neighborly and social qualities, his wide general information, and his culture and refined sensibility. November 8, 1852, Mr. Combs was married to Miss Nancy B. Smith. They have two children: Leslie Marion and Eff Estelle. Mr. Combs has always taken a public-spirited interest in the cause of education, and has contributed perhaps as much to the formation of the general sentiment of the county in favor of popular education as any other man in it. He was a member of the first teacher's institute held in the county and a prominent officer in its organization. He was also active in forwarding teachers' organizations for the county for a number of years, and so continued until the cause was so well advanced that its success was assured. He has also taken a commendable interest in the general good and progress of the surveyor's profession, and was prominently instrumental in establishing the Missouri Association of Surveyors and Engineers. In recognition of his activity and public spirit in this behalf, as well as his conceded ability and high standing as a surveyor, he was at the beginning elected president of that association, and has since been continued at its head by consecutive re-elections.

JOHN S. CONYERS

(Cashier of the First National Bank, Paris, Mo.).

Mr. Conyers' parents, Thomas W. and Eliza (Wall) Conyers, were early settlers of Missouri, and were from Stafford county, near Fredericksburg, Va. His father was in the War of 1812, and the Black Hawk War. He was a friend and comrade of Boone and Callaway in the North-west, and was a major in that expedition. Maj. Conyers settled in Boone county in 1822, and improved the farm on which Maj. James J. Rollins now resides. After a residence of 14 years in Boone he came to Monroe county and established a store at Paris, placing his

son, John S., the subject of this sketch, in charge of it. He continued to reside in this county, engaged either in merchandising or farming, or in both, until his death, or until his retirement in old age from active life. He died January 13, 1879, in his eighty-fourth year. He was often urged to enter public life, but invariably declined to do so, being thoroughly devoted to his private affairs and his family. He was one of the sterling, good men of the county, and lived a life that reflected only credit upon his name and upon the community with which he was for so many years and so worthily identified. John S. Conyers was born in Stafford county, Va., about seven miles from the City of Fredericksburg, November 27, 1819, and was therefore about 17 years of age when he came to Monroe county. He has since continued to reside at Paris, except for seven years, following 1849, during which he was engaged in merchandising at Middle Grove, Mo. After this, from 1856 to 1861, he was in the mercantile business at Paris, and during the last named year suffered heavy losses, being nearly broken up by the peculations and thievery of a dishonest clerk. In 1865 Mr. Conyers, in partnership with Judge D. H. Moss, formed a savings association in the banking business, which was carried on with success until 1871, when it merged into the First National Bank of Paris, he becoming its cashier. He has since continued identified with the bank, and has contributed very largely by his close attention to business, personal popularity and efficiency as a cashier, as well as by his high character and integrity, to the gratifying success which this institution has achieved. It is generally recognized, both in banking circles and by the public, as one of the sound, safe banking institutions of this section of the State. Back in 1840, on the 10th of September, Mr. Conyers was married to Miss Pauline T. Moss, a sister to D. H. Moss, his associate in the bank. They reared but one child, a daughter, Lena C., who is now the widow of John W. Irvine. She has two bright little girls, Pauline and Fannie, to whom their grandparents are hardly less attached than their mother. Their father was a prominent young lawyer, and gave every promise of a brilliant future at the bar and in public life, when he was suddenly cut off in the morning of his usefulness by death. Mr. and Mrs. Conyers are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

DAVID L. COOPER (DECEASED)

(Paris).

Between the 2d of April, 1818, and the 10th of September, 1883, the dates, respectively, of the birth and death of the subject of this sketch, was lived a life that was useful and just, and one more than ordinarily successful in the affairs of the world. Commencing for himself when a young man and without a dollar, he succeeded by his own unaided efforts and sterling good sense, even before he was well advanced in middle age, in becoming a man of ample wealth, and by means that brought no reproach for a wrong act upon his name. At his death his estate was valued at over \$150,000, all the fruit of

his own industry and good management. He was not only a successful man, but a good and useful citizen and a kind and generous neighbor. Public spirited and liberal in all affairs that concerned the public good, his nature was also one of great benevolence and generosity toward those who needed the help he could give them. He reared a large and worthy family of children, and around his own fireside he was more than ordinarily well beloved, for he was a kind and devoted husband, and an affectionate and tender parent. In his character there was no such thing as hypocrisy or anything akin to cant goodness. On the contrary, he was a plain, brave and true-hearted man, without pretense, and always better at heart than those whose pretensions were the loudest. He was an early settler in Monroe county and lived here until his death, near half a century, one of the self-made, successful, useful and highly esteemed citizens of the county. His memory is justly revered as that of one of the best citizens who ever honored and benefited Monroe county by their residence within its borders. David L. Cooper was a native of Kentucky, reared in Fayette county, and afterwards married at Georgetown, in Scott county. His first wife was a Miss Catherine Caplinger before her marriage. They came to Missouri in 1834, and located at Lexington, Mo., and lived there two years and then moved to Paris. He followed the tailor's trade here for a time, which he had previously learned, and then bought land and engaged in farming and handling stock. He became one of the leading mule traders of this part of the country, and accumulated a large property in this business. He returned from his farm to Paris in 1859, and resided here until his death. He also dealt largely in real estate, and improved considerable property, both farm and town property. He built the Cooper block of this place, and after the fire rebuilt it, in 1870. This is one of the best business blocks in Paris and contains seven store rooms. He also built other property, business and residence, and his own residence property is one of the finest in the county. He also owned several farms in this county and elsewhere. He was a man of untiring energy and thorough-going enterprise, always alive to business and almost invariably successful in all his ventures. His first wife died in 1867 and he was afterwards married to Miss Bettie Gore, who still survives him, a sister to Dr. A. E. Gore. By his first wife he has eight children, and by his last wife four children. Most of his family of children are still living, and the older ones are themselves the heads of families. They were given good educations and other advantages, and now rank among the best people of their respective counties.

David L., the youngest of his father's first family of children, and who kindly furnished the data for the present sketch of his father's life, was educated at the high school of Paris, and afterwards took a business course at the Gem City Commercial College, of Quincy, Ill. A young man now in his twenty-second year, he is a partner with Mr. U. G. Speed in the saddlery and harness business at Paris. They carry a stock of \$2,500, and have a large and steadily increasing trade. Young Mr. Cooper is one of the enterprising and thoroughly qualified

and reliable young business men of Paris. He is highly respected and justly popular.

FRANCIS C. COOPER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Cooper is the son of David L. and Catherine E. (Caplinger) Cooper, both of Scott county, Ky. They moved to Missouri in 1838 and settled in Lafayette county, but in 1840 went to Paris, where Mr. Cooper took up his trade of tailoring and followed it most profitably for nine years. He then bought a farm just north of the town, where he farmed and raised stock until his death, September 10, 1883. He was very successful and accumulated a nice fortune. He was a member of the Christian Church and was twice married, having six children by his first wife, and two by his second. Francis C. was the second child of the first marriage. He grew up on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service under Col. Brace, of the cavalry, and was a faithful soldier until 1864. He was in the battles of Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Ark., where he was taken prisoner, and held three months at St. Louis, then paroled and exchanged. He next fought at Corinth, first siege of Vicksburg and a great many lesser fights. In 1864 Mr. Cooper went across the plains to California, but soon after returning he married October 23, 1866, Miss Laura E., daughter of Philip Ross, formerly of Kentucky, now deceased. Mrs. Cooper was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri at the age of nine years. After his marriage Mr. C. farmed for a year in Saline county, but in the spring of 1868 returned and lived on the home place for five years, then buying his present place. He has 160 acres of land all fenced, 100 acres in meadow and plow land, the balance in timbered pasture. Mr. Cooper's farm is beautifully situated and well improved, his residence, which is quite new, being one of the most tasteful in the county. There are also in his home ornaments of another description, jewels more rare and precious than those that flash in a monarch's crown. Five children, bright and blooming, gather round his table and make of his life a symphony of sweetest music. Their names are respectively: Oliver P., Mabel M., Mary E., Josie and Frank L. One charming girl, Daisy C., died when "standing where the brook and river meet" September 12, 1883. Mr. Cooper is a member of Paris Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F. and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

EDMOND COVEY

(Farmer, Post-office, Welch).

On the 15th of December, 1865, Mr. Covey was honorably discharged from the Union service, after having for more than four long years followed the flag of his country through the hardships and dangers of the Civil War. When he entered the service the life of the

Nation was threatened and was in peril, and the stoutest hearts among those who loved their country, almost stood still of fear lest the Government which Washington and their fathers founded, the noblest heritage ever bought with patriotic blood and bequeathed to posterity, should perish from the earth. When he returned from the war this noble fabric of free institutions was secured to the future past all danger, and consecrated to those who are to come after us by blood not less patriotic than that which was spilled at Lexington or stained the ground of Valley Forge. We of the present generation are wont to look with enthusiastic admiration upon the achievements of the illustrious heroes of 1776. But let us not for a moment doubt that the deeds of the Union patriots of the Civil War will go sounding down the ages with as proud and glad acclaim as ever fell upon the ears of men. Mr. Covey enlisted in Co. B, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 12th day of August, 1861, and at the expiration of his first term of service enlisted again as a veteran in the same company January 1, 1864. He participated in many of the severest engagements of the war. He was in 12 of the distinct bayonet charges, and escaped from all danger with but a single wound. He was shot through the right forearm with a Minie-ball, having one of the bones of his arm broken. The ball lodged under the skin on the opposite side of his arm from where it went in, and he still has it in his possession, keeping it as a souvenir of the war. After his discharge he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming in DeWitt county. He was married in that county March 22, 1863, to Miss Kezia Harrold, daughter of Eli Harrold, formerly of North Carolina. He continued to farm in that county until the fall of 1878, when he removed to Monroe county, Mo., and bought the farm where he now resides. He has 160 acres in his homestead and also another tract a short distance from this one. Mr. Covey is an energetic farmer and one of the esteemed citizens of the township. He is a native of Illinois, born in McLean county, July 26, 1840, and a son of Cornelius and Lucy (Johnston) Covey, his father a native of New Jersey, but his mother of Sangamon county, Ill. They are still living in McLean county, his father being now in the seventy-first year of his age.

CHARLES A. CREIGH

(Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Deeds, Paris).

When the war broke out in 1861, Charley Creigh, then in his seventeenth year, was at home with his parents in Greenbrier county, Va., and occupied with assisting on the farm and attending school. If there are any people under the sun who will defend their native soil against hostile comers at all times and in all circumstances to the very death, they are the people of Virginia. For this they are famed in history, the world over, and no braver or truer soldier ever kept step to martial music than the genuine Virginian. Young Creigh, when the soil of his native State was invaded by the hostile armies of the North in 1861, showed himself a worthy son of the Old Dominion, and although

hardly yet more than a boy, gallantly volunteered as a soldier for the defense of the families and firesides of his people and the rights and institutions of his State. He followed the flag of the South bravely and with unflinching devotion until after he was wounded for the second time. He left an arm on the field as an offering of his patriotism, and now goes with an empty sleeve dangling from his left shoulder as a living witness of the brave part he bore in the gallant struggle of Virginia, for the same principles for which her first great commander and his heroic compatriots fought nearly a century before. After being wounded a second time, which necessitated the amputation of his arm, he retired from the gallant old Fourteenth Virginia, no longer able to do military duty. The next two years were spent in teaching and attending school in Greenbrier and Albemarle counties. In 1867 he came West, to Kansas, and taught school in that State for two years. After this he returned home to Virginia to take charge of his mother's family and settle up their estate, which was now greatly needing the attention of some one qualified to bring it out of the wreck in which the war had left it. The father had been brutally murdered during the war, or worse than murdered, taken out and deliberately hung by order of one of the most infamous characters the unhappy strife between the sections produced on either side, Gen. David Hunter. So high-handed and outrageous was the conduct of this coarse savage, dressed up in the uniform of a Union officer, that President Lincoln had to repudiate his proceedings in the South by proclamation as President of the United States and general order as Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies. This document is dated May 19, 1862. Hunter, it will be remembered, was the first one to declare martial law in the South, or, rather, in the States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, the military district over which for the time he had control. He was also equally "previous" in issuing an emancipation proclamation which the President had to repudiate, the Union sentiment not yet being ripe for it. But to resume the thread of young Creigh's career: He settled up the estate as best he could, for his father had been in good circumstances before the war, so as to save a few thousand dollars. With this he came West again, bringing his mother and sisters, and settled them in the eastern part of the county as comfortably as their means would allow, where they still reside. He there bought a tract of land and improved a farm, where he engaged in farming and also in handling stock. He became quite successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, and, being a man of good education and popular address, made many friends in the vicinity of his new home, and wherever he became acquainted. This perhaps was not hard for a one-armed Confederate soldier to do in Monroe county, fighting the battle of life, as he was, "single-handed," sure enough, and taking care of his widowed mother and his sisters in addition, especially one so genial and clever as an acquaintance and so irreproachable as a man as Charley Creigh was. To make a long story short, his friends in his part of the county rallied around him and ran him for sheriff, and wherever he appeared with his armless

sleeve and his brave, genial countenance, he swept the field, but he made little or no effort himself for the office, and for that reason was defeated, for he was not generally acquainted, but was beaten barely by the skin of his opponent's teeth. He was really doing first-rate on his farm and had little or no desire for the office and, besides, everybody knows that to be elected sheriff, one must be a professional laugher, grin at every stupid joke and kiss every dirty-mouthed baby from the mouth to the head waters of Bitter creek. Mr. Creigh was thoroughly up to kissing, but not to kissing babies, and hence, he was *left* by a small majority. But when the next election mill-day came around, his friends of the south-eastern part of the county ran him again, but still he had not learned the osculatory art *infantilis* and his opponent got in this time barely on the principle that "a miss is as good as a mile." He took little or no personal part in this election but remained at home like a good Agricola, attending his flocks and herds. When the office of circuit clerk became vacant his friends, like Napoleon's Old Guard, rallied around him again to place him in this position. This time he concluded to try his hand on a trump card or two himself, and he went into the canvass to win, or to know just exactly where he was struck if he got knocked out of time. He had one of the most popular men of the county to contend against, a man backed by wealth and family influence, and, withal, a good man himself. But he started on the circuit around the county and no honest-hearted Methodist circuit rider ever did more earnest work than he did, from precinct to precinct, and he made every school-house almost as familiar with his voice, talking to the good men of Monroe county, as with the music of the horse-hair Æolian made in the window by the bad boy at playtime. The result was, that everybody became acquainted with Charley Creigh and this time he came triumphantly through with colors flying. His election was a most gratifying victory to his friends (and now everybody seems to be his friend), and all predict for him a long and honorable future in official life. It will evidently be a cold day when Charley Creigh is beaten for circuit clerk in Monroe county. He is faithful to his duties and fully qualified and capable for them, and personally he is so popular that his butcher bills are simply remarkable in magnitude, so common is it for his friends to dine with him when they come to town, and he is in his happiest element when he is helping them to a mutton chop or a good beefsteak and telling them some old war experience.

THOMAS CRUTCHER

(Clerk of the County Court, Paris).

In the "History of Monroe County" there is no one more justly entitled to respect and esteem, or who stands higher as a man and citizen in the estimation of all who know him, than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Crutcher has been a resident of this county for over half a century — from early youth — and from the first his life has been one without a stain or the suspicion of a wrong act, and devoted through-

out with intelligence, earnestness and unfaltering fidelity to the best interests of those among whom he has lived. Nor has his personal worth and value passed unrecognized by those around him. Time and time again he has been called into the public service, and in no single instance when he was a candidate before the people have they withheld their confidence and support. Mr. Crutcher is a native of Kentucky, born in Lincoln county, July 16, 1818. His father was Charles Crutcher, a native of Virginia, and lived there until nearly 40 years of age and then removed to Kentucky, where he lived until 1831, when he came to Monroe county. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones. She was a native of Virginia. Thomas Crutcher, the eleventh of twelve children, was 13 years of age when the family removed to this State. They settled in Monroe county, where the parents lived until their deaths. The father died June 1, 1864, the mother some time previous. They were highly esteemed residents of the county and their memory is cherished by their surviving children and by all who knew them as that of those whose lives were useful and just, and kind and true in every relation, whether in the family or in the community. Charles Crutcher opened a farm here and became comfortably situated. He introduced the raising of wheat in the county and sowed the first wheat ever grown within its borders. Thomas Crutcher, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm only a short time after the family came to Monroe county. His health being quite delicate, it was thought best for him to engage in some in-door pursuit. He, therefore, came to Paris in 1834, and entered a store here to learn merchandising. His opportunities for an education had been quite limited, but he had picked up a sufficient knowledge of books to understand reading and writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic. This sufficed him to begin with, and practical experience in the store, together with study when not otherwise occupied, soon made him a young man of superior business qualifications. Later along he engaged in merchandising on his own account, and continued it with steadily increasing success for a number of years. Mr. Crutcher possesses to a marked degree many of the qualities that make men popular with those around them. Of a kindly, humane disposition, transparently honest, and manifestly concerned for the good and the feelings of others, accommodating to the last degree, generous in impulses, and agreeable and pleasant in manners, he became one of the most popular business men in Paris and throughout the county. In 1840, although but 22 years of age, he was elected sheriff of Monroe county by an overwhelming majority, and is said to have been one of the youngest sheriffs who ever occupied that office in the State. In 1842 he was re-elected, filling the offices of sheriff and collector for four years without opposition. After the expiration of his last term he resumed merchandising at Paris, and continued it until the outbreak of the war. Though sympathizing strongly with his friends in the South, Mr. Crutcher was devotedly attached to the Union, but did not feel justified in engaging on either side in the suicidal and unhappy conflict between the two sections.

In order, therefore, to avoid becoming mixed up in the troubles of the times in this section of the State, he removed with his family to Quincy, Ill., and remained there until the restoration of peace. Returning to Paris after the war, he resumed merchandising and followed it without interruption until 1873, when he was appointed county clerk to fill out the unexpired term of William N. Penn, deceased. At the expiration of this term he was elected to that office and has since been re-elected, continuing to hold it up to the present time. On the 12th day of April, 1838, Mr. Crutcher was married to Miss Esther J. Glenn, a daughter of Hugh Glenn, Esq., deceased, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher had nine children, four of whom are living, namely: Sarah E., wife of E. W. Crutcher of the State of Nevada; Anna B., wife of R. H. West of this place; William L., his only son, now residing in Nevada, on account of failing health, and Essie J., wife of James A. Curtright, now deputy county clerk under Mr. Crutcher. Of the 12 children in the family of Mr. Crutcher's parents, six sons and as many daughters, only three of the family, including himself, are living, namely: his youngest brother, Milton, now on the old family homestead in this county, and Ambrose, four miles south of Paris. Mr. Crutcher's father lived to the advanced age of 89 years, and his father's only brother, Samuel, lived to be 88 years of age. Their father also lived to be 88. Mr. Crutcher, himself, is now 66 years of age. Though not a man of the most robust physique, he is yet well preserved, and possessed of great natural recuperative power. He is brighter in mind and conversation than many, a decade or more his juniors, and indeed, he seems to be in the meridian of life mentally. Having lived in the county for so many years, he is possessed of an apparently inexhaustible fund of reminiscences and incidents which throw a clear light upon the condition of society and the country in the times to which they refer. When Mr. Crutcher came to Monroe county, there was not a school-house or church building in the county, and the nearest settlement to the present site of Paris was 16 miles away. The first church was built in 1832, a primitive log structure, erected by the Old School Baptists, and afterwards the Methodists came in and built a church, who were soon followed by the Christian denomination. He contributed to the first Christian Church erected in the county, and he and wife have been members of that denomination for over 40 years. But he has lived to see a mighty change in the country. And in this wonderful transformation he, himself, has borne a most worthy part. As a citizen, no one has taken a more public-spirited and intelligent interest in the general progress of the country. He has been active in its public and business affairs, and in the advancement of the cause of education, of church interests, and of every movement designed for the general good. He has always been a warm friend to popular education, and has had the satisfaction to see his life-long views approved by the general sentiment of the country. Where formerly there was not a school-house in the county, there are now more than a hundred, where

instruction is given to the young. To the churches his liberality has been limited only by his means, for no one ever showed greater generosity according to his ability to give. He also took an active interest in the construction of the railroad running in the county; and in everything that would contribute to the material, social or general welfare of the people, he has taken a worthy part. He assisted to effect the first town organization of Paris, and was a member of the first town council. Mr. Crutcher's life has been one of unceasing activity, directed by a generous ambition to make himself useful to those around him, and to do as much good and as little harm in the world as possible, according to the talents given him. And looking back over his long and useful life, it must be admitted that his has been a career to which as little blame attaches, and in which there is as much to challenge the esteem and good opinions of his fellow-men, as seldom falls to the lot of one to make. A man of the most generous and unselfish impulses, in whose nature warm and noble humanity prevails over, perhaps, any other characteristic, as upright in thought and deed as the purest and best, his whole life has been an unbroken chain of duty faithfully and well performed, and of kind and generous acts untiringly done. All over the county he is known and esteemed as one of the best of men, and wherever his name is spoken it is uttered with that consideration and respect which evinces the high regard in which he is held. Elected time and again to public office, no one can hope to be a successful candidate for any position which he will consent to fill, so long as he is able to discharge its duties and will accept the place. Through this whole section of country his name stands as a synonym for honesty and integrity, for noble and generous humanity, and for all the purer and better qualities of head and heart. In very looks he is a man to be trusted and revered, for his heart seems to be open to all who approach him, and to know Uncle Thomas Crutcher, as he is called far and wide, is to know, as all believe, the noblest work of God, a good and true and noble and downright honest man.

JUDGE JAMES M. CRUTCHER.

(Judge of the Probate Court, Paris).

James Madison Crutcher was born in Monroe county, November 9, 1841. His father was William Crutcher and born in Kentucky; his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss America Arnold, of Kentucky. His father was a farmer by occupation, residing near Paris; he died in December, 1844, and James M.'s youth was spent on the farm, where he assisted in farm work, but during the winter months attended the neighborhood schools. When he was seventeen years of age he was offered a position as assistant in the circuit clerk and recorder's office, a place he accepted and filled until the expiration of the term of his employer, Mr. George Glenn. He then returned to the home with his grandfather, William Arnold, with whom he had formerly lived and assisted in managing the farm. He remained there

until three years after his grandfather's death, which occurred in 1861. In 1865 he bought a farm and moved his mother's family, consisting of herself and two daughters, on to it, where he, himself, settled. He followed farming there, but during the winter months taught school. After this he engaged in clerking in a store at Granville, and followed that until he was offered a position as deputy circuit clerk and recorder at Paris, which he accepted. After remaining in the office as deputy for two years, he was then solicited by friends all over the county to become a candidate for circuit clerk and recorder himself, to which he finally consented. Although his opponents were considered among the most popular in the county, he was successful and was elected by a handsome majority. While serving as clerk he read law and was admitted to the bar, passing an exceptionally good examination, being admitted at the April term, 1875. At the close of his term of office, he opened a law office at Paris and engaged in the practice of his profession, but his health failing from close confinement and hard study, he returned to the farm and engaged in farming. As a farmer, Judge Crutcher's career was quite a successful one. In December, 1880, the office of probate judge became vacant by resignation of the incumbent, and he was requested to allow his name to be presented to the Governor for appointment. Doing well on his farm and loth to quit farming, he hesitated to accept the office, even if tendered to him, but the solicitations of his friends were earnest and continued, so that at last he told them that if the commission were offered him, he would not refuse it. The Governor requested that a primary election be held to determine who was the choice of the people, and the election resulting favorable to Judge Crutcher, he was appointed. He held the office for two years and then was elected without opposition, now holding the position for the term for which he was elected. Judge Crutcher is a man of excellent business qualifications, sterling worth and, as the above facts show, one of the most popular men in the county. As a probate judge and as a man he has the entire confidence of the public, and he has discharged the duties of his office with marked efficiency and ability. December 12, 1872, he was married to Miss Ella Forsyth, a daughter of Capt. John Forsyth, of this county. They have one child, a daughter, Belle, now eight years of age. After his election to the office of probate judge, he removed his family from the farm to Paris. His mother is still living and resides on the farm, which he still superintends and manages.

JAMES A. CURTRIGHT

(Paris).

Mr. Curtright is a worthy representative of one of the old and highly respected families of the county. His father, Judge Curtright, came to Missouri away back in 1828 and settled in Monroe county the following year. He entered land on which he improved a farm, where he still resides, at the advanced age of 83. Mr. Curtright's mother was a Miss Dawson, of another good family of the county. She has

been dead many years, and Judge Curtright married a second wife. She died about 10 years ago. James A. was one of a family of 15 children, 12 of whom reached mature years, and 11 of them are still living. He was born on a farm four miles south-west of Paris, April 21, 1843. On reaching majority he came to town and began as a clerk in merchandising, which he continued until 1883, becoming widely and favorably known as a popular and efficient clerk. Since then he has been an assistant in the county clerk's office. August 20, 1874, he was married to Miss Essie Crutcher, a daughter of Thomas Crutcher. They have a family of two children: Virgie L. and Nellie W. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is now acting High Priest of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Curtright is a candidate for county treasurer. Thoroughly qualified for the position, and a man of unimpeachable integrity, as well as being a good Democrat, which is of itself a guaranty of honesty and ability, there seems to be no reason why he should not be chosen to the office. Reared in the county, he is well known to the public, and his perfect reliability and fidelity are proven by the faithfulness with which he has filled the positions of clerk in the different stores where thousands of dollars were handled monthly, and by the great esteem and confidence in which he is held by those for whom he worked. There is no earthly reason why he should not be made county treasurer, unless it is that he is not a man of wealth. But can it be that this is to defeat him, and are not absolute integrity and thorough qualifications for the position sufficient? If not, then the law ought to be changed so that none but men of wealth could hold important public trusts. But Mr. Curtright has a strong support in the county, with every prospect of success.

HENRY L. CURTRIGHT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

The sketch of Samuel Curtright, the father of Henry L., is given elsewhere in this volume, where something of an outline of the family antecedents is presented. Henry L. was born June 12, 1833, and had good opportunities to attend school as he grew up. Much of his time was spent in school until he was 21 years of age. But after reaching his majority he engaged in farming for himself, which he has ever since followed. He began on rented land, but now owns a comfortable homestead, where he has resided for a number of years. On the 20th of September, 1865, he was married to Miss Mattie A., a daughter of Harvey and Nancy (Hill) Arnold, formerly of Kentucky. They have five children: Samuel H., James W., Robert F., Mary F. and Clay P. Mr. Curtright is engaged in raising stock, principally cattle of the high grade breed. He and wife are members of the Christian Church and he is a member of the Odd Fellows Order of Paris. For two years during the war he was deputy sheriff of the county.

MERVIN M. DAWSON

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Welch).

Mr. Dawson, a son of Nathaniel W. Dawson, of this county, was brought up to the business of farming and handling stock, and although comparatively a young man yet, is steadily coming to the front in these lines. His father is a Kentuckian by nativity, from Henry county, and came to Missouri with his family in 1849. He located in Monroe county, where he bought a farm and began his career here as a farmer and stock man. He was entirely successful in these lines, and although retired from active work for some years past, bears the reputation of having shipped more stock from this county than any other man in the county. He is now 67 years of age, and is living in quiet and comfort on his homestead, in the bosom of his family and the enjoyment of the esteem of all who know him. His good wife is also still living to accompany him on down the stream of life, as she has done for so many long and happy years. They have reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are married and all reside in the county but two — one, the wife of John Brockman of Audrain county, and Ellis, of the State of Colorado. Mervin M. is the keystone of the family of children, there being four older and four younger than he. He was born in Henry county, Ky., October 13, 1845, and was therefore principally reared in Monroe county. He was married in this county February 3, 1867, when Miss Rebecca F. Threlkeld, a daughter of William Threlkeld, became his wife. After his marriage Mr. Dawson quitted the paternal roof to establish a home for himself and his family. He came to the place where he now resides and went to work with a resolution to make himself one of the successful farmers of the county. This object he is steadily accomplishing, and already he is well advanced toward the front. He has a place of about 200 acres of fine land, all under fence, and either in cultivation, meadow or pasturage, except 15 acres of timber. His place is neatly and substantially improved, and is a comfortable and desirable homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have seven children: Mary E., William N., Smith T., Arthur P., Fannie L., George A., and Bulah M. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN A. DELANEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

John Alfred Delaney was born in Scott county, Ky., January 23, 1814. His father died in Kentucky in 1828, and two years afterwards the family removed to Missouri and settled on a farm, and in 1831 came to Monroe county and settled permanently on the place where the subject of this sketch now resides. John A. and a brother had to care for the family, and it was a hard struggle through which they

passed in this then new country, with every disadvantage to contend against to keep those dependent upon them comfortably provided for, and get something of a respectable start in life for themselves. Farm products were worth comparatively nothing and everything bought from the stores was exorbitantly high, in fact, circumstances more unfavorable for prosperous farm life could hardly be imagined than they then were. But young Delaney and his brother did quite as well as those around them and as the conditions of times improved each of them advanced in prosperity with more rapid strides. In 1834 Mr. Delaney was married to Miss Sallie Sparks, who lived to brighten his home for nearly 20 years, and bore him 12 children, six of whom are living: William, John A., Mary, Elizabeth, James S. and Sallie. The mother of these died in 1852 and some years afterwards Mr. Delaney was married to Miss Margaret S. Hammonds, a most estimable lady. They have six children: Thomas B., Leonidas N., Edwin H., Maggie S., Slade I. and Perry M. When Mr. Delaney started out for himself he had but 50 acres of land, a horse or two and wagon, and no other property but a skillet and lid, bed and bedding, and a few household articles. But he went to work with that industry and resolution that, on the rich soil of Monroe county and by the genial showers which come of the favor of Heaven, could not fail of success. He has steadily come up in the gradient of prosperity and success until he is now one of the leading farmers and substantial citizens of the county. His estate numbers over 400 acres of as fine land as ever germinated the seed of the husbandman, whilst his farm is abundantly stocked with sleek cattle, contented swine and rich-fleeced sheep as well as horses and mules, and other domestic animals. He and wife are church members.

BENJAMIN G. DYSART, M. D.

(Of Dysart & Moss, Physicians and Surgeons, Paris).

Dr. Dysart, a physician of twenty-five years' standing and a surgeon of established reputation, now one of the leading members of the medical profession in this part of the State and president of the District Medical Society, was born in Randolph county, September 28, 1834. He is a son of Dr. Nicholas Dysart, of Randolph county, an old and highly esteemed citizen of that county residing near Yates Post-office, a sketch of whose life appears on pages 673 and 674 of the "History of Randolph and Macon Counties," recently issued by the publishers of this volume. Dr. Dysart, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm near Yates and received an advanced education, which was concluded at McGee College, where he was awarded the degree of B. S., or Bachelor of Science. Prior to concluding his course at college, however, which was in 1854, he had taught school, having begun to teach at the early age of 17. His first school was at Ft. Henry, and afterwards he taught again in Chariton county, teaching about two years, having charge of the high school where he gave instructions in Latin and other higher branches.

In 1856 he quit teaching and began the study of medicine, taking a course of reading under Dr. R. K. Lewis, eight miles west of Ft. Henry, under whom he read for about two years. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1859. Immediately following his graduation, Dr. Dysart located at College Mound, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1861 he entered the Southern service becoming, after the battle of Lexington, in which he took part, surgeon of Col. Bevier's regiment, of which he was surgeon until the close of the State Guard service. At the general reorganization for the Confederate service which then took place, he was made surgeon of the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry under Col. McCowen, a position he held until 1864. During this time the field of operations of his regiment included Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri, and he took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Farmington, Iuka and second Corinth. After the second battle of Corinth he was left in charge of the wounded, and was four months inside the Federal lines. Rejoining his regiment at Grenada, Mississippi, he afterwards participated in the battles of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, and at the latter place was again left in charge of the wounded, spending nearly five months more in the Federal lines. During this time his regiment was captured at Vicksburg, and at the reorganization at Demopolis he was made surgeon of the Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry, still under Col. McCowen. Following this the consolidated regiments were in the campaign up through Georgia, and joined Gen. Joe Johnston near Kingston, Ga., participating in the series of fights made between Altoona and Atlanta. They then joined Hood and participated in the latter's campaign in Tennessee and in the battle of Franklin, in that State. There Dr. Dysart was left in charge of about 5,000 wounded, including 1,000 Federals wounded. He continued in charge of these for about nine months, from November 17, 1864, until August 1, 1865, several months after the close of the war. Early in the fall of 1865 Dr. Dysart returned to Missouri, after having spent four years in field and hospital. The thorough training he received as physician and surgeon during his long service in the army, and the satisfaction of having faithfully performed his duty to suffering humanity and to the cause of the South, were the only rewards he received for the labor and hardships he had undergone. Worse still: what property he had before the war was swept away, leaving him practically penniless. But locating at Paris, he began life anew in his profession and went to work with courage and resolution. The result has been most gratifying. His skill and ability in medicine and surgery have long since placed him in the front rank of his profession in North Missouri. For years he has had an extensive practice and he has prospered in a material point of view. He owns a fine farm of 400 acres a short distance north of Paris, and another place of 200 acres west of the city. Dr. Dysart, besides attending to a large practice, is engaged in raising stock. He also deals to some extent in real estate. He has a commodious and neat residence property in Paris and is comfortably and pleasantly situated. January 9, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Olivia Ragsdale,

an estimable widow lady. Mrs. Dysart's maiden name was Vivion, and she was a daughter of Preston Vivion. The Doctor and Mrs. Dysart have one son, Charles, born October 16, 1870. She is a member of the Christian Church, and he of the Cumberland Presbyterian. He is also a prominent Mason.

JOHN H. EDWARDS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Edwards was born June 10, 1810, in Bourbon county, Ky. His father, John Edwards, was a native of Virginia, but immigrated, when a boy, to Kentucky, there marrying Miss Polly Garrod, daughter of Gov. James Garrod, Kentucky's first governor. John Edwards was a magistrate for many years and was also sheriff of the county. He was one of the sturdy veterans of the War of 1812. He lived in Bourbon county, Ky., until his death. John H. grew up on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education and assisting in the farm-work. Until his marriage, November 8, 1832, he carried on a distillery, manufacturing old Bourbon whiskey. When he had taken a wife, however, he began farming for himself, first in Kentucky and afterwards in Missouri. In 1857 he removed to Monroe county and the following year bought a farm, upon which he now lives. The place was already partially improved, but in the hands of Mr. Edwards it "blossomed as the rose." He has 320 acres all fenced, 240 in meadow and plow-land, and 80 acres in timber and pasture. Every comfort surrounds Mr. E. and his home is one to be proud of; attractive residence, good buildings, orchard, etc., and a most refined and intelligent family in whose society to refresh his mind and heart. Mr. Edwards' wife was Miss Margaret, daughter of Capt. Abraham Keller, of Bourbon county, before her marriage. She has with faithful tenderness

"Mended his ills, increased his hopes,"

and in the truest sense of the word been to him a better half. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have six children, all except one of whom are married: John Monroe, Abram K., Amos, Joseph T., William, Tolbert, now at Wichita, Kans., and Margaret, wife of Robert T. Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN M. EDWARDS

(Farmer, Section 17, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. John M. Edwards was born June 20, 1835, in Bourbon county, Ky. His father, who was born June 12, 1800, was also a native of that State. He followed the occupation of farmer until 1847, when he moved to Missouri. He was married in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1825, to Miss Margaret Killer, also a native of that county. Of this marriage were born 10 children. Five still survive: Abraham, Noah,

Joseph, William and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. E. were good and faithful members of the Christian Church. John M. was the fourth child, and was reared in Bourbon county, Ky., and from his early childhood had a predilection for farming, which occupation he has steadfastly followed ever since. In 1856 he removed to Monroe county, Mo., and was married February 10, 1875, to Miss Mary Evans who was a native of Monroe, where she was born August 12, 1837. They have two children: Rufina M. and Margaret K. Mr. Edwards owes everything in life to his own exertions, and has indefatigably persevered in his efforts to succeed in the occupation he has chosen. It can truly be said of him that he is a self-made man. He can now look with pride at the time when but a boy he was penniless and had nothing but his robust health, and an honest purpose, which has led him upward to the rank he now maintains among his fellow men. His farm consisting of 296 acres of rich land, and of which 220 acres are highly improved, has been made to yield him a comfortable living. Though now but in the prime of life, he may well rest upon his oars, and view with complacent eye his broad acres that have been made to bear the fruit of an honest and well spent life. Mr. Edwards is a good member of the Christian Church.

HENRY H. FIELDS

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Section 1).

Of all that sturdy and independent class, the farmers of Missouri, none are possessed of more genuine merit and a stronger character than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Left to hew his own path in life, he has most manfully acquitted himself of the task. He was born November 6, 1822, in Washington county, Ky., of John Field and Elizabeth Wiseheart, his wife. John F. was born October 17, 1796, in Maryland, but spent his early years in Washington county. He was a farmer, and married December 19, 1817, a fair flower of Nelson county. They had a family of 10 children, of whom six are now living: John W., a Methodist minister, located at Palestine, Tex.; Matilda, Wilson M., Catherine, Alfred M. and Henry H. In 1858 Mr. F. moved to Ellis county, Tex., and two years later to Monroe county, Mo., whither his son, Henry H., had preceded him by five years. The latter grew up in his native country, and was there married May 28, 1849, to Miss Martha M. Phillips, by whom he has four children: Florida, Missouri, Dennis M. and John L. He moved to Missouri in 1855, and two years later, August 19, 1857, his wife was wrapped in the dark and impenetrable mantle of death. Mr. Fields has a fine farm of 320 acres, the fruits of his own industry and untiring energy. His farm is well stocked with everything necessary to its thorough cultivation, and his improvements bear witness to the intelligence and wisdom that rule. He is a valuable citizen, and his example and success may well serve as a beacon light to guide other struggling souls to a safe harbor. Mr. Fields is a worthy member of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM H. FORMAN

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Forman, an old citizen and respected farmer of the county, has been a resident of this county for over 53 years. He came from Kentucky, having been born in Montgomery county, of that State, in 1813. He was a son of John and Susan (Caldwell) Foreman, and emigrated from Kentucky with his parents in 1831. His father was a deacon for over 20 years in the Christian Church. Settling six miles west of Paris, he resided on that place for nearly 30 years, or rather in that neighborhood, for he sold his original place during that time and bought one near by, to which he removed. In 1860 he went to Sturgeon, in Boone county, where he engaged in the hotel business. He died there in 1863. His wife had died the year previous. William H. Forman, who was 16 years of age when he came to Missouri, grew to manhood in Monroe county, and in 1839 was married to Miss Martha A. Curtright, formerly of Kentucky. Already Mr. Forman had begun his career in life as a farmer, which he has continued ever since. He has a good homestead of 160 acres, on which he has resided for many years. Mr. Forman goes down in the "History of Monroe County" as the first teacher of vocal music who ever taught in the county. And he is perhaps the oldest teacher in point of continued service of that which Congreve says: —

"Music has charms to sooth a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak;
I've read that things inanimate have moved,
And, as with living souls, have been inform'd,
By magic numbers and persuasive sound."

Since he was a young man, for nearly half a century, he taught vocal music in the county up to within about a year ago. Mr. Forman has been a member of the Christian Church for over fifty years. He and his good wife have had seven children: John C., Emily E., William, Daniel, James, Thomas A. and Nancy. Daniel C. died in 1857, Thomas in 1863, and William was killed in 1868 by the fall of a tree. Mrs. Forman is also a member of the Christian Church.

VALENTINE FOWKES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, section 9).

Mr. Fowkes, who was born in Scott county, Ky., near Georgetown, July 16, 1817, is the son of Gerard and Nancy Fowkes and the brother of Richard, whose sketch follows this. He grew up on the home place with a common school education, and at the age of 16 commenced freighting in Kentucky. After moving to Missouri he continued the same business, freighting from Hannibal to Paris, and also when the river was low to Richmond, Chariton and Brunswick. When navigation was closed he hauled between St. Louis and Paris.

He was engaged in this occupation for 35 years. Mr. Fowkes bought the farm upon which he now lives about 30 years ago. It was partly improved and his industry, good management and tastes have made it one of the garden spots of the county. He is a reliable and leading farmer in the township and contributes materially to its general prosperity. Of very winning manners, and adapting himself readily to those among whom he is thrown, he is universally popular and his success in life is not to be wondered at. His farm contains 260 acres of land, 220 fenced, with 75 in cultivation, and the balance in timbered pasture. His buildings are good and substantial and his orchard young and promising. His business for 20 years has been the breeding of horses and mules, in which he is eminently successful. He has made seven trips South with this stock and with pecuniary profit. Mr. Fowkes married in this county January 8, 1866, Miss Lucy, widow of Harvey Smith, and daughter of Christopher and Mildred Acuff, formerly from Kentucky, and both now deceased. This marriage has been without its crowning glory, the birth of children. Mrs. Fowkes, a woman of unusual charms, is rendered still more attractive by the adornment of a truly Christian spirit. She is a devout worshiper in the Baptist Church.

RICHARD FOWKES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Gerard Fowkes, a native of Scott county, Ky., and the father of Richard, married Nancy Rogers, also a Kentuckian, and after a few years moved to Missouri, settling in Monroe county on the farm still occupied by the subject of this sketch. The place was already slightly improved, and Mr. Fowkes made of it a beautiful home, where he spent the remainder of his years, dying February 27, 1881, in his ninety-first year. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812. Of a family of nine children three are now living. Richard, who was the youngest of the family, was born in Scott county, Ky., on the 30th day of October, 1829. He was quite young when his parents moved to Missouri, and has spent the greater part of his life on the same farm. He was educated at the common schools, and as soon as he reached his majority, like many other young men growing up at that day, was seized with the California fever. He spent two very profitable years in the mines there, and then returned to the home of his childhood, where he settled down and became a farmer. February 12, 1856, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas H. Noonan, formerly from Kentucky, now deceased. Mrs. F. was born, reared and educated in Monroe county. There is in this family but one child, Lillie, a bright and beautiful girl just blooming into womanhood. Mr. Fowkes is a farmer of experience and ability, and is much respected by all. He owns 80 acres of land, all fenced, 25 in plow land and the balance timbered pasture. His place is well improved and an ornament to the township. He is a member of Paris Lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M., in

which he has been a member 32 years. Mrs. Fowkes is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES CEPHAS FOX (DECEASED)

(Paris).

He whose name heads this sketch was a man well and favorably known to all old citizens of Monroe county. He came to the county before it was formed, and was afterwards one of the pioneer merchants of Paris. The following in reference to his death we take from the *Christian*, of September 5, 1878:—

Something more than the mere announcement of his death deserves to be written concerning the life and character of that eminent servant of God, J. C. Fox, who passed away from earth on Thursday, August 15th, about one o'clock in the afternoon. His death was so sudden and unexpected, its announcement was a shock to the citizens of Paris and of the whole county. He had almost completed his seventy-sixth year, yet he was so hale and vigorous, the idea of his death from the weight of years and the natural close of life had not entered the thoughts of our people. He had not been feeling very well for several days, but was seen on our streets, to all appearances in his usual health, the morning of the day of his death. After eating his dinner he began to complain of pains in his breast and a dullness and dizziness in his head. The doctor was sent for immediately, who reached the house within 10 minutes, and in 30 minutes Brother Fox expired. Apoplexy was the cause of his death. He died calmly and without a struggle, as if going to sleep, as he really was, in the arms of the blessed Savior. James Cephas Fox was born in Fayette county, Ky., October 30, 1802. When he was about four years of age his father and family moved to Loudoun county, Va., where they remained a few years and returned to Kentucky. In 1819 the family, including the subject of this sketch, removed to the then Territory of Missouri and settled near Middle Grove, in what is now Monroe county, but was then a part of Ralls county. This was the first settlement within the present limits of Monroe county, and was long known as Fox's settlement. Shortly after Monroe county was formed, the site now occupied by the town of Paris was selected for the county seat and Brother Fox was appointed commissioner to lay off the town and sell the lots, he having deeded to the county a part of the land upon which the town is built. The honor of giving the name to the town was awarded to his wife. In connection with Robert Caldwell he opened the first store in Paris. For many years he was actively engaged in merchandising in the place, and by his close attention to business and the exercise of his fine business qualifications he amassed a large fortune for a country merchant. June 23, 1822, he was married to Miss Ann Smith. After her death, in 1861, he was married to Mrs. Mildred Caldwell, who survives him. Joseph H. Fox, of Shelby, and Mrs. T. L. Fox, of Quincy, were born of the first marriage, and Miss Annie May Fox of the last, and these are all left to mourn his loss. After a

long and successful business career he retired from such labor, and in 1866 was honored by the citizens of Monroe county as their representative in the State Legislature, which place he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His history is so intimately connected with the history of our county and of Paris, that the history of one would involve the history of the other. He assisted in surveying the first public road in the county, and, as we have seen, laid the foundation for our county seat. By his counsel and his wisdom and his means he was always unobtrusively prominent in every enterprise that promised to add to the material growth and prosperity of the town and county in which he lived. He belonged to us all in a very peculiar and endearing sense, which was most fully and sincerely attested by the very large crowd that attended his funeral and wept over him. Young and old, black and white, rich and poor, met around his coffin and looked upon his face with one common grief, and sorrowed most of all that they should see that face no more. Few places are blessed with such a scene as was witnessed on the day of his burial, because few places are blessed with such a life as his, over which the whole community could rejoice and upon which it had so confidently leaned, and in whose death there could be tears of genuine grief from all, for unto all he had been a father and a friend, rejoicing at their joy and weeping with them in their sorrows. But it is of Brother Fox as a Christian that I desire to speak, for it was this that sanctified and made beautiful all the other relations of his life. I am not able to say just when he became a follower of Christ, but it was in the early years of his manhood. I have been told that he was the first person baptized in this county upon the simple confession of his faith in Christ. Before he ever heard a minister from among the Disciples he was attending a Baptist meeting, and at the invitation arose in the audience and addressed the preacher about as follows: "I believe with all my heart that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God. If you will receive me upon this confession, I will come." He was received. Not long after, old Brother McBride came to Paris from Boone county, and on the 10th day of March, 1833, organized the Christian Church in this place. Six members composed the organization. Brother Fox was one of the six. They are all gone but one, and he still lingers at Paris at the advanced age of 84. During all these years of the existence of the church here, now numbering nearly a half century, Brother Fox has been intimately associated with its life and growth, indeed, has been a very large factor in the production of all gracious results arising from a congregation of Disciples so large, so united, and so ready for every good work and word. Active, energetic and industrious throughout all the years of his long and splendid career, yet he never for one moment became so much absorbed in his business interests and cares as to forget his allegiance to his God and the duties and privileges arising out of his relation to the church. His life is a very striking illustration of the fact that a man can use this world without abusing it; that he can toil, and buy, and sell, and keep, and use, and trade, and yet keep close to

the Cross, and yet nearer and nearer to God. He always considered himself simply a steward of the manifold mercies of God, and with a liberal and a generous hand and heart, was ever found truly "given to hospitality," distributing to the "necessities of the saints," and as he had opportunity, of doing good unto all men. He was liberal and generous toward all the enterprises of the church, educational, missionary and others. After having done his part liberally and willingly we never failed to hear him and see him with his pocket-book in his hand and open, saying, "How much is lacking?" and quietly supplying the deficiency. Brother Fox grew old so gracefully. No sourness nor bitterness spoiled the loveliness of his last days. He had looked upon the rapid movements of the world since he was a boy in all that bore upon its material prosperity and growth, and had observed the wonderful changes in religious, scientific and philosophic investigation and knowledge, but he was never the man to utter a groan of regret and say, "things are not what they once were." Brother Fox was a very wise man, and he had gathered his wisdom, most of all while he sat as a little child, at the feet of Him who spoke as man never spake. His wisdom increased with his years. It was not blunted by any dimness of vision, nor disturbed by any crotchets of a soured old age. He was willing to work anywhere and everywhere for the Master. He was never absent from the Sunday-school, prayer meeting and the meetings on Lord's day and night. One of the touching scenes at his funeral was the presence and grief of the little boys from five to seven years of age whom he has taught for sometime in the Sunday-school. They bore a beautiful cross and wreath of flowers and laid them upon his coffin. As they looked upon his face for the last time, beside them stood the aged pilgrim, now 84, the only one now living in Monroe county of those who were here when he and Brother Fox came to this country, and the only remaining one of those who formed this church 45 years ago, Brother James R. Abernathy. The aged and young mingled their tears together. But it would take a volume to give a true history of this noble man of God, whose loss we all feel so deeply. A most excellent funeral discourse was preached by Brother Proctor, who had come to rejoice and weep with us. I can not express my loneliness without my brother. Although so much older than I, yet his companionship was very precious and pleasing to me. I never knew a better man. I do not think I ever will. Even tempered, mild, gentle, meek, faithful and true, he was. His life was well rounded, and his character worthy of all admiration. He left us so calmly. The close of his life so befitting. He was not broken by years, nor emaciated by disease. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." He laid down his armor and is at rest forever from all his labors. We will meet him on the other shore, and while on our way will cherish his memory as the precious legacy he has left us.

ROBERT FREEMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Freeman, an industrious and intelligent farmer of North Jackson township, was born June 2, 1828, in Madison county, Ky. His parents, Burket and Elizabeth (Linsey) Freeman, were natives of the same State, where the former died in 1834. Mrs. Freeman and family moved to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Monroe county, about four and a half miles from Paris. Robert grew up on this farm and principally educated himself. In 1850 he went to California but returned after spending one year in the mines. July 7, 1851, he married Miss Martha A., daughter of Samuel West, formerly from Virginia, now deceased. He then settled on the old homestead of his father-in-law and began farming and stock-raising, continuing this occupation with much success and profit until the war came on, when he was conscripted in Porter's raid. His service in the Confederate army was short but spirited. During the 10 days in which he bore arms he took part in three engagements, Newark, Kirksville and Cherry Creek, besides several skirmishes. On his return Mr. Freeman joined the Home Guards. Since the war he has been carrying on the farm until 1873, when he went into the employ of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, watching and repairing its bridges. In this capacity he has given the fullest satisfaction to his employers, and entirely deserves the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have five children: Samuel B., James M., Mary E., wife of James Scobee, J. Franklin and Richard S. Mr. F. and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

THOMAS B. GANNAWAY

(Treasurer of Monroe County, Paris).

Mr. Gannaway, a leading merchant of Paris, who has been treasurer of the county for the last eight years continuously, and is one of the highly respected and influential citizens of this place, like most of the old settlers of North Missouri, is a native of the Blue Grass State, and was born in Washington county, March 15, 1844. His father, who came to this county in 1852, with his family, was William Gannaway, a man of high character and marked intelligence. The mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Martha Berry, a lady of refinement and great gentleness of disposition and kindness of heart. She seemed to be attached to her family with more than ordinary devotion and especially concerned herself with the moral training of her children. From their earliest recollections she strove unceasingly to instill into their minds the great principles of moral and religious truth, and taught them that character and fidelity to all their duties were the most priceless jewels to be had in this world. Her children now look back to her pure and noble teachings as the inspiration of every generous and worthy act they feel prompted to do. She is one

of the true and good women of the earth, and is so remembered by all who know her. William Gannaway, the father of Thomas B. Gannaway, after having moved to Paris followed the trade of his early life, that of a carpenter. He was an excellent workman and industriously pursued his avocation, with a strong desire and determination to give his children the best school advantages possible. But his health having been already impaired for many years soon gave way and he was compelled to quit the trade. He engaged for a short time in the furniture business, also in saddlery and harness, but his health soon became so feeble that he was unable to attend to any business. He died in 1867. He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. Ever zealous and true in his religious devotions; much devoted to his family, he ever placed before his children and other associates the worthy example of an honorable, a true, a highly moral and religious life. Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, was eight years of age when the family settled in Monroe county. They had previously lived a short time in both Illinois and Iowa. In those States the son had had some school advantages, but after the family came to Monroe county, school facilities were quite limited, and he had little opportunities for instruction. His parents were in moderate circumstances and he had to assist in the support of the family by work. He worked on the farm until the family came to Paris in 1857, where he attended school when opportunity offered and subsequently worked in various employments at this place and studied his books at night. He thus succeeded in getting a good elementary education, and, having intended to become a lawyer, he began reading law under Judge Brace, but the family needing his help, he had to do something that would yield an immediate income. He was offered a clerkship in a store at a small salary which he accepted, and since that time he has been identified with merchandising, and in fact with the same store. By economy he saved up enough after awhile to buy a half interest in the store, and later along he bought the other half, since which he has continued to conduct it. He has been entirely successful as a merchant and has accumulated ample means. As has been said, he is one of the leading merchants of Paris and does a large and flourishing business. Having made it a rule in business life, as in every other respect, to deal with perfect uprightness in all transactions, he has steadily secured the confidence of the public, which he has never failed to retain. How well he stands in the county is shown by his repeated elections to the responsible office of county treasurer. He was first elected in 1876, and still holds the position by re-election. February 27, 1878, Mr. Gannaway was married to Miss Mollie Rawlings, a daughter of Col. Sam A. Rawlings, at one time a member of the Legislature from this county, but afterwards connected with the *Democrat*, at Shelby. Mr. Gannaway and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is closely identified with the Sunday-school work of that denomination, having occupied the superintendent's chair for several years. He is also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows Order, and is quite active in both church and secret society affairs. He is one of the leading lay-

men in the Baptist Church of this place, having formerly been a member of the executive board of the Bethel Association. In the Odd Fellows Order he has filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and Encampment. He has also filled the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of Missouri. In 1882, he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri and delivered an address to the largest assemblage of the order ever witnessed in the State. In 1883, he was elected a representative from the State of Missouri to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the term of two years, and attended the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1883, and at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1884. He has made a specialty of the study of the laws of the I. O. O. F., and is considered high authority in that order, his decisions being almost invariably accepted as final on questions that come up in the order. During his term of office he was invited to St. Louis to deliver an address on the anniversary of the order, and was complimented with the largest audience ever assembled on such an occasion in the State.

HON. FRENCH GLASCOCK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Glascock, who represented his native county, Ralls, in the Legislature during the sessions of 1858-59 and 1859-60, and also during the called session of 1860, but has long been a prominent citizen of South Jackson township, in this county, and one of its thorough-going, enterprising farmers, was born at New London, in Ralls county, December 17, 1821. He was a son of Asa Glascock, one of the pioneer settlers of that county, and in those days its wealthiest citizen. He was a native of Virginia, and was there married to his cousin, Miss Anna Glascock. They came to Missouri in 1820, and settled in Ralls county. He entered land there and improved a farm, and engaged extensively in stock-raising. He was abundantly successful, and at his death, in 1844, besides being the largest stock-owner in the county, was the largest landholder, having over 4,000 acres of choice and carefully selected land in that county. He was married three times and had, in all, 13 children, 12 of whom grew to maturity. French Glascock was the youngest child by his father's first marriage, there being four sons and two daughters older than he. His education was quite limited on account of the absence of school advantages in that early day. But at the occasional subscription schools which he attended, and by study at home, he succeeded in obtaining a practical knowledge of books. In 1849, like many young men, he was attracted to the Pacific coast by the California gold excitement, and made the trip out by the overland route. Absent over two years, he returned by the Isthmus and New Orleans in 1852, and engaged in merchandising at Madisonville. The next year after he returned, April 21, 1853, he was married to Miss Lucy Muldrow, a daughter of Andrew Muldrow, of Ralls county, but formerly of Kentucky. In 1855 Mr.

Glascock sold his store and engaged in farming near Perry, where he farmed for over 10 years. Selling that place to advantage, however, in 1866, he bought his present place in Monroe county, to which he at once removed. Here he has since resided and been continuously engaged in farming and stock-raising. His homestead tract of land contains about 200 acres, all under fence and nearly all in cultivation, meadow or pasturage. Meanwhile, in 1858, whilst engaged in farming in Ralls county, Mr. Glascock was nominated for and elected to the Legislature. He served in that body for the terms mentioned above and with marked ability. A man of high character and sterling intelligence, he exercised a potent and salutary influence on the legislation of that time and the proceedings of the House. Those were fevered and exciting times, and it required men of cool heads and conservative ideas to stem the passions of the hour and prevent hasty and unwise enactments. Mr. Glascock was noted for the broad-minded, liberal views he entertained, and although a State's rights Democrat of the old school, he was no advocate of extreme measures, believing that whilst struggling for the name and form of a principle, its substance might be imperiled or lost, as subsequently proved to be the case. If the course he pursued and advised in the Legislature in 1858 and 1860 had been pursued by others later along in the legislatures and conventions of the different States generally, the long and bloody war that followed would have been avoided, the doctrine of State's rights would not now be practically extinct, and the farmers of Missouri and the people of the South, generally, would not be as they are at present, compelled to pay about \$30 per family annually in tariff taxes to the government and to manufacturing monopolists for the payment of the pensions on the one hand of those who fought against them in the war, and of subsidies on the other to fat ex-Federal army contractors, who are now growing even fatter on "protected" manufactures. But the course of the South was one of the great mistakes which happen in the best of countries as well as in the best of families, and its sequences and even consequences must be borne. Yet the men who foresaw these results and warned their countrymen of them can not but regret that their admonitions had not been heeded. Mr. and Mrs. Glascock have a family of five children: Mary M., now the wife of John Q. Morehead; Anna E., William Jefferson, Hugh G. and Maggie Lee. They have lost one, a son, George B., at the age of 16 months, May 1, 1862. The mother of these is also now deceased. She died February 11, 1870. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, thoroughly sincere and exemplary in her faith and daily life, and a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Glascock is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M.

GEORGE GLENN (DECEASED)

(Paris).

For nearly half a century, from early manhood until the shadows of old age settled around him which were broken only by the light of

a day eternal in the heavens, he whose name heads this sketch gave to Monroe county the best energies of his life, as one of its most worthy and highly respected citizens; and to the community and all among whom he lived the beneficent influence of a character without stain, the example of a life well and usefully spent, which was always devoted to the best interest of those around him, his own loved ones, his friends and his neighbors, and all who came to know him well and to appreciate him at his true value for his blameless, upright and useful life. George Glenn was a plain, frank, honest and unpretending man, a man who was esteemed for his personal worth and for the many excellencies that were blended in his character. He was a man who, while he was appreciated for his sturdy integrity and his kindness and generosity of heart, commanded not less respect for his strength of mind and his high standing among the more intelligent and better informed people of the community in which he lived. He was a man of more than ordinary strength and force of character, of strong convictions, great moral courage, and as immovable from the path of rectitude as the eternal adamants beneath the Pyrenees. He lived a life that, when he was gone, left only sad regrets that so good a man had passed away, that so worthy a citizen of the county could no longer be spared to mingle with those who had learned to know him so well and esteem him at his true worth. He died at his home in this county on the 7th of March, 1875, in his seventy-third year. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and was an earnest Christian in every better sense of the word. He was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church at the time of his death, as he had been for a long time before. Let us then give at least a brief sketch of the life of this good man, whose death was so widely and sincerely mourned. George Glenn came of a worthy Virginia family, and was a son of Hugh Glenn by the latter's first wife. Both his father and mother were Virginians, and George, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of their family of children. His father left a numerous progeny, having been married three times, each wife leaving him a large family of children at her death. In the first family of children, of which George was a member, there were two sons and six daughters. The other brother, John, died in this county some years ago, leaving a family of children. A half sister, Mrs. Thomas Crutcher, is a resident of Paris. George Glenn was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1802. Reared in that county, he was brought up to habits of industry, and from his parents inherited a sterling character, which made him respected and esteemed from the morning of his earthly career until his sun was forever set. In 1823, then just arrived at majority, he was married to Miss Grace Anderson, of Augusta county, and he continued to make his home in his native county after his marriage for some eight or nine years. He then, as early as 1831, removed to Missouri and located for a time in Pike county, but in the spring of the following year he came to Monroe county. Here he made his home until his death, until the sands of his life had run out. His regular occupation was that of farming and raising stock, but being a man of great

personal popularity, good education and fine business qualifications, he was frequently called to serve the people of the county in an official capacity. He was county surveyor for a number of years, and then served two terms as clerk of the circuit court. He was a man who made the pursuit of wealth no controlling object in life, but such were his industry and his intelligent, good management, that he accumulated a comfortable property. His first wife died in 1845, some 22 years after their marriage. Of their family of children was the well-known Hugh Glenn, the great wheat grower of California, a physician by profession, and at one time the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific slope, and who was killed a few years ago, as is well known, by a murderous employe of his. In 1847 Mr. Glenn, the subject of this sketch, was married to Mrs. E. C. Riley, widow of the late John Riley, of Jefferson county, Va. By his last marriage there are two sons — Benjamin F., of California, and George M., of Monroe county. The memory of no citizen of Monroe county is more kindly and reverently cherished than that of the worthy good man whose memoir is here briefly given.

DAVID C. GORE, M. D.

(Of A. E. & D. C. Gore, Physicians and Surgeons, Paris).

Dr. David C. Gore is a son of Dr. Abner E. Gore, as well as his partner in practice, and was born at Paris, May 18, 1852. Young Gore was early intended for the medical profession and was educated with that object in view. After attending the common schools he took a course in the high school of Paris, and out of that matriculated into the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, where he studied for three years. Following this, young Gore returned to Paris and engaged in teaching school near this place, entering upon the regular study of medicine under the instruction of his father at the same time. He taught school for about a year, the last term he taught being as first assistant in the graded school of this place. In the fall of 1874, having continued the study of medicine under his father up to that time, since quitting the Kentucky University in 1871, he entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, in which he continued as a student until his graduation on the 4th of March, 1876. Immediately after his graduation young Dr. Gore located at Pierce City, Mo., for the practice of medicine. He practiced at that point for three years, being in partnership during this time with Dr. S. A. Sanders. But his father earnestly desiring his return to Paris, in 1879 he came back to his old home and entered upon the practice here in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Drs. A. E. & D. C. Gore, since which they have continued the practice together. The confidence of the public, so long and worthily shown Dr. Gore, Sr., has not been withheld from his son, and the latter has proved himself eminently worthy of it. A thoroughly qualified young physician, active, energetic and ambitious to make an honorable name in his profession, he

has worked with singular great zeal in his practice and with untiring industry to acquit himself with credit and success in the cases under his charge. Nor is it a matter of less congratulation to the public so vitally interested in having those among them in whom they have confidence as physicians and men, than it is to both father and son that the mantle of the father should so fortunately and worthily descend to the latter. Dr. Gore, Jr., is a talented and skillful young physician and personally he has those qualities of mind and heart that make him esteemed quite as much as a man as he is as a physician. On the 24th of November, 1880, he was married to Miss Ione Cooper, a daughter of Hon. D. L. Cooper, of Paris, and a young lady of rare refinement and culture. She was educated at the Christian College, at Columbia, from which she graduated in the class of 1878. They have an interesting and promising little son, Abner Ellis, born January 20, 1882. The Doctor and Mrs. G. are members of the Christian Church and he is a prominent Odd Fellow.

MILTON GROW (DECEASED)

(Paris).

Mr. Grow, a respected farmer, died at his homestead in Jackson township, September 29, 1882. He was born in Jessamine county, Ky., November 10, 1834, and was, therefore, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Thus cut off in the middle of life, his loss under any circumstances must have been deplored, for he was an upright man and valued citizen. But when it is considered that he was a husband and father, with near and dear ones dependent upon him, those who looked upon him as their support and protection, and who loved him as only a kind husband and good father can be loved, his death was a blow of exceptional severity, yet we are taught by the faith he held, by the great lessons of Christianity, that there is an All-wise purpose in every dispensation of Providence, however hard it may seem at the time to bear, and this we can not and do not doubt. In the great day, when all shall rise again and know each other, and when loved ones shall meet never again to be separated, the purpose of the good God in calling his creatures away from this life — some in its morning, others in its meridian, and yet others at its eventide — will then be made known, and its wisdom and justness and goodness will become manifest. Let all, therefore, submit to those decrees of heaven without a murmur, and with the assurance that everything is for the best. Mr. Grow was a son of Peter Grow and wife, who was a Miss Sarah Lewelen before her marriage. Both of his parents being of early families in Kentucky, he was reared in that State, and brought up to a sturdy, hard-working, honest farm life. There he formed those habits of industry and that strict integrity of character which marked the entire after years of his life. He early became a member of the Christian Church, and kept faith in that communion until his death, in 1854. He was married to Miss Amanda Carman, of Jessamine county, Ky., and he continued to reside in his

native State, engaged in farming, until 1870, when he removed to Missouri. Here he bought the Noonan farm, on which he settled and where he lived until his death. He and his good wife, who survives him, and is the loved mother of his children, were blessed with six sons and two daughters, namely: William J., dead; Stephen D., Newton, James A., Sarah A., Archie, Melvin, dead; and Irene. Mrs. Grow is an estimable lady, a kind and valued neighbor, and a worthy member of the Christian Church.

ZADOK HARBIT

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

A son of Joshua and Winnie (Brown) Harbit, formerly of Indiana, Mr. Harbit was born March 24, 1857. When he was about 11 years of age the family removed to Missouri, and his father bought the DeLong farm in Jackson township, of this county, on which they settled. The father died there in 1880, and the mother, with her younger children, still resides on their homestead. There are nine in the family of children, namely: Gwinn, Francis, Nannie, Andrew, Jane, Anna, Zadok, Willard and John J. Zadok completed the years of his youth on the farm in this county, and received an ordinary common school education as he grew up. In October, 1878, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McAfee, of this county. They have two children: Ernest and Amanda. The homestead of the family contains 280 acres, and is an excellent farm. Mr. Harbit is an energetic young farmer, and is steadily making his way up by industry and good management.

ISAAC HAYDEN

(Farmer and Fine stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Among the substantial and highly respected citizens of Jackson township is Mr. Hayden, the subject of the present sketch. He is a man who has come up in life solely by his own exertions and merit, and in the face of obstacles and disadvantages that it required no ordinary courage, resolution and strength of character to overcome. At the age of seven years he was left an orphan by the death of his father, or perhaps worse than an orphan so far as his own advantages were concerned, for he and two elder brothers had the care of his mother's family, in addition to providing for themselves. He worked his way up, however, through all difficulties and came to be, as he has long been regarded, one of the well-to-do and representative citizens of his community. In 1882 he was made a candidate by his friends in different parts of the county for the office of county judge, and although running against one of the best-known and most popular men in the county, he came within seven votes of being elected. Mr. Hayden was born in Monroe county, Mo., August 13, 1831, and was a son of John G. and Mary (Baker) Hayden. His father died in 1843, leaving his wife a widow, and seven children to care for. Isaac early apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade, at which he

worked two years, but not liking the inactivity of the calling, he decided to learn the blacksmith's trade. This he worked at for a time, but an opportunity being offered for him to learn the wool carder's trade, which was then quite profitable, he accepted the offer and agreed to work three years in order to learn it, his only compensation being his board and clothes and a six months' term at school. After serving out this term he felt that he had enough of wool-carding, for employment in that trade proved to be scarce and not very profitable after all. He then went to making rails by the hundred and then engaged in digging wells by contract, in which he made some little money. Later along he concluded to learn the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked for nearly two years, and then he learned house carpentering. This latter he followed for about nine years, but finally settled down to farming, having married in the meantime. After farming for some years, he had accumulated some means, whereupon he enlisted in the drug business and kept a drug store at Paris for some time. He finally sold out, however, and resumed farming, which he has ever since followed. It is thus seen that Mr. Hayden has learned five different trades and followed four additional occupations, or in other words, about all the different employments that then offered. April 12, 1859, he was married to Miss Dollie Curtright, who is still spared to accompany him on the journey of life. In an early day, Mr. H. was quite a hunter and became noted in all the country round about as a remarkably fine shot. To this day he has the reputation of being one of the best rifle shots in the community. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hayden besides farming is engaged in breeding and raising fine stock, particularly high-grade cattle, of which he has some fine representatives.

JAMES P. HOLDSWORTH

(Postmaster, Paris).

Mr. Holdsworth's father, John H. Holdsworth, came out to Missouri from New York City with his family in 1858, and settled on land 11 miles north-east of Paris, part of which he had bought 20 years before. Afterwards he became quite a prominent citizen of the county and represented this senatorial district in the State Constitutional Convention of 1865. He was a conscientious, consistent Republican in politics, and after the Confederate soldiers changed their policy from shooting to voting, his promotion in public life, of course, ceased, as the Southern element was and is largely preponderant in this part of Missouri. However, in 1876 he was appointed postmaster at Paris, and held that office until his death, which occurred January 31, 1879. James P. succeeded him in office at this place, and has since continued to hold it. He had previously been deputy under his father, and indeed had done the principal part of the office work. He makes an efficient and popular postmaster, and has the hearty indorsement of the Government authorities and the people. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1847, and was therefore 11 years of age when his

parents came to Missouri. He was reared in this county and educated in the common schools. April 3, 1870, Mr. Holdsworth was married to Miss Susie Tutt, of New London, in Ralls county. They have two children: Katie and Lucy. Mrs. Holdsworth is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN H. HOWELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Howell started out for himself in this county when a young man, without any means or other help, and by hard work and a frugal life, has accumulated a comfortable property. He has an excellent stock farm of about 260 acres, all under fence and in a good state of improvement. Mr. Howell makes something of a specialty of raising mules for the market, which he has found a profitable industry. He was born September 25, 1836. When he was a youth about 17 years of age he came to Monroe county, Mo., with his parents, John M. and Catherine (Cooperider) Howell, who settled about four miles west of Paris. They had a family of nine children. The father died there in the fall of 1867, and the mother in the spring of 1866. John H. was reared on the farm, and what education he received he obtained in a district school, to which he had to walk a distance of five miles; but he secured a practical knowledge of books, enough to get along with satisfactorily in ordinary affairs. On the 1st of October, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of George and Mary (Rippey) Jones, originally of Kentucky. Four children are the fruits of their married life: George, James S., Mary C. and John H. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor at Paris.

HENRY C. HOWELL

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Howell comes of one of the oldest and best families of North Missouri. His grandparents settled in Marion county from Kentucky in 1813, and from them branches of the family have extended into nearly all the neighboring counties, being among the most useful and highly respected citizens of their respective communities. Mr. Howell's father, Maj. William J. Howell, was still in boyhood when his parents removed to Missouri. Reared in that county, he exerted himself for the acquisition of an education, and became a young man of fine mental culture. He read law under the distinguished member of the bar, Judge Urial Wright, one of the most eloquent advocates as well as one of the ablest lawyers who ever addressed judge or jury in this or any State of the Union. Young Howell became only less famous at the bar than his distinguished preceptor. He early became known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State, and making his home in Monroe county, was repeatedly honored by the people of this county with the commission of representative in the

State Legislature. He also represented this district in the State Constitutional Convention. In each of these bodies he took a commanding position by virtue of his ability and high character. Thus by his own personal worth and exertions he rose from the average station of a farmer's son to that of one of the distinguished and representative citizens of the State. Even before he was 21 years of age he was elected circuit clerk of Monroe county, and had barely attained his majority when he was sworn into office. His death was as widely and as deeply mourned as any citizen who was ever laid to rest within the borders of the county. Judge Howell left a large family of children. He was three times married. His first wife was formerly Miss Louisa Smith, of Palmyra. Of that union a son and daughter are living, Harry C. Howell, of Paris, and Mrs. H. J. Boatner, of the same place. The mother of these dying, he was subsequently married to Miss Margaret Gore, daughter of the late Judge Jonathan Gore, of Hannibal. There are no children by this wife. His last wife was, before her marriage, Miss Ellen Stone, formerly of Nelson county, Ky., to whom he was married some years after his second wife's death. There are two of the family of this marriage living: Mrs. Bennie Dresher, the wife of Edward Dresher, of Hannibal, and Judge Thomas S. Howell of the same city. Henry C. Howell was born on the old family homestead, in this county, February 21, 1848, and was reared on the farm. Given a good education, he was graduated at the Paris high school and after completing his studies, resumed farming and the stock business, to which he had been brought up. His father left an estate of 4,000 acres of land and had been a prominent slave holder before the war. But while his slave property was swept away by the war, his land, consisting of a number of farms, was left, and young Howell succeeded to an ownership of his share of the estate. He has over 300 acres on the farm where he now resides, where he has continuously been engaged in stock-raising and feeding and shipping stock, as well as trading to some extent in them, since his location on his present place. He fattens about 300 head of cattle annually. His farm is an excellent stock farm, well arranged for the business, including fine water facilities, etc. On the 14th of April, 1880, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Effie Hutchinson, a daughter of the late John Hutchinson, of Shelby county, but formerly of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have had the misfortune to lose their only child, who died at the tender age of thirteen months, February 18, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Howell ranks among the best and most highly respected citizens of Monroe county.

JAMES A. JACKSON

(Sheriff of Monroe County, Paris).

Few men in coming up to positions of prominence and influence have had greater difficulties to contend against than those which the subject of the present sketch has encountered and overcome. Of an

old pioneer and highly respected family, with the cataclysm of ruin and desolation that fell upon the country from the war, sorrow and misfortune also fell upon the family of which Mr. Jackson, then a small boy, was a member.

In 1861 Capt. Thomas Jackson, the father of James A., enlisted a company for the Southern service, and marched bravely off to the war, to make a tender of his life upon the altar of his convictions, to fight like the brave and honest man that he was, for what he believed to be the right and, if necessary, to die in the cause which he had sworn to defend. He was then comparatively a young man, but 32 years of age, and had just begun to get comfortably situated in life. He was married and had a family of children growing up around him. But a man of generous impulses and patriotic sentiments, a man of character and principle, he had the courage to stand up for his honest convictions, and when the bugle note of the South called her brave sons to the field to defend her dignity and honor and virtue, Thomas Jackson, like the historic heroes of the country whose name he bears, was one of the first to tear himself away from the bosom of his family, and his comfortable home, and respond to the call of his native and beloved Southland. But the grim destroyer, Death, did not long spare him for the execution of his high and noble resolve. Stricken with a malignant fever, he died a faithful soldier, with the prayer on his lips "God help my family, God save the South."

Capt. Jackson was a son of James Jackson, a native of North Carolina, and one of the sturdy old pioneer settlers of Monroe county. He came here in 1830, before the afflatus of life had been breathed into the county, before the county was formed or named. He became a leading man among the pioneers of the county and amply successful as a farmer and a citizen, surrounded with an abundance of this world's goods, and comfortably and happily situated. It was for him that Jackson township was named, a name that reflects only honor upon the township and upon all the citizens whose homes, like flowers in a meadow, brighten its fair landscape. He died at a ripe old age, mourned as the just and good are mourned, and his memory is venerated for the useful and blameless life that he led.

James A. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, was born ten years before his father's death, November 30, 1851. About this time he was taken of the typhoid fever and just as he was narrowly recovering from this he was also taken of the measles, the result being so unfortunate as to render him a cripple for life, by the effects of the latter disease settling permanently in his system. The death of his father, and other misfortunes to the family, broke up their home, and young Jackson came to live with his grandfather, Albert Callis, in Paris, where he remained for three years. The oldest in his mother's family of children, and sufficiently recovered by this time to make himself of service to the family, he gathered them together and set up to house-keeping, having also an invalid relative to care for. Since then, by his industry and good management he has succeeded in keeping the family together: not only this, but with the greatest responsibilities

on his shoulders and the severest difficulties to contend against — his loved ones to provide for, which has always been to him a happy duty, ill-health to encounter, poverty to face and other hardships to meet — with all these he has fought successfully the battle of life, has made a man of himself (which in a few words means a great deal), has become a successful and popular citizen, a prominent and influential man, illustrating by a living and forcible example that in any and all circumstances blood will tell. Coming of the family he does, it would be strange if he had not succeeded.

His first public promotion was in 1876, when he was taken up by the people of the township and elected to the office of constable. Serving a term of two years in this office with marked efficiency and great satisfaction to the public, he was placed before the people for sheriff, but not having been able to take the time to talk horse and crops to every man in the county and tell each one a joke, in other words, not having been able to become acquainted and make himself popular with everybody, he was defeated by a few votes, barely on the miss-is-as-good-as-a-mile principle. But at the next election his friends put him up again (and like Barkis, he was not very hard to put up), and this time he was triumphantly elected by over 500 majority. As a sheriff it is not too much to say that he has made one of the most efficient officers who ever occupied the place in this county. Personally, he is a man of generous big-heartedness, genial and kind to everybody, a man who always goes out of his way to do another a favor, and one who seems to care more for the welfare and success of those around him than for his own.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Johnson, a son of Abel Johnson, an old and well respected citizen of Jackson township, was one in a family of 11 children, and his father was one of just twice that many, 22 children. Thus it is seen that this branch of the Johnson family is a prolific and quite numerous one. Mr. Johnson's mother was a Miss Mary Hibler before her marriage, and both his parents were Kentuckians by nativity. They removed to Missouri, however, in 1839, and located near Middle Grove, but in 1840 his father bought the land on Elk Fork, now known as the Abraham Grimes farm, which he improved. Subsequently he sold that and improved the farm where William H. now resides; here he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of 75. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, greatly attached to his home and sought no sort of notoriety. He died without a known enemy. He was a worthy member of the Christian Church. William H. Johnson was born in Bourbon county, Ky., January 4, 1826. He was, therefore, 13 years of age when the family came to Missouri. Before coming to this State, however, he had made two trips with stock from Kentucky to Georgia. After remaining in Missouri until 1845 he returned to Bourbon county, Ky., and

subsequently made six trips to Connecticut with mules, taking on an average 120 head at a time. They were sold in New Haven and from there shipped to the West Indies Islands. This was then a profitable source of industry. After he grew up he was married in Bourbon county, in 1852, to Miss Anna Bishop, formerly of that county. He then came to where he has ever since lived. Mrs. Johnson was spared to brighten his home for 20 years and became the mother of seven children, namely: William, Marion A., Mrs. Belle Willis, a widow with two children, now living with her father; Isaac, Mollie, John and Kate. She died in 1872. Mr. Johnson was married to his present wife some 12 years ago. She was a Miss Salina Johnson before her marriage. He has followed farming continuously from boyhood and now owns the old family homestead, an excellent small farm of 72 acres. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Methodist South denomination. Mr. Johnson has made a good living by industry and proper economy and attending closely to the farm. He lost largely during the Civil War, but has regained it since, and though always with a large family is still in easy circumstances, surrounded with plenty, living happily and perfectly contented. He did all of his own plowing the past year and has a splendid crop. He attends church regularly, having been a member for 42 years, is strictly temperate and lives in peace with all mankind. He never held any office of profit in his life nor ever asked for one, not desiring it. He is noted as a friend to the widows and orphans, a strong friend to education and encourages common schools. He has generally enjoyed good health, and is very fond of feeding and raising young stock; attending to them himself. He seldom sells any grain from the farm, but feeds it and buys feed from others.

WILLIAM J. JONES

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Away back in the territorial days of Missouri, the family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative, settled in Boone county from Kentucky. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Turner) Jones, and after a residence of about 13 years in Boone county they crossed over into Monroe and settled some three and a half miles west of Paris. They made their permanent home in this county and the remains of both now sleep the sleep that knows no waking in this world, within the borders of the county. William J., the third of eight children, was born in Boone county in 1820, but grew to manhood from his thirteenth year in Monroe county. In 1858 he was married to Miss Susan Howell, of the old and respected family of that name, an outline of which is given in the sketch of John H. Howell. Mr. Jones early engaged in farming for himself, and he has been reasonably successful in his chosen calling. He has a comfortable home of about 200 acres, a good farm substantially and conveniently improved. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have reared but one child, a daughter, Jennie, who is now the wife of Charles Bryant. In an early day Mr. Jones was quite

a hunter and was a fine marksman. He has perhaps killed as many deer and turkeys as any old settler in this part of the county, and he has had some interesting experiences, including a thrilling adventure with a panther, which he killed, but space can not be given here to relate them. In 1863 Mr. J. enlisted in the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and did service for nine months, or until the close of his term of enlistment. He says that it is not as hard for a young farmer without means to get a start now as it was when he began for himself, and in proof of this he cites the fact known to all his contemporaries that they used to raise wheat for twenty-five cents a bushel, oats for ten cents and corn for twelve and a half cents, with other farm products quite as cheap in comparison, while at the same time they had to pay twenty-five cents a yard for calico, and other "store" articles were proportionately high. Truly work was not as easily done then as it is now, but still the people seem to get along quite as well if not better than they do now, and they certainly were happier and more contented and by far more neighborly and kind to each other.

WILLIAM F. KENNETT

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Kennett's ancestry in this country on both his father's side and on his mother's side came originally from Maryland, but his parents, Martin and Mary (Brazier) Kennett, were reared in Kentucky. They resided there for some 25 years after their marriage, but in 1854 removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, seven miles north-east of Paris. His father was a substantial farmer and a man of some prominence as a lay member of the Baptist Church. He took an active interest in the church and for many years held the office of deacon. He died on his farm near Paris in 1878, and his widow, Mr. Kennett's mother, still resides on his old homestead. They had a family of nine children, most of whom lived to reach mature years, and are now settled in life with families of their own. William F., the subject of this sketch, was born in Grant county, Ky., July 23, 1839, and accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1854. He remained on the farm with his father until 1862, when he enlisted in the Southern army under Gen. Price, and served for about two years. He then became separated from his command and, unable to rejoin it, went to Illinois, where he remained until the close of the war. Meanwhile, however, he had been taken prisoner once, and was released on parol to secure bondsmen to stand for him not to rejoin the Southern army, but while out looking for bondsmen he tore the bond up and promptly entered the ranks of his old comrades. He was in nearly all the engagements in which Price's command was engaged during his term of service, and came back north with Col. Porter in 1864. He was in the fight at Kirksville, and was one of a company who killed the 42 Federals shot while crossing the river. It was after this that he went to Illinois, not being able to make his way back to the Federal lines to join Price. Since the war Mr. Kennett has been actively engaged in farming in this county, and he has a good

place finely improved. November 29, 1866, he was married to Miss Louisa Crain, of this county. They have five children: Martha, Malvern Lee, May E., Stephen N. and Mabel. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kennett has been engaged in trading in horses and mules and also shipping hogs to the markets, in which he has been satisfactorily successful.

WILLIAM LEWIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Lewis was born in England, May 1, 1819. His parents, William and Ann (Lloyd) Lewis, were from Wales. They are both now deceased. They reared a family of six children, of whom William was the eldest. He worked on a farm in his native country until he was 16 years of age, receiving meanwhile a good English education. At that age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after two years took it up for himself and followed it until 1851. He then immigrated to the United States. After living several years in Beloit, Wis., he bought a farm about four miles from town, put up a shop, and carried on both the farm and his trade. He next resided for 10 years in Winnebago county, Ill., and finally in the fall of 1865, moved to Missouri and bought his present farm. It comprises 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which are fenced and nearly all in meadow and plow land. His place has on it a fine residence, good buildings, and other improvements, and he has accumulated a comfortable competency as the result of his labors. He has a blacksmith shop on his farm and still does now and then a little neighborhood work. Mr. Lewis married in Shropshire, Eng., October 26, 1843, Miss Ellen Robison, also an English woman. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have seven children: Mary Ann, wife of Joshua Peckham, of Vermont; William, married and living in Monroe county; John, employed at the water-works in Buchanan county; Jane, wife of D. Donaldson; Ella, wife of Frank Peckham, brother to Joshua; Clara, wife of William Hempstead; and Charles H., freight conductor on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Mr. Lewis and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

WILLIAM H. LIVESAY

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Livesay was the third in the family of eight children of John M. and Mary (Howell) Livesay, old and respected citizens of Monroe county, who came here from Virginia in an early day. They settled about 10 miles west of Paris, where the father followed farming. He was also a house carpenter and built numerous houses in the county. William H. was born in this county, May 21, 1844, and was reared on the farm. During the war he enlisted in the Southern army, under Price, and served until its close, finally surrendering at Shreveport, La., in May, 1865. He was in all the principal battles

his command took part in during his term of service, and was also in the fight at Kirksville. Returning after the war, he re-engaged in farming, to which he had been reared, and in 1870 was married to Miss Rhoda E. Howell, a daughter of John and Catherine (Coopenrider) Howell. They have one child, Bessie M. Mr. Livesay commenced for himself after the war without a dollar, and by industry and close attention to his farming has been able to purchase a comfortable homestead of 100 acres. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY P. LONG

(Druggist, Paris).

Mr. Long, a substantial business man of Paris, and a citizen of enviable standing and influence in this community, was a son of Dr. John W. Long, who was for years well and favorably known in Monroe and Shelby counties. Dr. Long upon coming to Missouri at once located at Shelbyville, where he practiced medicine with marked success for some years. He represented Shelby county in the Legislature, and later ran for re-election against his brother-in-law, Russell Moss, the Whig candidate, Dr. Long being an ardent Democrat. The county was closely divided between the Whigs and the Democrats, and the contest was an exceedingly sharp one, but good natured throughout. Dr. Long, however, was so certain of success that he frequently told his opponent, in order to twit and plague him, that if he did not beat him (Moss) he would leave the county. The result showed that he did not beat him, being himself defeated by 13 majority. Good as his word, Dr. Long, sure enough, put out the fire, called his dogs and left the county. He came over to Monroe county and settled at Paris, where he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, giving up in genuine disgust all political ambition. Thus Shelby county lost an able representative and Monroe gained a useful citizen and successful physician. Henry P. Long was born of his father's third marriage, his mother's maiden name having been Miss Sarah E. Priest. She is living. Dr. Long died at Paris in 1871, aged 67. Henry P. was born on the 1st day of June, 1845, and was educated at the Paris Academy. He afterwards took a thorough course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at St. Louis. He followed clerking in the mercantile line up to 1868, when he and Dr. E. W. Smith engaged in the drug business at this place. Dr. Smith subsequently retired, and Dr. Long has since continued the business alone. He has been quite successful, and is in easy circumstances. He has one of the handsomest residence properties at Paris, in Monroe county. He also has mining interests in Colorado. Mr. Long was married in the spring of 1869, to Miss Kate Major, a daughter of David Major. Mrs. Long died September 5, 1883. She left four children: Aleta, John W., Harry M. and Eddie P. Harry M. and Eddie P. are deceased. Mr. Long is a prominent Mason.

PROF. J. C. McBRIDE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser and Teacher, Post-Office, Paris).

Prof. McBride, a former sheriff and collector of Monroe county, and a man of finished education, founder of the first male academy established at Paris, is a native Missourian. His father, E. W. McBride, was from Rutherford county, Tenn., and came to Boone county, this State, in the spring of 1828. Two years later, September 13, 1830, he was married to Miss Julia A. Snell, a daughter of John C. Snell, of Boone county. Of this union, John C., the subject of this sketch, was the third child in the family. The father, a man of enterprise and of intelligence and education, became well-to-do in life, and gave his children liberal opportunities for mental culture. John C. attended the common schools from early boyhood up to the age of 12, and then had a private teacher for two years. Following this he entered the State University, at Columbia, where he took a regular course, and then matriculated at Centre College, of Danville, Ky., one of the leading institutions of the West at that time. He entered the senior class at Danville and graduated with distinction, and, returning from college, he established a male academy at Paris, which he conducted with success for about 15 months. About this time, in 1855, he was married to Miss Susan M. Kerr, a young lady of superior education and refinement. From his academy Prof. McBride retired to the country and engaged in farming. In 1860 he was elected sheriff and collector of the county, a position he filled until after the outbreak of the war, when he resigned and returned to his farm. Since then his whole time has been occupied with farming and teaching, and while he is recognized as a good farmer, as a teacher he has long held a position in the front rank of the teachers of the county. Prof. and Mrs. McBride have four children: Julia S., Ella, Maggie and Walker. Prof. McBride is of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather, Thomas A. McBride, having been a native of the south-west peninsula of Scotland, Cantire, the population of which is almost exclusively Scotch-Irish.

ROBERT D. McCANN

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. McCann has a fine stock farm of 425 acres in South Jackson township, about half of which is in pasture and the other half in meadow or active cultivation. His place is well improved and is one of the choice stock farms of the eastern part of the county. He has been residing on this place for nearly 40 years or since 1846, and has been continuously engaged in farming and handling stock. Besides raising and shipping stock to the general markets quite extensively, he is making a specialty of breeding and dealing in thoroughbred short-horn cattle, of which he has some very fine representatives of both sexes. He has a neat herd of short-horns and is having good

success in this line of business. Mr. McCann was a son of Pleasant McCann, now deceased, but for many years one of the leading stock men and land owners of Monroe county. Long before the era of railroads he drove stock in large numbers to St. Louis and at his death in 1868, at a ripe old age, he owned over 2,000 acres of fine land in this county. He was twice married and reared two families of children. Robert D. McCann was by his first wife, whose maiden name was Susan Dawson, formerly of Kentucky, as he himself was, he of Clark county and she of Bourbon. At her death she left two sons and a daughter, Robert D., being the eldest of her children. He was born in Fayette county Ky., August 2, 1822, and was 17 years of age when the family came to Monroe county in 1839. He was brought up to farming and the stock business and in the spring of 1846 was married to Miss Martha Crow, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Crow, formerly of Kentucky. He then located on the land where he now resides and went to work to improving his farm. His first wife died in the spring of 1849, leaving him one child. In June, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary L. Garnett, a daughter of William Garnett, of Lexington, Ky. She survived her marriage six years, dying in May, 1858. She bore him two children, William C. and Susie A., the last of whom is deceased, having died in the spring of 1873, at the age of 20 years. Mr. McCann was married to his present wife August 27, 1866. She was a Miss Amanda T. Warren, a daughter of Mideon Warren, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. McCann have four children: Robert E., Ella K., Carrie D. and Walter P.

MCCRARY & WILLS

(Grocers, Paris).

Both of these gentlemen are of old and respected Howard county families. A sketch of the family of Mr. McCrary's father, John McCrary, appears on page 456 of the "History of Howard and Cooper Counties." Thomas W. was born on his father's farm in that county, November 5, 1851, and was reared to the age of 20 in the occupation of a farmer. His education was completed at Central College, in Fayette, from which he graduated in the class of 1872. Following this he taught school for over five years, all in Howard county except one term in this county. While teaching in this county he met, and wooed and won his present wife, previously Miss Belle Wills, a daughter of W. W. Wills, a substantial and respected farmer of the county. She was a pupil at young McCrary's school, but as it is altogether wrong to tell tales out of school, we shall not say that any whisperings of love passed between them within the classic walls of the school-room, dedicated and devoted alone to the acquisition of knowledge. Possibly the two learned some lessons of the heart while there, however, not taught in books of the school-room and far more gladly pursued than any learning which the books had to offer. Anyhow, they were married about this time, September 12, 1876, and their union has proved one of great happiness. They have an inter-

esting little daughter, Berta, now past two years of age. Mr. McCrary engaged in mercantile life after his marriage, and followed clerking at Paris up to the winter of 1883. He and young Mr. Wills then engaged in their present business.

Edward C. Wills, brother-in-law to his partner, was born at Lisbon, in Howard county, December 5, 1861. His father is a merchant, and young Wills was reared to that business. A short time before attaining his majority, however, he engaged in farming and followed it for several years. Meanwhile he took a commercial course at the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., becoming a graduate of that institution. He engaged in his present business with Mr. McCrary in December, 1883. They carry an excellent stock of goods and have built up a good trade. They are young men of business ability and enterprise, and are steadily coming to the front. Mr. Wills and Mr. and Mrs. McCrary are church members. Mr. McCrary is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He is also dictator of the Knights of Honor.

J. J. McGEE,

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. McGee has a fine farm of nearly 400 acres in Jackson township, handsomely improved, including a commodious and tastily constructed dwelling and other comfortable buildings, and has been a resident of what is now Monroe county for the past sixty years. He is one of the sterling citizens of the county, esteemed and respected wherever his upright character and good name are known. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, November 20, 1819. His grandfather McGee was a pioneer settler of Kentucky from Virginia, a friend and associate of the Boones and Clarks and others who first blazed the way for civilization into the then wilderness of the Blue Grass State. John McGee, Mr. McGee's father, was born and reared in Kentucky and was there married to Miss Jane C. Curry. In 1822 they removed to Missouri with their family of children and first located in Howard county, near Fayette, but two years afterwards they came to what is now Monroe county, or rather a part of them did, for the father and one of the children never lived to make their home in this county. There were practically no roads then and the prairie grass, not uncommonly as high as a man's head on horseback, covered all the prairies, only broken now and then by the trail of the Indian and an occasional pioneer's wagon track or the tread of wolves or deer, or other wild animals. It was in the fall when the family started from Howard to Monroe county, and the grass, heavy and dry, was almost as quick to burn as powder. Mr. McGee, the subject of this sketch, was then a child four years of age. His father and an older sister were quite a distance behind the wagon driving their cattle, and the latter fell considerably behind, indeed, entirely out of sight. All of a sudden a fire came flying across the prairie with the speed of the wind, and the roar and crackle of cannon and musketry, traveling

faster than any horse could run and taking a course by which it caught the father and daughter—it was impossible for them to escape. The daughter's clothes took fire and the father in striving to put out the flames that enveloped her, suffered himself to be so severely burned before he gave his own burning clothes any attention that both were burned to death, or so badly burned that they died within ten or twelve days afterwards. Medical attention was impossible, for there was not a doctor within 40 miles, and those that could be had, even beyond that distance, were scarcely ever found at home, for their practice covered so wide a region that they were almost constantly absent. The suffering of the father and daughter was intense, too terrible indeed, to be imagined, much less described. Such was the sad experience of the subject of this sketch on first coming to what is now Monroe county. Heaven grant that when the shadowy curtains of death shall be drawn about him, and his spirit shall take its leave from the county in which he has so long lived, its flight may be happier than his coming was. His mother was left with a large family of children, of whom he was the eldest, and he, with her help and prayers, went to work to provide the family a home and support them as best he could. Their lot was a hard one, but they proved equal to it, and in keeping with the noble heart that he had young McGee courageously went to work and succeeded in bringing up the children in comparative comfort. He lived to see them all married and settled in life and then himself was married to Miss Catherine E. Helm. She lived to brighten his home for many years, but at last was taken from him by the Grim Harvester of all. She left him five children: Alonzo T., Melissa, wife of George Neugent; William J., Mattie J. and Hettie E. In 1873 Mr. McGee was married to Miss Polly A. Vaughan, who now presides over his comfortable home.

HUGH MCGEE

(Attorney at Law, and of McGee & Burgess, Real Estate and Loan Agents, Paris).

Mr. McGee, though still a young man, has already succeeded in establishing himself in a good law practice. A man of marked strength of mind and character, he had, at the same time, the advantages of an advanced education, and before he began the practice of his profession he had qualified himself thoroughly for it by long and diligent study. Industry and close attention to business are leading characteristics of his, and these, with his ability and high character, have advanced him as a lawyer with more than ordinary rapidity. He has already taken an enviable position at the bar. Mr. McGee is a son of Hugh J. McGee, Esq., a sketch of whose life is given elsewhere, and was born on his father's homestead south of Paris, January 23, 1859. He was educated at the State Normal School, of Kirksville, where he took a complete course, graduating in the class of 1880. After this he was for one term principal of the Monroe City graded school. Mr. McGee then entered the office of James Ellison, Esq., of Kirksville, where he began the study of law, and under whom he studied until

his admission to the bar, June 22, 1883. After his admission he began the practice in the office of Hon. A. M. Alexander, who, having been elected to Congress, turned his practice over to Mr. McGee, a large part of which he has retained, besides drawing to himself a considerable clientage of his own. Mr. McGee is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and considers his only aspiration, that of becoming a successful lawyer, one of the highest that can be formed. He is now serving as city attorney of Paris, to which he was chosen last spring. He is also secretary of the Fair Association. Mr. McGee is highly esteemed and popular and has a most promising future, both at the bar and as a citizen of standing and influence.

DAVID A. McKAMEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Prior to the Revolution, Mr. McKamey's grandparents came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where they lived until after the close of the War for Independence. They then removed to Kentucky and were pioneers of that State. There Mr. McKamey's father was born and reared. He married first Miss McAfee, and the second time Miss Adams, in Kentucky, and lived in the Blue Grass State until 1828, when he removed to Missouri with his family. David A., the subject of this sketch, was 11 years of age at the time of the removal of his father's family to Missouri, having been born in Mercer county, Ky., May 6, 1817. The family settled in this State in what was then a part of Ralls county, but since Monroe county, where David A. was reared and has since resided and where his parents lived until their death. In 1840 David A. McKamey was married to Miss Zerilda Campbell, a daughter of John W. Campbell, a pioneer settler of this county from Kentucky, who settled on the farm where Mr. McKamey now lives, in 1834, which, in 1852, he bought from his brother-in-law. Mr. McKamey, coming up in those early days of the country, is of course familiar with the primitive and pioneer condition of the times. Like others he had many adventures, and remembers many incidents that would be worth relating if the space could be given in this connection to print them, but these belong to another part of this work. In common with most of the young men of his time, and, indeed, of the present, he became a farmer, and, commencing in a small way, with a log house for his early home, by industry and good management he has steadily prospered so that he has long held a place among our most well-to-do farmers. In 1849 he went to California, partly for his health and partly with an eye to the gold there, and was successful in both respects. He was engaged in mining and handling cattle out there and came back almost a new man in the point of health, and with not a little of the gold-dust for which the Pacific slope has long been famed in song and story. Mr. McKamey has been quite a successful stock-raiser, and one year shipped 80 head of cattle that averaged in weight over a ton, or 2041 pounds each. He has always advocated the handling of a good grade of stock on the ground that it

pays better and has thus contributed not a little to the improvement of stock in this county. Mr. and Mrs. McKamey have three children living: John C., William T. and David Elah. Mr. McK. has always been a friend of the schools and a staunch supporter of the church, and has done a great deal for both, both by his personal exertions and generous contributions.

PROF. JAMES MILTON McMURRY

(Principal of the Paris Graded School).

Prof. McMurry, a man of advanced English and classical education when he began in the profession of teaching, has since had an active experience in the school-room of nearly 20 years, and for the last 14 years has been continuously engaged in teaching. For a number of years past he has been occupied with the management of graded schools, and he has established a wide and enviable reputation as an educator in this class of schools. A man of thoroughly practical ideas and methods, and a scholar of superior attainments and culture, combining with these his long and successful experience in the school-room, it is not surprising that he has taken a position among educators in the field in which he has been employed second to that of but few, if any, in the State. His services are widely sought after, and in his work he has the advantage of choosing the school which he prefers to conduct and continuing in charge of it as long as he desires. Prof. McMurry is a native Missourian, born in Marion county, May 12, 1839. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Wilson) McMurry, came to that county from Kentucky as early as 1835. They removed from Marion to Shelby county and settled on a farm five miles west of Shelbyville, where the father had entered land. He died there in 1852. James Milton (the subject of this sketch) was reared on the farm near Shelbyville to the age of 18, when he began a course in Prof. Arrendt's Shelby High School. He took a regular course in the English branches and in Latin and Greek under Prof. Arrendt, continuing in the High School for four years. After this he engaged in teaching, and taught continuously for several years. He then engaged in the drug business at Monticello and afterwards continued it at Monroe City. In 1868 he and M. C. Brown established the *Appeal* at Monroe City, but a year later he went to Salisbury and in partnership with A. Frazer, the first foreman in the office of the New York *Herald*, started the Salisbury *Bulletin*. But in 1870 he retired from the newspaper business and resumed teaching, which he has since continuously followed. He taught a year at Salisbury, three years in Shelby county and eight at Palmyra. From there he came to Paris in 1881 and took charge of the graded school of this place. Here he has given great satisfaction to those interested in the school, and has given it a standing for efficiency and thoroughness, as well as good management, that it never had before. Prof. McMurry has been married twice. His first wife died August 27, 1873, leaving him two children, who are living, Effie May and William E. Their mother

was a Miss Elizabeth Vance before her marriage, a most excellent lady, a devoted wife and a gentle, loving mother. To his present wife Prof. McMurry was married October 13, 1875. She was a Miss Mary E. Taylor, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Taylor, of Palmyra, but formerly of Baltimore, Md. They have four children, Wilber F., Mary E., James D. and an infant. The Professor and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the Knights of Honor and the Triple Alliance.

ABRAHAM G. MASON

(Of Mason & Burnett, Editors and Proprietors of the *Paris Mercury*).

For nearly forty years Mr. Mason has been connected with the *Mercury*, and for the past 33 years has had an interest in the paper as an owner and proprietor. He commenced his newspaper career in the *Mercury* office back in 1845, when he began work at the case as a type-setter, or rather to learn type-setting. In due time he acquired his trade and six years afterwards became one of the owners of the paper, in partnership with James M. Bean. They bought the office from James R. Abernathy. Meanwhile, Mr. Mason had been out of the office one year, during 1848. The career of the *Mercury* is well known to every citizen of Monroe county, and, indeed, to every well informed person in this section of the State. For years it has been recognized as one of the leading country journals north of the river. Successful in its business department, so, also, its editorial columns have ever been conducted with marked ability. Though a Democratic paper, it is one of those sober, conservative journals which look first to the interests of the public and are Democratic only because they believe that the principles and policies of that party are most conducive to the common welfare. Ever true to the interests of the county, the *Mercury* is justly a paper of more than ordinary popularity with the people generally among whom it circulates. For its success and high standing, Mr. Mason, who has been connected with it longer than any one else, is entitled to great credit. His experience as a newspaper man, his safe, conservative principles of business management, and his close attention to all the interests of the paper have contributed very materially to its success. Mr. Mason enjoys an enviable reputation among newspaper men as a strictly upright and, at the same time, successful journalist. On the 5th of May, 1854, he was married to Miss Levena Rubey, of Randolph county. She, however, was taken from him by death six years afterwards, in the spring of 1860. She left him two children, Laura, now the wife of George W. Miller, and Charles, who died in tender years. To his present wife Mr. Mason was married in 1861. She was a Miss Anna E. Sinclair before her marriage, and was from Cass county, Illinois. They have a family of nine children: Josie, Lethe, Harry, George, Anna B., Watson, Notley and Earle. Two are deceased, Herbert and Victor. Mr. Mason himself is a Kentuckian by nativity, born in Casey county, November 18, 1824. When he was eight years of age

he was brought out to Missouri by his parents, who removed to Monroe county in 1832. His father, Abraham Mason, was originally from Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in this county some time before the war. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Gartin, was born and reared in Kentucky, where she was married. She died in this county in 1870.

W. F. MAXEY

(Artist-painter, Paris).

Mr. Maxey, a painter, in the artistic and higher sense of that word, of recognized merit and established reputation, who has long studied the fine art of painting, a profession he has practiced, especially in the department of portraiture, for many years, is a native of Kentucky, born in Garrard county, March 9, 1819. He was a son of Boaz and Judith Maxey, both originally of Buckingham county, Va. From Kentucky the family came to Missouri, in 1831, and settled in Monroe county, about half a mile from the present site of Paris. The country was then in the condition of a wilderness, and the solitude where Paris now stands was broken only by a single cabin of a white man. Young Maxey was reared in this then new country, and of course had no opportunities of an advanced character to secure an education. But possessed of a desire for learning, he employed all his leisure at study to good advantage, and became especially expert as a penman and at figures. When about 20 years of age he was employed in one of the offices in the court-house at Paris on the public records, and continued writing in the different offices about the court-house several years. He also followed light farming during the same time, particularly fruit-raising, in which he was quite successful. Later along he began studying portrait painting and took a regular novitiate in that profession. Possessed of a decided artistic taste as well as a natural aptitude for harmonizing and contrasting colors to good effect, and understanding thoroughly the philosophy of lights and shades, he made rapid progress as a painter, and soon came to be regarded as a master of portraiture. He painted portraits at different towns throughout North Missouri, and when not busy with his brush taught school with success. Locating permanently at Paris, he resumed his profession of painting, which he has since followed. Prof. Maxey has become comfortably established in life and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Paris. Prof. Maxey's father died February 11, 1864, and his mother October 20, 1870. The former was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, August 17, 1785, and the latter in the same county, February 14, 1791. They were married October 4, 1809, and the same year they removed to Garrard county, Ky. The father was a farmer by occupation and was quite successful. They had a family of six children: Joel H., Elisha A., Mary M., John J., W. F. and Jane E. The Maxey family have been settled in the United States for about 200 years, and was one of the old and respected families of Virginia.

JUDGE DAVID H. MOSS

(President of the First National Bank of Paris, Mo.).

In preparing a sketch of the life of Judge Moss the writer meets with a serious embarrassment at the very beginning. A man of long and recognized prominence, and for years closely identified with the history of his county, yet such is his known aversion to anything that might bear even the appearance of flattery, that it is difficult to state the facts in his career, as plainly as it is possible to put them, without incurring his disapproval, for the facts themselves are greatly to his credit. These facts, however, will be plainly stated at a venture. Judge Moss is a native Missourian, born in Boone county, September 19, 1826. His father, James T. Moss, a Virginian by nativity, early went to Kentucky, where in young manhood he was married to Miss Sarah D. Talbot, of Shelby county, of the old and respected Talbot family so well and favorably known in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. After their marriage, in 1821, they removed to Missouri and settled in Boone county, where Mr. Moss, Sr., became a successful farmer and valued citizen of that county. They reared a family of seven children, namely: Catherine T., now Mrs. Boyd; Zerilda E., the wife of Mr. Bryan; Dr. George W. Moss, Mason F., Preston T., Paulina T., now Mrs. Conder, and Judge David H. Moss. Judge Moss was reared in Boone county and received a good general education in the ordinary branches taught at the private academies of the county. In 18— he came to Paris and began the study of law under Maj. W. J. Howell. After a due and thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered actively into the practice of his profession. The California gold excitement breaking out soon afterwards, however, he joined the innumerable throng of Argonauts bound for the Pacific coast, and was gone for nearly three years. While absent he was engaged in mining and trading in California, and with fair success, but returning in 1853, he formed a partnership in the law practice with his old preceptor, Maj. Howell, and resumed the practice of his profession. A man of sound ability and thorough local attainments, as well as a forcible and successful advocate, and always honorable and true to his clients, he soon took an enviable position at the bar, and in 1856 was elected circuit attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. He served for nearly three years in this office, and until he resigned it to give his whole time and energy to his private practice, which had now increased to such a volume as to demand his undivided attention. He continued successfully in the practice, discharging incidentally the duties of county attorney at the special instance and request of the county court until 1868, when he was elected circuit judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit. He was not permitted, however, to assume the duties of his office by the desperate, unscrupulous faction then holding a high carnival of misgovernment, political corruption and shameless official oppression and

persecution in this State, composed largely of the worst elements of society, men without property or standing before the war, with only now and then a citizen of some respectability, who was disposed to run with the hounds. They were put into power by Federal bayonets, and after the war retained it by virtue of an infamous disfranchising ordinance enacted mainly by the smoke-house militia, which excluded from the right to vote, or rather to have their votes counted (according to the way Count Rodman interpreted the ordinance), a large percentage, if not a majority, of the more respectable class of voters and representative citizens of the State. Notwithstanding this outrageous travesty on law and self-government, Judge Moss was elected by a majority of 1,200 votes of even those who were permitted to cast their ballots. But of course it was not intended by the scurvy, shameless faction then in power to permit the people to choose their own public servants, because if they did, these irresponsible adventurers, as many of them were, would be relegated to the deserved obscurity from which the unsettled condition of affairs, like the fermentation of spilt milk bringing whey to the top, had brought them. Count Rodman, the alleged Secretary of State at that time, but who has long since passed out of memory, but not out of infamy, arbitrarily threw out enough of the votes cast for Judge Moss to prevent his election, or rather enough to form an excuse for refusing to issue him a certificate of election. Of course his opponent, Judge Harrison, the former circuit judge, was not elected, but it is a truth of history, which must be stated, that he held over, nevertheless, and continued to exercise the duties and receive the honors and emoluments of the office to which Judge Moss was by every principle of right and justice entitled, to such a condition had affairs descended at that time. Not disposed, in these circumstances, to practice any longer in the circuit court, Judge Moss retired from his profession and engaged in the banking business, or rather he had previously engaged in banking, and he now turned his whole attention to that business. As early as the fall of 1865 he had organized the Monroe Savings Association. In the spring of 1871 this was merged into the First National Bank of Paris, of which he has long been, and is still, president. This is well known as one of the soundest and most reliable banks in this part of the State. The high character of Judge Moss and his well known personal honor and integrity, as well as his proved business ability, have contributed very largely to give the bank the enviable reputation it enjoys. Judge Moss is a man of great personal worth, sterling intelligence, and one of the highly esteemed and public spirited citizens of the county. In February, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Melville E. Hollingsworth, a daughter of B. S. Hollingsworth, of this county. Their children are: Pauline, who is now the wife of W. W. Anderson, of Hamilton; Sallie, Preston, Annie, Clara, Georgie, Lillie and David H., Jr.; another, Mary B., died in 1860, and still another at a tender age. The Judge and Mrs. M. are members of the Christian Church, and Judge Moss holds the position of elder in the church.

JOEL M. MOSS

(Deputy County Collector, Notary Public, and Insurance Agent).

Mr. Moss was born and reared at Paris and was a son of Dr. George W. Moss and wife, Mary E., a daughter of Judge Joel Maupin. Judge Maupin was one of the prominent men of the country, and held various positions of local consideration, including those of sheriff, collector and county judge. Dr. Moss came to Missouri with his parents when a mere lad, and was reared in Boone county. His father died in that county, and his mother afterwards married Judge Maupin. Dr. Moss had already studied medicine and had taken one course of lectures at the time of his mother's marriage to Judge Maupin. He at that time met Miss Mary E. Maupin, the Judge's daughter, for the first time, and a year afterwards they were married. He continued his medical course and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Meanwhile he had removed to Paris, and here he began the practice of medicine. He was quite successful and became a leading physician of the county. During and since the war he served as county treasurer and represented the county in the Legislature. He died here in 1881. His widow is still living at Paris, at the age of 64. Joel M. was born August 2, 1845, and was the second in a family of seven children, all living except George and Robert B. The former died of consumption and the latter was killed by being thrown from a horse. He was one of the leading young business men of the town, and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him. He had been married the year before, and his widow and an only child, six weeks of age at his death, survive him. Joel M. was in the Union service from 1862 until the close of the war, principally in the clerical profession, but was made regimental adjutant in 1865. January 12, 1865, he was married to Miss M. E. Cox, of Rye Beach, New Hampshire, who was then visiting at Chillicothe. After the close of the war he became deputy sheriff and afterwards deputy circuit clerk. He was then with an insurance company in St. Louis for three years. Following this he was a traveling salesman for a St. Louis house. He traveled during the winter seasons for about 10 years, being assistant in the county office at Paris most of the time during the summer seasons. He became deputy county collector in 1881. He is also a local insurance agent at Paris and a notary public. He has made up the tax collector's books for the past eight years, and is considered one of the most efficient men for this work in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have five children: Minnie P., Mamie W., Melville C., Edward and Frank P. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Moss is a leading member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders. Edward C., now a lad 10 years of age, is a natural musician, and has played the piano and other instruments with remarkable skill and genius since he was three years of age. Misses Minnie and Mamie, young ladies of rare grace and refinement, are also accomplished pianists and are singularly entertaining and agreeable in society. The

second sister Miss Mamie, is also a fine vocalist, having a voice of great sweetness and culture as well as of ample volume and flexibility.

JOHN T. NESBIT

(Farmer, Post-office, Holliday).

It was in 1824, when the subject of this sketch was but 10 years of age, that his parents removed to Missouri and located in Callaway county. A year later they crossed into Boone county and in 1828 settled permanently in what was then a part of Ralls county, but is now Monroe county. They were among the pioneer settlers of this county and Mr. Nesbit's father hewed the logs to build the first house ever erected in the town of Florida, which is still standing, and he also helped to build the first mill established at that place. John T., who was born in Harrison county, Ky., December 2, 1814, was partly reared in Monroe county, and coming up in this new country, he was trained in that school of hardships and adventures, which, if it did not afford its pupils the knowledge of books to be had in modern colleges, it at least gave them greater strength of character and greater fortitude, and made them more courageous and better fitted for the hard struggles of life than does the atmosphere in our college walls. The early training of the wilderness made men of generous and hospitable hearts, or unfaltering courage, or strong arms and willing hands to wrestle with the duties of life, developed such a manhood as is now unfortunately rapidly passing away with the flight of years, a manhood just and true, and noble and brave, such as every country needs and ought to have, but such, when these old pioneers are gone, we shall probably not see again. In 1837 Mr. Nesbit was married to Miss Lucretia Lyon, formerly of Greenwood county, Ky. They have three children: John Y., Anna and William A. Mr. Nesbit, whose life has been one of untiring industry, crowned with satisfactory success in the accumulation of a neat competency, has always taken an active interest in church affairs and in the advancement of the cause of education, to both of which he has contributed liberally by personal exertions and of his means on all proper occasions. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for the last 40 years, and for many years has been an officer in the church. He is one of the highly respected and honored citizens of this place.

JUDGE WILLIAM K. NEUGENT

(Presiding Judge of the County Court, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Judge Neugent, one of the leading citizens of Monroe county, and a man who is held in the highest esteem wherever he is known for his character, sterling intelligence and business qualifications, a man whose life has been one of marked success and who has risen to an enviable position among the prominent and influential citizens of this section of North Missouri, has come up solely by his own exertions and personal worth, and in the face of the greatest obstacles and diffi-

culties. He was left an orphan at an early age, and began for himself whilst still quite a youth by working on a farm at \$4 a month. He kept at work at this rate for two years and thus made his start in life. His school advantages were practically *nil*, and all the education he has acquired he succeeded in attaining by personal application, with little or no help from an instructor. Yet, unfavorable as his early outlook seemed to be, he has come to be a man of recognized prominence, not only for his success in material affairs, but for his broad, general information and as a leader in public life of those among whom he lives. There are many farmers and business men in Monroe county who, in early life, had every advantage that abundant means and good schools could afford, but it will be admitted by all that there are few men in the county whose positions are so enviable as Judge Neugent's. Success, when honorably achieved, even in the most favorable surroundings, is always creditable, but when achieved in the most adverse circumstances is justly regarded as worthy of the highest commendation. Judge Neugent is a native of Kentucky, born in Shelby county, May 29, 1815. His father died when he was six years of age, after which he went to live with a brother, where he remained for eight years. When 14 years old he hired himself out to a farmer at \$4 a month, where he worked for two years. He then apprenticed himself to a carpenter in order to learn the trade, with whom he worked until he had acquired a knowledge of carpentering. Returning to farm work, however, he followed it for a short time and soon began farming for himself. By industry and economy he accumulated enough to buy a small place, and about this time, in 1836, was married to Miss Mary Johnston. He continued farming with good success, and later along added to his place until he had one of the best farms in his vicinity. In the meantime his first wife died, surviving her marriage but a short time, and in 1841 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wise. Mr. Neugent had occupied his leisure to good advantage at study, or rather at reading and acquiring a general knowledge of business transactions and of the affairs of the world. The office of justice of the peace becoming vacant in Shelby county, Ky., he was thought to be the proper man for the place, and was accordingly appointed to it by the Governor. His discharge of the duties of that office were so efficient and satisfactory that afterwards he was elected by the people, and continued to hold the office for twelve years and until he resigned to come to Missouri. He removed to this State in 1856, settling on the farm where he now resides in Monroe county. His removal from Shelby county, Ky., was greatly regretted by the people of that county, for he was regarded as one of their most useful and valued citizens, and left the county without an enemy. Judge Neugent soon became known here, as he was known in Kentucky, as a citizen of high character and superior intelligence, and a man highly popular among all with whom he came in contact. In 1866 he was elected judge of the county court, and served for six years. Again, in 1879, he was elected judge, this time for the western district of Monroe county, and after

two years' service more on the county bench, in 1882 he was elected presiding judge of the court for a period of four years, the term which he is now filling. It is thus seen that he has already had years of experience on the bench, and it is not too much to say that he has made one of the best county justices that ever occupied the bench in this county. Judge Neugent has always taken a commendable interest in school affairs, and has served as school trustee for his district for the last fifteen years, and has been a liberal supporter of the churches, being, himself, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Neugent lost his second wife in 1866. At her death she left him five children, namely: Mary J., George W., James E., David E. and Virginia B. In 1867 he was married to Miss Frances Coxby. She survived her marriage, however, only a short time, leaving him one child at her death, Fannie F. To his present wife he was married in 1869. She was formerly Miss Mary F. Dellaney, a lady of rare excellence of character and great personal worth. Judge Neugent has been abundantly successful as a farmer and stock-raiser and is comfortably and pleasantly situated. A resident of the county for nearly 30 years, he has from the beginning shown himself to be a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, and one earnestly devoted to the best interests of the county.

FRANK L. PITTS

(Ex-Sheriff and Collector, Paris).

Mr. Pitts, a gallant one-armed ex-Confederate soldier, and one of the substantial citizens and most popular and highly esteemed men of Monroe county, was born near Shelbyville, in Shelby county, April 25, 1841. His parents, James P. and Gertrude (Jarman) Pitts, came from Maryland to Missouri as early as 1826. They first located at Hannibal, and from there, later along, went to Shelby county. But in 1845 they returned to Hannibal, where both lived until their deaths. The father was married a second time, and his widow is still living. He was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, and was successfully engaged in that line of business at Hannibal for years. He left a large family of children. Frank L., the sixth of his father's family of children, was reared at Hannibal, and brought up to the saddler and harness maker's trade. In 1860 he and his next eldest brother, Thomas W., came to Paris, and engaged in the saddlery trade and business at this place. The war breaking out soon afterwards, Mr. Pitts promptly enlisted in the Missouri State Guard under Capt. Brace, and while in this service participated in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge, and some minor engagements. He then enlisted in Co. G, Second Missouri infantry, under Col. Cockrell, and served until the close of the war, or rather until nearly the close, when, after having his arm shot off, he was taken prisoner and confined at Camp Chase until after peace was declared. We can not take the space to follow him through his four years of campaigning in the South, or to give any idea of the dangers and hardships through

which he passed. Suffice it to say, that as a soldier he was distinguished for bravery among as brave a body of men as ever kept step to martial music, or faced death without fear on the field of battle. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which his command took part, and was ever found in the front rank of his comrades where brave men dared to do and die for the cause that they held dearer than life. After the war and after his release from Camp Chase, Mr. Pitts returned to Paris and began the harness business again at this place. He continued it with success until 1872, when he was elected sheriff of the county. Two years later he was re-elected. At the close of his second term as sheriff, in 1876, he was elected collector of the county, and he was afterwards twice re-elected to that office, serving three consecutive terms as county collector. Since the close of his last term, in January, 1883, Mr. Pitts has not re-engaged in business. He has valuable property interests, however, to which he is giving his attention. He is also a large stockholder in the "Governor" silver mine of Colorado, and has made two trips to the West, looking after his interests in the mine. February 4, 1875, Mr. Pitts was married to Miss Laura F. Boulware, of Monroe county. They have an interesting little daughter, Kittie, now in her third year. One, a promising infant son, Harry E., died when less than a year old. Mrs. P. is a valued member of the Christian Church. Mr. Pitts is universally regarded as one of the most estimable men of the county, highly esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS W. PITTS

(Dealer in Saddlery and Harness, Paris).

Mr. Pitts has been engaged in his present line of business at Paris almost continuously since 1860, a period of 24 years, and has given his time and attention to no other business interest, save that of hotel proprietor, he having kept the Virginia House in Paris for 12 months. A man of high character and highly esteemed by all who know him, his name is a synonym for fair dealing, good work and good citizenship all over the county. He is the fifth of his father's family of children, something of a history of which has already been given in the sketch of his brother, Frank L. Pitts. The others are Mrs. Martha J. Owen, wife of W. T. Owen, of Hannibal, and a twin sister of Thomas W., both having been born July 4, 1838; Sarah, now Mrs. William L. Kidd, who resides at Hannibal, her husband being deceased; William R., a wholesale merchant of Hannibal; James K., who died in young manhood, in 1856; Frank L., the subject of the previous sketch, and Mary C., the wife of Frederick Waller, now of Leadville, Col. Thomas W. Pitts was married May 18, 1863, to Miss Bettie F. Vaughn (who was born in Sparta, Va.), a daughter of Col. John Vaughn, formerly of Kentucky. They have six children: Bina, Carrie, Bessie, Sadie, Olive V. and Archie. Two are deceased, Frank and Harry.

MILFRED POWERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

March 8, 1826, was the date of Mr. Powers' birth, and his father's farm in Greenup county, Ky., the place. When he was about five years of age his parents, Richard and Harriet (Poage) Powers, removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, on the old Hannibal and Paris road, about a mile from the North Fork. There his father entered land and improved a farm. He resided on his place near the North Fork until his death, which was in about 1860. He was very successful as a farmer and at one time owned about 1,100 acres of fine land. He served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and was from time to time a member of the grand jury, one of the well known and highly respected citizens of the county. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. Milfred Powers was reared on a farm in this county and following in the worthy footsteps of his father, himself became a farmer of the county after he grew up. He has been satisfactorily successful in his chosen occupation and now has a good place of 120 acres in Jackson township. In 1847 he was married to Miss Harriet Dickson, a daughter of James Dickson. Six children bless this union, namely: Laura B., James D., Luella M., Richard B., Annie J. and Harry C. He and wife are members of the Church. Mr. Powers is a man of marked industry and thorough-going qualities as a farmer, and as a neighbor and citizen commands the respect of the community.

CHARLES M. REED

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Dealer, Sections 6 and 7, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Reed was born August 6, 1872, in Shelby county, Ohio. His father, James S. Reed, a native of Lycoming county, Penn., spent most of his youth in Richland county, Ohio. In 1863 he moved to Iowa; in 1866 to Salem county, Mo., and the following year to Monroe. After a few years, he changed his residence to Shelby county, Mo. His wife, Mary Johnson, was a native of Shelby county, Ohio. They had four children, and of these three are still living: Thomas W., P. Wilbur and Charlie M. The last named grew up in Shelby county, Ohio, and became a farmer and dealer in stock. After living successively in Iowa, Saline county, Mo., and again in Iowa, in 1867 he removed to Monroe county, Mo., where he now owns a finely improved farm of 320 acres. Mr. Reed is a man of large brain and advanced ideas, and is made of that material which constitutes in its citizens the wealth and insures the welfare of every State. His honesty, upright character and energetic industry have placed him upon the only level possible to a man of his calibre. His benevolence and nobility of soul are shown in the fond care which he bestows upon three orphan children to whom he has given a place in his warm heart and hospitable home. His wife, to whom he was married in

Jones county, Iowa, was Miss Louie Freeman. Heaven has denied them the blessing of children. Mr. Reed is a member of the Masonic Order.

TEMPLE B. ROBINSON

(Attorney at Law, Paris).

Col. Waltour Robinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, is remembered by the early settlers of Monroe county as one of its most highly respected and influential citizens. He came to Paris in 1838, and lived in this county for about 15 years, following merchandising at Paris for a time and then farming and stock-raising, near this place, in both of which he was very successful. His health failing, however, he removed to Lawrence county, in the south-western part of the State, for a milder climate, where he died two years afterwards, in 1856. He had represented Monroe county in the Legislature, and held other positions of public trust. In the old muster days he was colonel of militia. He was a man of fine intelligence and great strength of character, and in his day was one of the most popular men of the county. He was born in Virginia in 1815, and came to Missouri with his parents, settling in Boone county, in 1830. There he married Miss Clara A. Moss, a daughter of Mason Moss, originally of Virginia, and one of the pioneers of Missouri, settling first at old Fort Hempstead, in Howard county, where his daughter Clara was born in 1820, and afterwards moving to Boone county. Six of his family of children are living, namely: Temple B., the subject of this sketch; Lucy H., now Mrs. R. N. Bodine; Laura V., Walter M., Charles M. and Willie H. Kate M., who married George B. Caldwell, died in 1883. The mother, an active, intelligent and most amiable and estimable woman, is also still living, making her home with her son, Temple B. Robinson, at Paris. One of his sisters, Laura V., also resides with him. Temple B. Robinson was born in Monroe county June 16, 1841, and was educated at the Paris Male Academy. In 1861 he began the study of law under D. H. Moss, Esq., of this place, which he continued for a time, but his health failing from close application and confinement, he was compelled to abandon the law and engaged in the stock business, which he followed for some years. After the close of the war, however, he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1865. He was then offered a partnership with Judge D. H. Moss, who had a large practice, which he accepted, and he continued with him until the Judge retired from active work in his profession in 1876. Since then he has had no partner, but has continued the practice and has achieved excellent success in his profession. He has a regular and substantial practice in both civil and criminal cases, and has an enviable reputation at the bar. Thoroughly upright, he has the confidence of every one, and a hard worker in his profession as well as a skillful practitioner and able advocate, he is looked upon as an attorney who can be implicitly relied upon by clients in the most difficult cases. Mr. Robinson was a steadfast Union man during the war, and,

indeed, was an Emancipationist at heart from his earliest recollection. He has always taken an active and zealous interest in the cause of popular education, and stood by the public school system of Missouri after the war, when it needed all the friends it could get, and then had none too many. In 1867 he was made secretary of the school board, and has held that office continuously until the present, and during that time has worked with great energy for the success of the schools of Paris. He has never held or sought any other official position, although he takes a deep interest in all questions of public welfare and advancement, whether local, State or National.

HON. TYREE T. RODES

(Dealer in Real Estate, Paris).

Mr. Rodés was born near Hydesburg, in Ralls county, November 23, 1841. He was the fourth in a family of eight children of Dr. Tyree Rodés and wife, *nee* Miss Eliza Tipton, the father originally of Virginia, but the mother of an old Tennessee family. His father, born in Albemarle county of the Old Dominion, was reared in that State and educated at the Virginia State University, of which he was a graduate. Early in life Tennessee became his home, and from that State he came to Missouri in about 1837, settling in Ralls county, where he reared his family. He was a man of fine intelligence and culture, an able and successful physician, and an influential and substantial citizen of Ralls county. He died there in 1861. Tyree Tipton Rodés, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Ralls county, and educated at Rensselaer Academy, where he took a complete course. He subsequently attended a commercial college in St. Louis. Following this Mr. Rodés went to Virginia, where he was engaged in mercantile life until 1865. Returning to Missouri during the year last named, he located on a farm in the north-western part of Monroe county, and continued farming until 1873. Meanwhile, in 1868, he was nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Monroe county, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, but was not permitted to represent the people. Those were the days when it was one thing to vote and another thing to get the votes counted, if they were Democratic ballots. Indeed, judging from Tilden's experience, it is doubtful whether such days will ever cease, as long as Republican mathematicians have the casting up of results. Anyhow, Mr. Rodés' votes were thrown out as being the ballots of rebels, although each voter had taken an oath so loyal that it left his lips blue for a month after he had sworn it. It was in the same election in which Switzler and Dyer ran for Congress, and as Switzler was counted out, so of course Mr. Rodés was counted out also. Then Democratic voters, when too numerous, were "rebels;" when Tilden was counted out, they were "bulldozers;" and the Lord only knows what they will be in 1884. Continuing on his farm until 1873, Mr. Rodés then came to Paris and became a partner with Mr. B. F. Blanton in the publication of the *Appeal*, taking charge of the editorial department of the paper. He

was in the *Appeal* for five years and contributed very materially toward building up that paper to the position of prominence and influence it has ever since held among the leading country journals of the State. Since 1880 he has been engaged in the real estate business. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from this district, but was defeated for the nomination as follows: There were three candidates before the convention, Major, of Howard; Rouse, of Randolph, and Rodes, of Monroe county, and over 600 ballots were taken, the result standing each time Rodes 17, Rouse 14, and Major 11. On the 602d ballot the entire vote of Randolph county, which had until then been cast for Rouse, was cast for Major. Before the vote was announced, however, Monroe county cast her vote of 17 solid for Rouse, and called on Randolph county to come to the rescue of her candidate, which was accordingly done, resulting in the nomination of Rouse. October 15, 1868, Mr. Rodes was married to Miss Mary Blakey, a daughter of Hon. M. D. Blakey. They have three children: Jennie C., Marcus T. and Willie C. He has lost one child, Fannie B., who died in 1880 at the age of two years. Mr. Rodes is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

ENOCH W. ROGERS

(Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Rogers ranks as one of the conspicuous farmers and stock-raisers of that rich agricultural and grazing land, Monroe county. He resides on section four, in Jackson township, and was born May 24, 1847. His mother died December 25, 1848, and his father making an overland trip to California in the spring of 1849, died there in 1851, leaving him an orphan. He, young Enoch, received the care of his uncle Wilson, and when only 13 years old he began the struggle of life for himself, attending as time allowed with a noble ambition a district school. At 18 years of age he went to Warren county, Ill., where he located for several years. Thence he returned to Missouri, and September 28, 1870, was married near Madison, to Mary Eliza, daughter of C. P. Love, a lady who has been a life long joy to him in his cares and struggles. After his marriage he purchased a farm in Audrain county, sold this and purchased and sold other places to advantage. Finally, in December, 1883, he obtained the farm where he now resides, consisting of 165 acres of beautiful meadow land. His wife has borne him three children: Arthur P., Emma B. and Joseph C. Himself and wife are devout members of the Christian Church, while Mr. Rogers is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

LOUIS ROSE

(Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Paris).

Mr. Rose, one of the leading business men and large property holders of Paris, commenced for himself without a dollar and learned

the shoemaker's trade, at which he afterwards worked as journeyman for a number of years at a small pittance. Most of the salary he received for his work was generously given for the support of his orphaned brothers and sisters. From this apparently unpromising beginning, by his industry, intelligence and perseverance, he has steadily come up in life until he has reached his present enviable position. Mr. Rose is a native of Germany, born July 26, 1836. His father was John C. Rose. His parents continued in Germany for eight years after the birth of Louis, during the last few years of which he attended the schools of his native village. Coming to America in 1844, the family settled at Cape Girardeau, where both the parents died a few years afterwards. At the age of 15, being left not only to look out for himself, but also to care for his brothers and sisters, by the death of his parents, he being the eldest in the family, Louis apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked as an apprentice four years and a half, two and a half at \$4 a month and two years at \$50 a year, receiving his board and washing besides. He then worked as a journeyman at a small salary, for shoemaker's salaries were not large then, and as has been said, practically, all he made went to help those dependent upon him, which at best was only too little. But some of the older of them grew up so that they could also assist, and in the fall of 1857 he was married to Miss Anna Klusmer. Married now, he felt that it was time to begin in business for himself and to commence establishing himself in life. But he had not a dollar to begin on, and to think of continuing life as a journeyman seemed out of the question. In this emergency his generous and true-hearted wife came to his relief. She had saved up \$27 from her own work before their marriage, and this she loaned him to buy a kit of tools. Buying a few tools, he opened a shop of his own, and from this beginning sprang his subsequent success. He now has the largest boot and shoe house in Paris, and is doing a heavy and prosperous business. He also owns the handsome business house he occupies and the one adjoining which is occupied by a millinery store. He also has a handsome brick residence, where he resides. In a word, Mr. Rose is one of the solid men of the town of Paris, and one of its valuable and useful citizens. Whether he has ever refunded the \$27 borrowed to his wife, or not, deponent sayeth not. But if she ever lost anything by the transaction, she is the least dissatisfied creditor one would meet of a summer's day. Doubtless she has found it the best investment she ever made in her life. Mr. Rose has been in business at Paris for many years, and has an established reputation as a man and citizen, which is without reproach. He and wife have three children: John W., Charles H. and Martha H. He has been a warm friend of the public schools. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

THOMAS J. ROWE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Feeder and Dealer, Section 29).

S. S. Rowe, father of Thomas J., was a native of New York, but he came when a young man to Missouri. He was by profession a dentist and traveled a part of his time in the practice of it. He, in the course of events, married Miss Elizabeth F. Summers, of Randolph county, and settled in the northern part of Audrain county. After trying several farms, he finally entered and purchased 1,500 acres of land and improved a place, upon which Thomas J. now resides. He was twice married, the mother of Thomas J. being the second wife. There was one son by the first marriage, and four sons and a daughter by the last. Of these Thomas J. was the eldest. Mr. S. S. Rowe died in Monroe county, on the farm now owned by his son, in June of the year 1857. After his death Mrs. Rowe moved with her family to Randolph county and there the subject of the present sketch grew up on the farm. He was given a good English education at Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Mo. After the completion of his studies, Mr. Rowe taught school for three years in Randolph and Monroe counties, in the last named of which he finally settled in 1877. Two years later he married Miss Mary E., daughter of G. W. Vanlandingham, whose sketch may be found in this History. There are two children living by this union: Georgia Ann and Fannie Lena. One lovely babe, 11 months old, Corda L., died February 17, 1881. Mr. Rowe is a farmer of unusual ability and is a most interesting man. He owns 360 acres of land, all fenced, and about 300 acres are in meadow, pasture and plow land. His improvements are good and his place presents a very tidy and attractive appearance. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church South.

FREDERICK SAGESER

(Post-office, Rowe).

Mr. Sageser, like many of the stanch citizens of Monroe county, is a native of Kentucky, having been born September 6, 1828, in Jessamine county. Both parents died, leaving Frederick with eight brothers and two sisters, he being the eldest of the family. With such cares before him, it is a high commendation to say of his character that he strove to obtain a good education when the weather was bad and he could not labor in the field, allowing his brothers to attend when it was fair and he could toil; and in November, 1853, he wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Van Tice, she being a native of Jessamine. She died in 1856, leaving one son, Joseph Sageser, now a prominent physician of Chicago. Mr. Sageser was again married, February 14, 1858, to Miss Aurend Jane Gully. Shortly afterwards the young couple located in McLean county, Ill., 80 miles from Chicago, residing there until 1882, when the property was sold and they removed to Monroe county. Here Mrs. Sageser passed away, August 21, 1881,

riage March 26, 1874, to Elenora Wills, also of Kentucky parentage. After this event, he purchased a farm three miles west of his present location, improving it for five years, when he removed in the spring of 1879 to a better place. Of his children three have died: Mary E., in August, 1876, aged 13 months, Nellie F., February 27, 1884, aged three years; James F., March 1, 1884, aged 14 months. But one child is spared to them, William. R. Mr. Shrader, though one of the youngest prominent men of Monroe county, is an example of progress and a credit to success. He has risen steadily and held his place against the adversities which beset him and ere many years have passed, should he continue his steps, he will stand among the wealthiest and foremost farmers and stock-raisers of Monroe county.

JEREMIAH B. P. SMITH

(Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, Paris).

Mr. Smith was born in Boyle county, Ky., April 3, 1836, and was a son of Ephraim Smith, of Garrard county, Ky., born November 19, 1795, and Elizabeth Pope, born in Boyle county, July 4, 1802. When 14 years of age his parents removed to Missouri, locating two miles north of Paris, where he remained with them for three years. He then came to Paris and apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade, and after he learned that, he went to Santa Fe, Jackson county, Mo., and worked there for about two years, but in about 1856 he established a shop of his own at this place. After a while he formed a partnership with Mr. Wilson and engaged especially in the manufacture of plows, which he followed with rapidly increasing success, their plows obtaining a wide sale and high reputation until the outbreak of the war put all sorts of business out of joint, including his own. He now traded his stock of plows off for a tract of land in Carroll county, taking the view very sensibly that whatever else the thieves stole during the war they could not carry his land off with them. He now farmed for a time and then went to California with Hugh Glenn, who took a large drove of mules. Returning from the Pacific coast two years afterwards by the way of the Isthmus and New York, he worked on a farm with his father until 1868, when he moved to his land in Carroll county, but his wife's health failing, he came back to Paris and resumed blacksmithing and wagon-making, which he has since followed. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him, a first-class mechanic and has a large custom. March 3, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary B. Baughman, daughter of Samuel Baughman, of Boyle county, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a clerk and deacon of the church at this place and has been secured several years as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was sent as a delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention at Waco, Tex., which was attended by about 10,000 people. While in Waco he was given a pass to Monterey and other points in Old Mexico by the superintendent of the Gould system, and visited the scene of Gen. Taylor's victory in the Mexican War, and also the

Alamo where Davy Crockett fell gallantly fighting and overpowering a number of assailants, several of whom fell pierced by his sword before he himself yielded up his life. Mr. Smith visited many places of interest in Mexico, and gives an intelligent and interesting account of the country, its climate, appearance, people and their character, habits, manners, religion, their churches, schools, etc., and of the products of the country, tropical and otherwise, plants, flowers, fruits, etc.

JAMES A. SMITH M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Paris).

Dr. Smith is a native Indianian, born May 10, 1846. His parents were Jesse and Henry B. (Beales) Smith, his father from North Carolina, but his mother from Ohio. They married in Indiana, and resided there and in Iowa until 1857, when they came to Missouri, locating near Princeton, in Mercer county. In 1865 they moved to Grundy county, and three years later to Montgomery county, where they made their home until 1881, when they came to Granville, in Monroe county, where the father is now engaged in merchandising. He was for 20 years engaged in the active ministry of the Christian Church, but now is, and for some years past has been, engaged in the mercantile business. Early in 1861 James A. (the Doctor) enlisted in the Fifth Kansas Volunteers, but soon afterwards became a member of the Tenth Kansas, under Col. Weir. He was then but 15 years of age, but nevertheless made a faithful and valliant soldier until after the close of the war, participating in no less than 26 battles and skirmishes, including some 15 regular engagements. During a service of four years and three months he was wounded but once, at Nashville, Tenn., when he was struck on the head with a piece of Confederate bombshell, but he was too sound on the Union question to be broken up in any such a way as that. Space is not sufficient in the limits to which we must confine these sketches to permit us to give the details of his army career, for while it is quite thrilling and interesting, it is too lengthy to admit of publication here. Under 20 years of age when he was honorably discharged from the service, after the Union had been restored, he went to work at the carpenter's trade with his uncle, in Montgomery county, this State. Meanwhile he had married, being a brave soldier boy but 17 years of age when he was united in the silken bonds of matrimony to his fair bride. She was just past 14 years of age when they were married, and after this happy event, was permitted to return home on a furlough of 30 days, and took his young wife home with him, where she remained until after the close of the war, and the 30 days' honeymoon he spent with her was his only absence from the army during the entire war. His wife was a Miss Ruth Quinby before her marriage. He worked at the carpenter's trade until 1869, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. V. A. Willis. He took his first course of lectures at the Indianapolis Medical College, and his second course at the Medical College of Fort Wayne, Ind., at which he graduated April 10, 1871.

Dr. Smith began the practice at Price's Branch immediately after graduation, and afterwards moved to Pike county in 1877, and in the spring of 1880, he moved to Clapper, in Monroe county. From Clapper he came to Paris in February, 1884. He has a good practice here, and is vice-president of the County Medical Society and county physician. Dr. Smith's first wife died in 1871, leaving him two children: Charles E. and Hattie M. He was married to his present wife, September 1, 1874. She was a Miss Priscilla A. Watkins, a daughter of Jesse Watkins, deceased, one of the first settlers of Montgomery county. They have three children, Sanford M., Donie E. and Roy. One (Flora) is deceased. The Doctor was reared a Republican, but during the Greenback picnic coquetted considerably with that party, being one of its State central committee men, but he has now returned to his first and early love, and is happily for Blaine and Maine. The Doctor and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order and the Triple Alliance.

WILLIAM H. SNELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

Among the prominent young farmers of South Jackson township, the subject of the present sketch occupies a justly enviable position. He is one of those energetic, business-like men who go at anything they undertake with the determination to succeed, and where their opportunities are at all favorable they rarely, if ever, fail. Mr. Snell is a native of Missouri, born in the county where he now resides, on the 27th of October, 1852. His father was Willis Snell, originally of Kentucky, but from Boone county, Mo., to Monroe, and one of the successful farmers and sterling, highly esteemed citizens of this county. He died here in the spring of 1882. Mr. Snell's mother was a Miss Martha F. Woods before her marriage, a daughter of W. A. and Elizabeth Woods, of Monroe county, but formerly of Kentucky. William H. was reared on the family homestead, where he was born, one and a half miles north of Middle Grove, and received his education in the district schools of that vicinity. On reaching his majority he engaged in farming on his own account and being a young man of industry and good business ideas, made substantial progress as a farmer. On the 11th of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Mattie Crow, a daughter of Dr. W. H. H. and H. E. Crow, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, or rather the Doctor's parents were early settlers, for he himself was in infancy when they came here from Kentucky, in 1826. Prior to his marriage Mr. Snell had bought the land on which he now resides and made some improvements on it. He now came to his place with his young wife and went to work with renewed energy and resolution to establish himself comfortably in life. He has greatly improved his place since then and now has good buildings, excellent fences and all other necessary improvements and conveniences for a grain and stock farm. His place contains nearly 300 acres, all of which is under fence and about 240 acres are in meadow

and pasturage. Mr. Snell makes a specialty of breeding and raising good graded cattle, and has 50 head of fine cows. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. They have two children: Hattie Frances and Henry Willis.

W. E. SPALDING

(Of Spalding & Speed, Cabinet Makers, Dealers in Furniture and Upholsterers, Paris, Mo.)

Mr. Spalding, whose career is a striking and remarkable proof of what industry, perseverance and good management can accomplish in cabinet making and the furniture business, as indeed in almost any other branch of industry or business, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, November 29, 1829. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm with his father, with whom he remained until after he was 18 years of age. He then started out for himself and learned the cabinet maker's trade, and after working at his trade at different places, located at Paris in 1855, where he established a shop of his own and where he has since resided. When he came to this place he had no capital. He rented a small room, 8 x 10 feet square, where he set up for himself and went to work. It is an old adage that, "If you keep your shop your shop will keep you," and his experience has given another proof of the truth of this. From that small beginning he has steadily come up until he now has one of the largest cabinet and upholstering establishments and furniture houses outside of a considerable city, in North Missouri, a house with a full plant of machinery, an immense stock of goods and a heavy business, commanding a trade which extends over a wide district of country and is constantly increasing. His business house is a large two-story brick, fitted with two flights of stairs for greater convenience in handling furniture, and in his display rooms he has every fashionable pattern and style of furniture, including all the latest designs and articles in house-fitting, marble-trimmed goods of every variety of marble and make, upholstered goods, damask, silk and plush finished, and, indeed, everything to be found in a first-class, full-stock, retail furniture house. Of course this has not all been accomplished in a day, nor a month, nor a year, but is the result of years of patient industry, close attention to business, fair dealing and enterprise and good management. After his little 8 x 10 room he secured one a little larger as his business increased, then another still larger, then one larger yet, and finally built a small house of his own which, after awhile, he furnished with machinery, and he kept on enlarging his facilities, until at last he built the handsome brick structure which he now occupies. In 1879 he admitted Mr. Speed, who bought an interest in his business, into partnership with him, who, a thorough-going and enterprising business man, is doing a great deal to advance the interests of the firm. Prior to this Mr. Spalding had had but one partner, and that one only for a short time, so that this business is almost exclusively the product of his own muscle and brain, and stands out a worthy monument

to his industry and personal worth. In 1862 Mr. Spalding was married to Miss Louisa E. Smith. She survived, however, less than two years after their marriage, their only child dying about the same time. In the spring of 1866 he was married to Miss Eliza Speed, who still brightens his home. Mr. Spalding's parents were Benjamin E. and Matilda (Hager) Spalding, both originally of Marion county, Ky., and W. E. was the fourth of their family of six children. His great grandfather, on his mother's side, George Hager, was the founder of Hagerstown, Md. His grandfather, Aaron Spalding, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was several times wounded during the war and carried bullets in his body to the day of his death, at a ripe old age, after independence had been won, which he received from the enemy whilst in the service of his country. Mr. Spalding's father came to Missouri in 1829 with his family and finally settled in Ralls county, where he lived until his death at a good old age, highly respected by all who knew him.

MATTHIAS W. SPEED

(Of Spalding & Speed, Cabinet Makers, Dealers in Furniture, and Upholsterers, Paris, Mo.).

It was in Casey county, Ky., that Mr. Speed was born, and he made his *introduction* into post-accouchement life January 17, 1834. His parents were Judge James Speed and consort, *nee* Dorinda Weatherford, both born and reared in Kentucky, and of old and highly respected families of the Blue Grass State. The same year that Matthias was born the family removed to Missouri and settled in Jackson township, of Monroe county. The father in early life was a tanner by trade, and followed that until his removal to Missouri. In this State he followed farming and after a while was elected constable of Jackson township, which at that time was an office of more importance than it is now and produced a neat income. By becoming generally acquainted over the county and justly popular wherever he was known, he was subsequently elected judge of the county court. Serving for four years with ability and satisfaction to the people, he was re-elected to that office, and during the responsible period of the erection of the county court-house he was president of the court, and had the principal burden of the responsibilities and duties incident to that important enterprise. Prior to this he had removed to Paris, and he held various positions of local consideration at this place, including the office of justice of the peace, which he held at the time of his death, and had filled for 15 years before. He was also mayor of the city for some time. Judge Speed died in January, 1874, at the age of 65 years. Matthias W., the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his parents until he was 20 years of age, assisting on the farm and attending the neighborhood schools. He then came to Paris and worked at grading the streets for some time, after which he drove a hack between Paris and the St. Joe Railroad, and finally between Paris and Shelbina. In 1859 he bought an

interest in a livery stable at Paris, and selling out later along, in 1860 he was made deputy sheriff, an office he filled for two years. He then followed farming for two years, but after that returned to Paris and re-engaged in the livery business. Three years later he bought a half interest in a drug store, and was identified with it for about eight years. He then went into the fancy grocery business, but had the misfortune to be burned out soon afterwards; yet he continued the grocery business until he became a partner with Mr. Spalding in 1879. His present business has been spoken of at length in the sketch of Mr. Spalding. It is thus seen that Mr. Speed is a self-made man and has come up in life by his own industry and business ability. March 6, 1860, he was married to Miss Eliza F. Gartin. They have five children: Uriah G., James F., Anna M. and Maude. One besides, Hattie Belle, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Speed are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been an elder in the church for about 12 years.

URIAH G. SPEED

(Of Cooper & Speed's Saddlery and Harness House, Paris).

Mr. Speed was born and reared in the place in which he is now engaged in business, and is therefore well known to the people of Paris and surrounding country. It is only due truth that he is as favorably as he is well known by the people of this community. A business young man of irreproachable character and popular manners, he is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Speed was born in Paris, June 21, 1863, a son of Matthew W. Speed. He acquired his education in the public schools of this place, and took a thorough course in book-keeping under a private instructor. While still young he learned the saddler's trade, working at it at Paris for about three years. Subsequently he was book-keeper for Henry Roemer, a leading grocer of Moberly. In 1882 he and John S. West engaged in his present line of business at Paris, and in the fall of the following year he sold out to Mr. West and formed a partnership with D. L. Cooper. Messrs. Cooper & Speed have one of the best saddlery and harness houses, manufacturing and mercantile, in the county. They have a fair trade and are doing a flourishing business.

JOSEPH E. SPROUL,

(Post-office, Paris).

Mr. S., one of the most substantial farmers in Jackson township, and one of its highly respected citizens, is a native of Kentucky, born in Lincoln county, January 25, 1813. In 1829 his parents removed to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county, which was then a part of Ralls county, where they made their permanent home. In 1836 Joseph E. Sproul was married to Miss Elizabeth A. McGee, a sister to Josiah J. McGee, whose sketch appears in this volume. Young Sproul was quite poor when he was married, and worked by the month for some time afterwards until he saved up enough to get a piece of land. His

true-hearted and brave young wife did her full share towards getting a start. She carded, and wove and spun, attended to the household affairs, managed their home with economy, and assisted wherever she could to help along. Finally they accumulated enough to make a payment on an entry of '80 acres of land. Here Mr. Sproul made a neat little farm. After a while he sold this to good advantage, and bought a part of his present place. For a time, also, he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, in the milling business, but sold out after a year or two, preferring to follow farm life exclusively. However, he helped to build the first water-mill ever erected in the county. Mr. Sproul has lived on his present farm for nearly half a century, and has added to his original tract of 80 acres from time to time until he now has a fine place of nearly 500 acres. His little log-house, erected years ago, has given place to a handsome, commodious dwelling, one of the best in the township. Although they have left their little house of former years, they have not forgotten it, for many memorable recollections cluster about it, as dear as the memory of buried love, and as sweet as the prayer which childhood wafts above:—

“Yes, a deal has happened to make this old house dear.
Christenin's, funeral's, weddin's — what haven't we had here?
Not a log in this buildin' but its memories has got,
And not a nail in the old floor but touches a'tender spot.”

They have five children: Thompson B., William E., John J., Belle, and Samuel D.

FRENCH STROTHER

(Principal of Strother Institute, Strother, Monroe County, Mo.).

Very many of the professional men of Kentucky and Missouri are Virginians, either by nativity or by descent. This is true of Mr. French Strother, who was born on his father's farm near the county seat of Rappahannock county, Va., January 14, 1825. His great-great grandparents were Frank Strother and Susan Dabney. From them have sprung some of the noted men of the nation. Gen. Zachary Taylor, who, with less than 5,000 men, defeated the flower of the Mexican army, 20,000 strong and commanded by their military hero; Gen. Gaines, the hero of Fort Erie; John S. Pendleton, at one time called “the lone star of Virginia;” and Judge A. H. Buckner, the distinguished chairman of the banking committee of Congress, with the subject of this sketch, these are some of the most prominent. To the same family belong D. H. Strother, widely known as Porte Crayon, and Judge J. P. Strother, of Marshall, one of the leading lawyers of Central Missouri. The descendants of Frank and Susan D. Strother are thought to be the true heirs on the mother's side of the immense estate of the English capitalist, William Jennings, who left \$5,000,000, still held undistributed by the British government. Mr. Strother's great grandparents were John Strother and Mary Wade, and

his grandparents, John Strother and Helen Piper. Helen Piper was noted for her beauty and talent, and her husband was a man of wealth.

His parents were French Strother and Mary Ann P. Browning. His father, the child of wealthy parents and his wife an heiress, was ever the poor man's friend and noted for his honesty. He died the death of a Christian in his eighty-seventh year, having enjoyed remarkable vigor of body and mind up to the time of his fatal sickness. Mr. S.'s maternal grandfather, Charles Browning, was, at the time of his death, the sheriff of Culpeper county, Va., a popular and good man, loved and respected of all. His mother still lives, though she has passed her fourscore years and is fast approaching the ten. She has been a child of God from her infancy, not knowing when she became a Christian. For 80 years she has lived and served the Saviour, and there are many who will gratefully point to her as having led their feet to Christ. Her home is in Callaway county.

Mrs. Susan A. Strother, the wife of the subject of this sketch, is the daughter and only child of Thornton F. Petty and Mary Abbott, late of Culpeper county, Va. They gave her the benefits of an accomplished education, and with her were regular visitors at the fashionable watering places of Virginia. Their hospitality and neighborly kindness were unbounded, and they were equally noted for the humane manner in which they treated their servants. They both lived to a good old age. Mrs. Susan Strother has not only been a true wife to her husband and a faithful mother to her children, but she has gained a laudable reputation as a teacher and composer of music. She is an intelligent, cultivated Christian woman. They were married August 24, 1850, and have been blessed with seven children, two dying in infancy: Minnie T., who married John S. Goss, of Fort Smith, lived a beautiful life and died a Christian death; Berta, the widow of Zach Baker; Oscar Dabney, now living in Fayetteville, Ark.; Lillibel, who died two years ago at the age of 12, of whom her pastor said she was one of the brightest examples of a young Christian he had ever known; and Allie, the youngest child.

Mr. French Strother, when a lad of 12 years, was sent to the celebrated academy at Charlottesville, Va., under the management of Alexander Duke and M. P. Powers, both graduates of the University of Virginia, that he might be fitted to enter the great university of the South. His collegiate course was pursued at that grand university. He then went while still young to Alabama, teaching there six years. Returning to his native State, he had charge of the Salem Female Academy for several years. He then came to Missouri, where he has lived ever since. He was first Principal of the Glasgow Female Seminary eight years; then President of the Lindenwood Female College at St. Charles; then President of the Independence Female College; then Principal of the Carrollton public schools; and now the Principal and proprietor of Strother Institute near Paris, Mo., which he is conducting with marked success. The prosperity of his school is sufficiently attested by the fact that he is compelled to build a substantial two-story addition to accommodate his growing patronage.

So much for the main facts of his lineage and his life; and now a brief estimate of his character. These lines are written by one who has known him intimately for nearly 25 years, and who believes, with Cicero, that "flattery, the handmaid of the vices, should be far removed from friendship." Mr. Strother will always be reckoned at less than his real worth by strangers. He is, however, what Pope says is the noblest work of God — an honest man. He is the true metal, through and through, without alloy. Take him when, and where, and how you will, and you will find that you can rely implicitly upon what he says, upon what he promises, upon what he ought to do. If he owes you a dollar, you are as sure to get it as the day comes when it is due. If he tells you a thing is so, you may rely upon it as surely as upon your own eyes. If he undertakes to educate your child, you may be confident that he will never deceive you with claptrap or humbuggery.

He is the most generous and faithful of friends. Not only does he never turn his back when his neighbor is in trouble, but his purse, his time, his labor, his influence are all at the free disposal of the unfortunate and the needy. The writer has seen him fully and fairly tested, and there was less flinching and more whole souled generosity than he has ever seen in any other man. He is a typical Good Samaritan.

He is a superior teacher. There is no one to whom we would more confidently commit the education of a child. He has always had the confidence in his profession of the best and most intelligent men where he has lived. Education is his life work, to which he has already devoted 40 busy years. Now that Prof. Kemper has gone, he is the Nestor of Missouri teachers. Mr. Strother is a sincere and active Christian. His parentage was Presbyterian, and so is he; but he finds room in his heart for all who love the Saviour. Monroe county is rich in having such a man, with such a wife, and such a school; and it speaks well for her that she appreciates him.

REUBEN L. TILLITT

(Farmer, Section 28, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Tillitt, a thrifty and industrious farmer, owns 100 acres of land upon which he has placed every desirable improvement. He is one of the hard working, honest and valuable citizens of the township, and possesses the hearty regard of all who know him. Mr. T. was born March 9, 1838, in Monroe county, Mo. His father, Henry Tillitt, born in Kentucky, in 1807, came to Missouri before it was a State, but went back to Kentucky, where, in 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Lurena J. Lewis. The following year he again came to Missouri and settling in Monroe county, worked at his trade of stonemason until his death, February 11, 1868. Mrs. Tillitt, after rearing a family of six children, her earthly toils ended, went to receive a heavenly reward, December 27, 1882. They were both members of the Christian Church. Reuben was the eldest of the family and lived at home until the beginning of the war. He fought for a time on the Southern side, then, thinking discretion the better part of valor, he

went to Canada and remained until peace was restored. He then returned to Missouri and took up his present occupation. Mr. Tillitt was married June 13, 1867, to Miss Sallie F. Henderson, daughter of William J. and Clarissa Henderson. Mr. T. was born April 16, 1843, in Monroe county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Tillitt have not reared any children of their own, but have adopted a little neice, Cordelia Tillitt, by name, who was born August 10, 1871. Mrs. T. is a member of the Old School Baptist Church.

LARKIN S. TOWLES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Young's Creek).

Mr. Towles' father, Henry Towles, was at one time one of the leading stock men and wealthy farmers of Bourbon county, Ky. He owned 2,000 acres of fine land in that county and handled stock on an extensive scale. He was broken up, however, by the vicissitudes in the stock trade and other reverses; but later along he recovered somewhat from his losses, yet only to the extent of acquiring a comfortable competency. He died in that county in 1854. He was a native of Culpeper county, Va., and came out to Kentucky when a young man, where he married Miss Sallie Bedford, whose parents were also from Virginia, and lived in Bourbon county until his death. During the War of 1812, he was a gallant soldier in the American army, and was twice wounded at the battle of Ft. Meigs, once in the hip and once in the left arm. He lost his arm from the effects of his second wound, and ever afterwards carried an empty sleeve as the evidence of the brave part he bore in the war. There were eight children in his family, five sons and three daughters, that grew to majority. Of these, Larkin S., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He was born in Bourbon county, January 28, 1833, and was married there after he grew up, September 3, 1861, to Miss Mildred A. Gass, a daughter of Mr. M. M. Gass, of that county. He continued to follow farming in Bourbon county after his marriage, and also stock-raising, for he had been brought up to both of these, until 1877, when he removed to Missouri, and resided one year at Mexico. Previously he had bought the farm where he now resides, and in the spring of 1878 he came to his present place. He has a farm of 364 acres, 300 acres of which are in cultivation or meadow. Mr. Towles has his farm fairly improved, and is doing something in the way of stock-raising in addition to farming in a general way. He is a regular Kentucky farmer and a Kentucky judge of stock, which is saying a great deal. Personally, he is highly thought of by all in his vicinity and wherever he is known. Mr. and Mrs. T. have five children: Henry M., John G., Mary, Walter B. and Frank C.

GEORGE W. VANLANDINGHAM

(Post-office, Paris).

This estimable farmer and stock-raiser resides on section 27, of Jackson township. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon county, three miles from Paris, February 2, 1824. His father, Merritt Vanlandingham, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and came to Missouri in 1826, living on a farm near Columbia until his death, which occurred in 1840. Thus in Boone county George grew up to manhood. He married Lucy Anna Carter, September 11, 1856. She was the daughter of Peter Carter, of Monroe county, born in Kentucky, and personated that best of all boons, a loving and industrious wife. Mr. Vanlandingham removed after his marriage to Monroe county, and purchased a tract of raw land and began a course of improvement which has made it one of the most valuable farms in this section of the State. It consists of 240 acres, well fenced and cultivated. From the start he was successful, as he understood his business and allowed no opportunity to pass for increase of his resources. His wife has borne him six children: Thomas J., William H., George W., Jr., Mary E., all happily married; James M. and Almeda A. He was captain of the militia under Gov. Edwards for four years during the war.

JESSE VANCE.

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Vance is a native of West Virginia, born in Pendleton county, May 25, 1846, though the original stock of the Vance family was of old Virginia. Branches of the family have radiated from the Old Dominion into North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and a number of other States. Several of the family have risen to great eminence in life. Jesse Vance was a son of Jesse Vance, Sr., and wife, Hannah Conrad, both natives of West Virginia. In 1854 the family removed to Illinois, where the father bought a farm and lived until his death, in 1861. He had over 400 acres of fine land and left considerable other property. He was twice married, Jesse being the eldest of six children, five sons and a daughter, by his first marriage. Jesse Vance, Jr., was married in DeWitt county, Ill., September 10, 1876, to Miss Adda E. Tull, a daughter of Lewis Tull, formerly of Ross county, Ohio. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Vance removed to Missouri and the following spring bought the land on which he now resides. This he improved and now has one of the valuable farms of the township. His place contains nearly 200 acres and is all fenced. Mr. Vance is a man of energy and a good farmer and is well respected in the community as a neighbor and citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Vance have three children: Hattie L., Jesse L. and James W. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Paris.

WILLIAM A. WALLER

(Collector of Monroe County, Paris).

Mr. Waller came to Missouri in 1838, and located in Monroe county. He was from Scott county, Ky., and was then just past his twenty-first year. He came out to this State in company with his parents and he has continued to reside in Monroe county almost continuously from that time to this, a period now of 46 years. He has followed farming all his life, or from boyhood, and he has long held the position in this county of one of its most thorough-going and energetic farmers. On the 11th of February, 1841, Mr. Waller was married to Miss Susan Mallory, a daughter of Samuel Mallory, originally of Culpeper county, Va., but later of Fayette county, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Waller have reared nine children: Permelia A., the wife of D. Phillips; Sarah F., the wife of James T. Ball; Lucy, John S., James H., Ursula E., the wife of John Davis; Joseph A., George W. and Ambrose B., the latter of whom, Ambrose B., died at the age of 27. In 1880 Mr. Waller was solicited to become a candidate for county collector and finally consented to make the race. In this canvass, however, he was defeated by a few votes, and four years afterwards, when the office was again to become vacant, he made a second trial for it and was successful, being first nominated and then elected, defeating his opponents at the polls by a handsome majority. After his election he moved his family to Paris where he has since resided. He is now serving the term for which he was elected, and judging by the expressions of the people heard on every hand, he is making a most capable and efficient officer. The public have the utmost confidence in his integrity as a man and his fidelity as an official, while his business qualifications, as he has shown in his present office, and, indeed, for years past, are beyond question. Mr. Waller's ancestors have been settled in Virginia for generations and his father, John Waller, was born in Stafford county, of that State, in 1780. He lived in Virginia for a number of years after he grew up, and was a carpenter and millwright by trade. He followed these occupations in Virginia and also carried on a farm and was tobacco inspector for a number of years. Later along, however, he removed to Scott county, Ky., where he lived until his removal to this State in 1838. William A. was born while the family lived in Scott county, Ky., May 9, 1817. Mrs. Waller's father, Samuel Mallory, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1773, and came to Missouri in 1834, coming from Fayette county, Ky., to which State he had previously moved. He lived in Monroe county until his death, which occurred in 1863.

LEWIS S. WATTS

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Physician, Section 3).

Dr. Watts is one of the prominent men of the county. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Mason county May 7, 1835. His father,

George Watts, of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1801, at the age of 18 years. Here he served in the American army during the campaign of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. After a long and honored career, he passed away April 11, 1867. Lewis S. Watts spent his youth in Hendricks county, Ind., occupied with study. At 19 years of age he entered upon a diligent career as school teacher, after which he devoted his attention to medicine, until, with too many arduous duties in the way, he discontinued it. He learned the cooper's and plasterer's trades, proving himself a capable and successful artisan. In 1859 he entered a wholesale establishment in Indianapolis, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted (August 10) in Co. B, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Corps, Col. Dumont, and served until October 21, 1864. He was present at the battles of Winchester and Greenbrier, receiving three wounds; and, later on, at the battles of South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, Chantilla, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Wilderness, where he received a dangerous flesh wound. Faithfully during that terrible time did he serve his country, participating in 29 engagements, and well honored did he return home, knowing that he had not fought in vain. He was married November 6, 1864, to Miss Rassilla, the lovely daughter of Philip Waters, of Indianapolis. With his wife he located at Pittsboro, Hendricks county, following his trades until 1874, when he removed to Danville. Here he filled with credit the office of county treasurer. Then he engaged in the harness trade for a time, until he removed to his present farm, about six miles south of Paris. He was deprived by death, April 14, 1869, of his first wife, and was married June 28, 1878, to Lizzie, daughter of Henry Keith, of Danville. He has five children: John E., Ulysses S., Nora E., Robert E., Lulu E. His wife attends the Christian Church, while the Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. No man can be met who has more self-contained dignity or personal magnetism than Dr. Watts. He has learned by mingling with the world to temper affability and kindness with the virtues of an honorable man.

ROBERT H. WEST

(Of West & Conyers, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Paris).

No just and adequate survey of the business interests of Paris could be given without including in it at least a brief sketch of the establishment and trade of the above named firm. Both members are experienced business men and men who have achieved success by their own energy, enterprise and good management. They became partners in business in March, 1884, though Mr. West had previously owned and conducted the house. They carry a stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and occupy both stories of the large building over 22 feet wide by nearly 100 long. Their trade is extensive and profitable and they are doing a flourishing and steadily increasing business. Mr. West, the senior partner, comes of an old Virginia family, but he, himself, was born in Kentucky. His father, James W., came out to Kentucky in

an early day with the latter's parents, and located in Bowling Green. He subsequently married Miss Johanna Pitts, of Georgetown. His father died in Kentucky, and James W. came to Missouri with his family, bringing his mother out also with him. They settled in Lewis county and he engaged in merchandising at Monticello. His first wife dying he was married a second time, and afterwards removed to St. Louis, where he became interested in steamboating and died there in 1849. Robert H. was born in Kentucky December 10, 1832, and was one of two children by his father's first marriage. He was principally reared at St. Louis, and when young, followed clerking there. At the age of nineteen he came to the interior of the State and clerked at Canton and Lexington, and attended school two years. He then spent a year in Nashville, Tenn., with his uncle, Rev. Fountain Pitts, his sister's home, where he had previously visited and where she died. Returning to Missouri, he clerked at Monticello until the outbreak of the war. He was then in a wholesale house in Quincy, until 1866. While there, October 30, 1864, he was married to Miss Anna R. Crutcher, a daughter of Thomas Crutcher. Returning to Canton from Quincy the following year, in 1867 he came to Paris, and was with his father-in-law at this place in the hotel business for some time and subsequently alone in the hotel. In 1880 he quit the hotel and the following spring engaged in his present line of business with J. A. Robinson. He had previously been in the mill with Mr. Crutcher, and in the tobacco trade. In 1882 he succeeded Robinson's interest in the same, and was in business alone until Mr. Conyers became his partner. Mr. and Mrs. West have two children, Robert H. (Harry), a young man of nineteen years of age, and Esther J., now 14 years of age.

COL. PHILIP WILLIAMS (DECEASED)

(Paris).

On the 19th of September, 1881, died at his homestead in this county Col. Philip Williams, for more than a generation one of the prominent, highly respected and influential citizens of Monroe county. He was a man who achieved success in life solely by his own exertions and personal worth, by his sterling natural ability, his unremitting and untiring industry, his frugality and his intelligent appreciation of the conditions and opportunities of life around him. From early circumstances but little or no better than the average of those of the youths among whom he was reared, he rose to more than an ordinary degree of success in life, both in standing and influence and in the accumulation of property. It is but the statement of a plain and actual fact in his career that he was fully and exceptionally successful in everything that he undertook. Early qualifying himself for the profession of the law, in an unusually short time after he was admitted to practice he rose to a position of marked distinction at the bar. As a lawyer he soon became one of the leaders of his profession in the circuit and higher courts of the jurisdictions in which he practiced.

Outside of his profession he also became eminently successful in affairs. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he was by all odds the largest tax-payer and wealthiest man in his county. But successful as he was at the bar and in material affairs, it is not alone or chiefly for the enviable record he made in these particulars that he was esteemed one of the first citizens of the county, or that now, being dead, his memory is cherished as that of a man in whose life and career all with whom he was associated, either as a citizen or neighbor, or in any of the relations of life, may feel a just pride. A man of great mental force and of sterling moral character, his qualities of heart—his generous, manly disposition, his just, fair and liberal regard for the feelings and opinions of others, his considerate, tolerant nature, his sympathy and interested concern for the distressed and unfortunate—for these and for his public spirit as a citizen and his exemplary life as a neighbor and friend, he was admired and esteemed far more than for all that wealth and ability and distinction could confer. Col. Williams came of one of the better families of Virginia, though on his father's side not of an old family in that State. His father, Thomas Williams, was an intelligent and well-educated Scotchman, who came over to this country shortly prior to the Revolutionary War and settled on the coast of Virginia, near the James river. From the "Official Register of Volunteers in the American Army during the War of the Revolution," it is learned that he enlisted from Virginia and before the close of the war rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel through several promotions awarded for gallantry and the successful performance of difficult and perilous service. After the war he settled in South-western Virginia, where he was married and made his permanent home. He became a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Franklin county, that State. He was a farmer, or planter, by occupation, being a leading tobacco grower of his county. From time to time he held different county offices and was esteemed one of the popular and influential men of the county. He was an earnest and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife. He died at his homestead in Franklin county in 1831. His wife survived him less than a year. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom grew to mature years and themselves became heads of families. But all are now deceased, viz.: Susan, the wife of James Roberts; Isaac, William, Thomas, Jesse, Philip and Robert. Col. Philip Williams, the sixth of his father's family of children, was born in Franklin county, Va., in 1801. His early youth was spent on the farm assisting at farm work and attending the neighborhood schools. He also attended the local academy of his county, and thence matriculated at Fincastle College in Botetourt county, where he took a thorough course in the higher branches, including the classics, thus receiving an advanced general education. He was educated with a view to the profession of the law, and accordingly, on quitting college at once entered upon a course of legal studies. In due time he was admitted to the bar and then entered actively into the practice of his profession. In a few years, however, he carried

out a purpose he had formed some time before, of coming West, believing as he did, that better opportunities were available in a new and fertile country for young men of character and ability to succeed in life than were to be found in the older States. Col. Williams at first located in Bloomfield, the then county seat of Callaway county, but the following year came to Monroe county, where he located and made his permanent home. His success in the legal profession has already been referred to. In the meridian of his activity and usefulness he occupied a commanding position at the bar in North Missouri. He had an extensive and lucrative practice in the courts of this and neighboring circuits, and in the Supreme Court of the State. He was a lawyer, strictly speaking, and in the true and best sense of that word, thoroughly devoted to his profession, a constant and hard student and a constant and hard worker, faithful to his clients, fair and honorable in the management of his causes, and always frank and manly with the court, his brother attorneys and the jury and officers of the court. He was not only thoroughly grounded in the rules and precedents of the law, but comprehended throughout the fullest scope the science and philosophy of civil jurisprudence, and had that admiration for his profession which every great lawyer, appreciating the law as the bulwark of justice and human rights, feels for a calling which, when not abused, must be admitted to be one of the most honorable and exalting in the affairs of men. He accumulated a large fortune by his practice and by his business ability, outside of his profession. Before he disposed of any of his property, he is said to have been worth over \$150,000 in lands and public and private securities. Col. Williams was in his eightieth year at the time of his death, and up to within a short time prior to his demise had enjoyed excellent health and retained his mental vigor and bodily activity to a degree much out of proportion to his years. He was a man of fine physical constitution and was rather of a sanguine temperament. He was very erect of form, and about six feet in height, having an average weight of 200 pounds. His complexion was fair, his eyes blue and his hair a dark auburn. For a man of his age he was of prepossessing appearance, and earlier in life was a man of fine presence. From youth he was particularly fond of reading and was highly cultivated in literature and in point of general information. Like most men of culture and bright minds he was especially fond of Shakespeare, and regarded the Bard of Avon as the greatest man who ever touched the planet. Milton was also one of his favorite authors in the department of verse. He was a man of fine social qualities, a pleasant and cultured conversationalist, and, what is rare in a good talker, a patient and respectful listener. In the society of Paris and vicinity, and wherever he was known, he was greatly prized, for both his character and social qualities were such as to render him an esteemed member of the best social circles. Though taking no interest in politics as an aspirant for office, for he cared nothing for a political life or official prominence, he nevertheless manifested at all times a grave and intelligent concern for the proper

administration of the law and the faithful and honest discharge of public duties by officials. As a citizen he voted and used his influence for the best men offered for the different positions to be filled, and was identified and acted with the Democratic party. He was a close student of civil government and was thoroughly read in history and conversant with the principles of political economy. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and for years held the rank of Royal Arch Mason, being also master of the lodge at Paris. During the Black Hawk War he was a gallant officer of volunteers in the campaign of the North-west. He left an estate at the time of his death valued at \$100,000. He had previously given to his niece, Mrs. Annie E. Margreiter, \$50,000 in U. S. four per cent bonds. The bulk of his estate at his death was also left to Mrs. Margreiter. She was a daughter of his brother, Robert Williams, her mother having been a Miss Harriet Menefee prior to marriage. Mrs. Margreiter was reared in Virginia, and her father being a man of ample means, he saw to it that she received the best of educational and social advantages. She was principally educated by a refined and accomplished governess specially employed for that purpose. Her father died in Virginia some 30 years ago, but her mother is still living on the old family homestead in that State. Miss Williams was early married to John Margreiter. There are no children, however, by this union, and she is now a widow lady, as she has been for some years. She is a lady of most estimable qualities of head and heart. Left with the large estate of her uncle, she has shown the force of character and business ability to manage it with marked success. She is unquestionably a lady of extraordinary business tact and discernment. Possessed of a large fortune, her charity and benevolence are not out of proportion to her ability to help those who are in distress and are worthy of assistance. Not to descend to minor acts of generosity, one of more than ordinary consideration may be mentioned. Having a mortgage lien on the Masonic building at Paris, which the lodge felt unable to pay when the debt fell due, she generously canceled the lien without receiving a dollar and made the lodge a present of the \$5,000 and accrued interest. She is a devout member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS

(Farmer and Stock-trader, Section 7, Post-office, Paris).

John W. Williams, father of William A., was born and raised in Green county, Ky. He was one of the substantial farmers of the county, and married Miss Elizabeth S. Gibbons, also a native Kentuckian. In 1828 they moved to Marion county, Mo., and there were born to them nine children, of whom but three survive: Maria L., Mary E. and William A. The latter, born February 20, 1832, lived for many long years in Marion county, farming and raising stock. His wife, to whom he was united September 1, 1853, was Miss Parthesa Pemberton, a native of the same county. Their little family of

three children, like April flowers, bloomed but to fade. Mr. Williams is a farmer of wealth and weight, and owes his position chiefly to his own efforts. His farm of 200 acres is as fair a picture of comfort and prosperity as the eye could wish to rest upon. His standing in the community is of the very best.

LEMUEL P. WILLIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Willis, one of the most intelligent and successful farmers of North Jackson township, is a native of Kentucky, born in Shelbyville, February 6, 1845. His parents, John and Julia P. (Hunter) Willis, were both from the same county, Mr. Willis having come to Missouri in 1856. He bought 160 acres of land and improved the farm which is now the home of Lemuel P., and upon which he himself lived until his death in August, 1879. Lemuel P. spent his youth on the farm in his native county. He was educated partly at the common schools and partly at Shelby College. After leaving school Mr. Willis clerked at Shelbyville up to the time of his coming to Missouri, in 1856. When he began farming it was with his father, whom he assisted in improving the place. February 7, 1860, he married Miss Sarah S., daughter of Walter and Elizabeth B. Withers, of Monroe. Mrs. Willis is a lady of a very high order of intellect, and taught school both before and after her marriage. Mr. Willis has always lived on the home place. He has 160 acres of land, all fenced, with 125 in meadow and plow land. He has his place comfortably improved with good buildings, orchards, etc. He is of most pleasant disposition and of many sterling qualities. He is universally respected and liked in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have two children: Lena, now a young lady, and Lura. The former, with her parents, is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ABNER WILSON

(Superintendent of the County Farm, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Wilson's father, Benjamin R. Wilson, came to Randolph county with his family in 1855. He was from Fayette county, Ky. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Randolph county until his wife's death. His wife was a Miss Agnes W. Haley before her marriage. She was a daughter of William Haley, of Kentucky. Abner Wilson was 14 years of age when his father's family came to this State, having been born in Fayette county, Ky., October 13, 1841. His first employment for himself was carrying the United States mail, which he followed for about four years. In 1873 he began railroading on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was engaged in that until four years ago. He then commenced selling sewing-machines, and although his experience in that business among the ladies was not unpleasant, it failed to yield the profits which he had hoped to realize. Still he did satisfactory business, but in 1882 he concluded to locate

at Paris and open a restaurant. He conducted a restaurant at Paris for about two years. While in this business he became well acquainted with the people of the county generally, and being a man of intelligence and agreeable manners, he won the respect and good opinions of the public. In 1884, when a competent and reliable superintendent of the county farm was needed, he was recommended for the position, and was duly awarded the contract for conducting the farm by the county court. Since then he has had charge of this place and is meeting with good success in carrying it on, and his administration thus far has proved satisfactory to the court and the public. On the 2d of November, 1861, Mr. Wilson was married in this county to Miss Mary E. Boyd, a daughter of Andrew Boyd. They have three children: Agnes J., Otto and Ernest. They have lost one, William H. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and one daughter are members of the Christian Church at Paris.

WILLIAM C. WILSON

(Farmer, Section 9, Post-office, Paris).

Mr. Wilson is a native son of Monroe county, where he first saw the light January 27, 1850. His parents were Sanford E. and Amanda (Abernathy) Wilson, the former a Kentuckian by birth, but both raised in Monroe. Mr. Wilson, Sr., was a successful farmer, and he and his wife were faithful members of the Christian Church. They raised a family of eight children: Ellen N., George, Wesley, Nannie, Alfred, Edward, Eva and William C. The last named, with whom we have now to do, was brought up principally in California, and there December 21, 1860, he espoused in San Francisco a fair bride, one of the most beauteous daughters of Tennessee. The marriage is a childless one. Mr. Wilson is a farmer by occupation, and is one of the most highly honored citizens of the township. His place contains 200 acres, delightfully situated and improved. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

WALTER WITHERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Paris).

If this respected old citizen of Monroe county lives to see the 9th day of next December, he will then have rounded out the advanced age of four score years, ten more than the allotted period of man's earthly career. Notwithstanding his venerable age, Mr. Withers is still in comparatively good health, and is quite active. Like most of the older citizens of Monroe county he is a Virginian by nativity. He was born in Culpeper county December 9, 1804. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to Kentucky and settled in the vicinity of Louisville, where his father followed farming until his death. After growing up to the age of majority, Mr. Withers, the subject of this sketch, was married near Louisville, and he continued to reside in Kentucky until 1837, when he decided to cast his fortune

in the then new State of Missouri. He accordingly removed to this State and settled in Monroe county, about five miles from Paris, on Otter creek, where he improved a farm. Later along he sold this place and improved another farm on Middle fork of Salt river. He was residing on that place when the California gold excitement broke out in 1849. He, in common with thousands of others in Missouri, became a gold seeker, and in company with Dr. Bowers, a relative to the famous "Joe Bowers, all the way from Pike," and several others, made up a train to cross the plains. They were on the way four months, and on the Humboldt river while they were at breakfast, their horses were stolen by the Indians. They pursued the savages, but on overtaking them found that they were too much like a hot potato to fool with — too well armed to tackle. They therefore gave up their horses and hitched their cattle on to their wagons, by which they were enabled to complete their journey. Mr. Withers spent 18 years on the Pacific coast engaged principally in mining and with varying success. Upon returning by the way of the Isthmus and New York to Missouri, he settled down again to farming near his first settlement on Otter creek, where he has ever since resided. Here he has a good homestead, the fruit of a lifetime of industry, and is living in retirement and in ease and comfort through the declining years of life. His good wife is still spared to accompany him down the hill side of their earthly journey. They have been the parents of 11 children, eight of whom are living: John, Gustavus, Adolphus, Perry, Susan, Sarah and Margaret.

GEORGE R. WITHERS

(Of Grimes & Withers, Proprietors of the Paris Roller Mills).

This, one of the finest and best flour mills in Monroe county, and, indeed, throughout the surrounding counties, was erected in 1882 by G. R. Withers & Co. at a cost of \$20,000. Afterwards Mr. Grimes bought out the interests of the other members of the company except Mr. Withers', and Grimes & Withers thus became sole owners and proprietors. The mill was started to running early in 1883 and has since been doing a heavy business. The character of the mill and the extent of its business has already been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Grimes, which appears on a former page of this volume. Mr. Withers was born in this county December 19, 1841, and was a son of Walter and Elizabeth Withers, who now reside at Holliday. His father went to California in 1849 and was absent on the Pacific coast for 18 years, returning in 1867. George R.'s early youth was spent on a farm and he succeeded in obtaining a good ordinary education in the common schools. For a long time he was engaged in farming in the county and handling stock. He and his brother, Hiram B., now deceased, then commenced the drug business at Granville, which they followed for three years. February 3, 1870, Mr. Withers was married to Miss Susan O. Kipper, a daughter of John Kipper, deceased. Her mother, who was a Miss Jane Nickel, is still living, at the advanced age of 84,

and finds a pleasant and welcome home with her daughter, Mrs. Withers. Mr. Withers has a good farm of 215 acres, four miles north of Paris. Before engaging in the milling business Mr. Withers was a prominent stock shipper of the county, but since then has given his entire time and attention to his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Withers have but one child, a son, George K., aged 13.

JUDGE STEPHEN M. WOODSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Paris).

In the veins of Judge Woodson is mingled the blood of three old and well known Virginia families—the Woodsons, Lesueurs and Bacons. Each of these families have had and have to-day conspicuous representatives in the various walks of life in different States of the Union. The Woodsons have long been prominent in Virginia, and two of the family in Kentucky have represented their State in Congress, whilst all in this State are aware of the eminent public services of Gov. Woodson. The Lesueurs are of French origin, the founder of the family in this country having come over with Lafayette to assist the colonies in their struggle for independence. For 300 years they have been one of the most eminent families in France. Eustace Lesueur, born in 1617, was the greatest of French painters, called the French Raphael. J. Lesueur, born in 1624, was the eminent French historian. Peter Lesueur was the great wood engraver, born in 1636, and his son, grandson and great-grandson named, respectively, Peter, Vincent and Nicholas, all became men of distinction. J. F. Lesueur, born in 1763, was the distinguished French composer, and all the world is familiar with the name of Thomas Lesueur, the famous mathematician. Hon. Mr. Lesueur, at present a candidate for Secretary of State, is a lineal descendant of this French family. The Bacons are of English origin. Judge Stephen M. Woodson's grandparents on his father's side were John S. and Anna S. Woodson, and his grandparents on his mother's side were Martelle and Elizabeth (Bacon) Lesueur. His parents were Benjamin and Martha (Lesueur) Woodson, of Franklin county, Va. Judge Woodson was born in that county February 3, 1814, and was reared on a farm, receiving a good education under his father, who was a prominent teacher of the south-western part of Virginia. Judge Woodson came to Missouri in 1840 in company with his father's family, who settled in Monroe county. Here Judge Woodson followed farming until 1849, when he engaged in the manufacture of wheat fan-mills, which he carried on with success up to the third year of the war. After the war he engaged in farming here and raising and handling stock, in which he has been quite successful. He is comfortably situated in life. In 1869 he was elected judge of the county court and served for six years on the bench. He has been justice of the peace, an office he still holds, for many years, and is one of the leading and influential men of Jackson township. Judge Woodson has been twice married. November 24, 1850, he was married to Miss Marinda

Fawkes, a daughter of Jerard Fawkes and wife, *nee* Nancy Rodgers, formerly of Kentucky. Judge Woodson's first wife died April 2, 1855. She left him two children: Richard W. (deceased) and Benjamin, now 29 years of age. To his present wife the Judge was married February 9, 1863. She was a Miss Martha E. Spillman, a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Waymen) Spillman, formerly of Virginia. They have had three children: Martha E., deceased; George H. and Mary E., the last two now attending high school at Strother. The Judge and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

JAMES WOODS (DECEASED)

(Paris).

The subject of this memoir, who was one of the early settlers of Monroe county, died at his residence in Jackson township on the 25th of June, 1867. He reached the age of 70 years and 9 months, and had resided on the farm where at last the light of his life went out for a period of over 33 years. He was therefore a personal witness to, and a participant in the growth and development of the county from an uninhabited wilderness to one of the first counties in the State. To the great change thus brought about in the county he contributed his full share by his industry and intelligence as a pioneer, farmer and citizen. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, on the 8th of September, 1797. In 1824 he was married to Miss Mary S. Starns, of that county, and after residing there for ten years he removed west to Missouri, coming to Monroe county, where he entered the land on which he made his farm and resided until his death. His first wife died January the 24th, 1842, having borne him nine children: Elizabeth, Malinda, Lucy, Katie, Jackson, James, David, Mary and Thomas. To his second wife, previously a Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Callaway county, he was married January 1, 1843. This union proved a long and happy one and five children are the fruits of their married life: Sallie, Robert, Martha, Fannie and Susan. Fannie, who became the wife of Peter Campbell died January 17, 1884, leaving two children, Bessie and Fannie Mat, whom their good-hearted grandmother is rearing. Mrs. Woods resides on the old family homestead, one of the estimable, neighborly and motherly-hearted ladies of the vicinity. The farm contains 280 acres and is an excellent place. She is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also her husband prior to his death.

JAMES M. WORREL

(Proprietor of the Glenn House, Paris).

Mr. Worrell, one of the popular hotel landlords on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and who keeps a first-class house in every particular, a house that bears an enviable reputation not only at Paris and throughout the county, but with the traveling public generally, is a native of Monroe county, but was reared in Virginia. His

father was Robert P. Worrell, Jr., a son of Robert P. Worrell, and was born and reared in Maryland. When a young man he went to Kentucky and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Woods, whose father originally owned the land, now the site of the city of Lexington, in that State. Mr. Worrell (James M.'s father) was a merchant tailor and after his marriage removed to Missouri, locating at Big Leg in Monroe county. He shortly went to Virginia, however, with his family and settled at Danville. He and wife reared a family of seven children: Robert H., Mary A., Richard B., James M., Wakefield C., Emma and Charles. James M. was born while his parents were residents of Monroe county, March 31, 1846. He was reared at Danville, Va., however, and in 1861 enlisted under Col. Withers, of Gen. Pickett's division of the Confederate service, and served until the close of the war. After the war he went to Illinois, where he was married in December, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Parker, a daughter of Capt. T. A. Parker. He followed the painter's trade at Lebanon, Ill., until his removal to Paris, Monroe county, in 1878. He continued at his trade at this place for about two years and then engaged in the book store business. Subsequently he was in the grocery business and in 1882 he took charge of the Glenn House, which he has since conducted and with excellent success. Mr. and Mrs. Worrell have one son, Henry B.

JAMES L. WRIGHT

(Druggist, Paris).

Mr. Wright has had over 16 years' experience in business life, and is a skillful and thorough druggist. He has a neat stock of fresh and well selected drugs, and is prepared to supply the trade in and around Paris with everything usually to be found in a first-class retail drug store, and at prices which can not be undersold by any responsible house. Mr. Wright was born on his father's farm, four miles northwest of Paris, August 22, 1847. His parents, Walker and Jane (Greer) Wright, were early residents of this county, his father coming here when quite young, as early as 1837. They were married in this county, and resided here for many years afterwards. In 1867, however, he removed to Randolph county, and he afterwards represented that county in the State Legislature. At the age of 19 James L. began teaching school, and taught for about two years. He then became a clerk in the store of T. G. Harley & Bros., for whom he clerked some four years. He subsequently clerked for other parties, and taught a term of school. In 1875 he and E. K. Stone began the grocery business at Paris, and they discontinued two years following. He afterwards followed clerking until 1880, and then engaged in the drug business at Madison; and in December, 1882, he removed to Walker, in Vernon county, where he continued the drug business until his return to Paris, in the spring of 1884. Here he has since carried on the drug trade and with excellent success. November 21, 1873, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Emma F. McNutt, a daughter of Dr. E. G. B. McNutt, deceased. She was born April 11, 1851. They have one child, Mattie L., born March 31, 1877.

S. P. WRIGHT

(Farmer, Post-office, Long Branch).

Mr. Wright was left an orphan when in infancy by the death of his father, and he was reared by his grandparents, of Pike county. They resided on a farm, and he was therefore brought up to a farm life. He had the usual school advantages of that time, and when 21 years of age, anxious to see something of the world, as well as to look out for an opportunity to make something for himself, he went to Texas, that State then being regarded, as it still is, as a favorable place to get a start in life. He was not favorably impressed with Texas, however, and returned after a short sojourn there. He now engaged in farming in Audrain county, and was busily occupied with his crops and stock when the war broke out in 1861. It had not been in progress long before it became evident that he would have to join one army or the other, or leave the country. He accordingly did as his sympathies and principles directed, joined the Southern forces under Col. Porter. Subsequently he participated in the fights at Newark, Kirksville, Walnut Branch, and several skirmishes. The command was disbanded at Walnut Branch, for it was impossible to remain together longer without being captured, and Mr. Wright was captured after all. He was soon afterwards paroled, however, and it being impossible to get to the Southern army, he went to California in company with Hugh Glenn in his train of emigrants, stock, etc. He remained in California until the clouds of war rolled by, and was engaged in farming in the Sacramento Valley until the fall of 1866. He then returned to Missouri by way of Panama and New York, and located in Monroe county, where he has since been engaged in farming. On the 9th of December, 1867, he was married in this county to Miss Virginia T. Dowell, daughter of James Dowell. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have five children: Lucy C., James S., Mary A., Bettie E. and Peyton D. They have lost three: Charles F., an infant and Jason M, the first of whom died at the age of three, and the last at two years of age. Mr. Wright began in this county as a renter, but has succeeded so well that he was soon able to buy a farm, and has an excellent place of 180 acres, all improved. He is engaged in breeding horses and mules in addition to general farming, and has first-class fine blooded representative animals for that purpose, as good as there are in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wright, as indicated above, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county, January 2, 1838. He was a son of Peyton P. and Susan (Enlow) Wright, his father of Virginia and his mother formerly of Kentucky. His father came out to this State when a young man, and settled in Ralls county after his marriage. He died, however, soon afterwards, while Sanford P. was less than a year old.

ROBERT L. YOWELL

(Farmer, Section 17, Post-office, Stoutsville).

The subject of this sketch was born August 30, 1835, in Madison county, Va., of Ephraim Yowell and Susan Eddings, his wife, both natives of the Old Dominion, where Mr. Yowell, Sr., was a successful farmer. With that desire for change which seems common to youth, and which, in many instances, proves fatal, not only to all hopes of success in life, but to that stability without which there can be no real strength of character, Mr. Yowell, Sr., a happy exception to the above possibility, moved in 1837 to Monroe county, Mo. Of a family of 10 children, called respectively, Clara, Albert, William P., Harriet, Francis, Joseph S., Mary V., Theophilus and Emma N. Robert L., was their youngest child. Left motherless at the age of three years, and when still a boy suffering the additional loss of a watchful and tender father, it was his hard fate to find himself, at a time when most he needed a parent's guiding hand, thrown upon the world to face alone and unaided, the cold indifference, or worse still, the cruel contempt which but too frequently falls to the lot of the friendless orphan. With a heart for every fate and a will indomitable and fixed as the decrees of death, he looked neither to the right nor left, but fixing his eyes steadily upon the distant but ever nearer goal, guided as the mariner by the North Star, by the brilliancy of its gleam, he has steered his course with a sure and unerring hand through shoals and quicksands, treacherous rocks and adverse gales to a harbor, the smiling beauty of which puts to the blush his fairest dream. Mr. Yowell selected for his vocation in life the elevating pursuit of agriculture. Reared in Monroe county, he has always made it his home and triumphing over all obstacles, he is now the proud owner of one of the finest farms in the county with every natural advantage that energy and determination, which have ever been his closest companions, have added to the comforts and conveniences of cultivation and improvements. On the 30th of May, 1861, Miss Lucy E. Marr, one of the most charming daughters of Monroe county, became his blushing bride. Of this heaven-made union were born six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Rickson L., Henry E., John H. and Ira S. In the bosom of his family Mr. Yowell enjoys a richly earned repose. He and his wife worship according to the faith of the Methodist Church.



ADDENDA.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to secure the history of the following churches that they might be inserted in their proper place, our endeavors proved unsuccessful. Hence we give them here. The reader is referred to the chapter on Ecclesiastical History, pp. 278-291, for other church history.

CHURCHES.

The Congregation of Disciples at Paris.—This congregation was organized March 10, 1832, with seven members, only one of whom survives (Abernathy) to-day. They now occupy their third house of worship, which is a structure of modern design, built of brick with four rooms, viz.: class-room, dressing-room, pastor's study and experience-room. The latter has a seating capacity of 450. The class-room can be used in conjunction with the audience department, which enables the church to seat comfortably about 600. The baptistry is just to the left of the pulpit and under the platform, but entered from the study in a very convenient way. The building is gothic in design throughout, with windows of beautiful stained cathedral glass, and was built at a cost of about \$11,000. The congregation has had seven regular pastors, three of whom survive: Alexander Proctor, J. W. Mountjoy and H. B. Davis, the last named being the present incumbent. The present membership is about 250. The names of Alfred Wilson, Henry Thomas, A. H. Rice and Thos. Allen are revered by those who survive them, as ministers who labored faithfully and successfully among them. Also Peter Donan did noble service for the Master in their community. The following are the names of the charter members: J. C. Fox and wife, Jno. Forman and wife, J. R. Abernathy, John Shoot and wife. Marcus Wills is remembered as an efficient minister among this people.

First Baptist Church of Monroe City.—The organization of this church was effected January 23, 1869, the original members being as follows: J. M. Proctor and wife, Ellen; T. J. Canterbury and Jennie, his wife; Geo. W. Swan and wife, Eliza; Wm. B. White and his daughters, Callie M., Anna and Nellie White, and Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Mary Fuqua, Wm. Ashley and wife, Deborah I.; David Minor and Esther A., his wife; J. A. Peirsol and wife, Susan E.; and Mr. Eaton K. Clark. The erection of a frame church edifice was commenced in the fall of 1869, and was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1870. Its cost was about \$1,100. This building has become too small for the congregation and a new brick structure will be put up this year. The estimated cost of this new building is from

\$5,000 to \$6,000. Wm. C. Busby was the first pastor of the church, serving from February, 1869, to February, 1872; he was followed by Pierre R. Ridgely, from February, 1872, to June, 1875, the latter being succeeded by James S. Green, from September, 1875, to the present time. The church now has a membership of 78—35 male and 43 female members. A Sunday-school has been sustained since the organization of the church. The superintendent is Thomas Proctor. The church officers have been: Clerks, G. W. Swan (at organization), R. B. Bristow, J. W. Paul and J. A. Peirsol; Treasurers: P. A. Pendleton and J. M. Proctor. The present officers are: Clerk, J. A. Peirsol; treasurer, J. M. Proctor; deacons, J. M. Proctor, J. A. Peirsol, L. C. Burdil, George Lee and R. D. Woods. This church, while not having had such an extensive career, has been uniformly progressive and is now in a good spiritual condition. The only ordination which has occurred here was that of Pierre R. Ridgely, February 24, 1872.

Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Is located at Holliday, and was organized between 1830 and 1840. Rev. Jas. Sharp is pastor at this time. The church house is a frame structure about 32x40 feet in size. A Sabbath-school of from 50 to 75 scholars is maintained here.

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Is situated about four miles west of Paris. It was organized about 1878 or 1879, and now has some 70 members. Rev. T. W. Baker has been pastor ever since its organization. A Sunday school is held regularly.

Bluff Springs Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Is situated about seven miles south-east of Paris. The congregation are removing and rebuilding a church at this date, August, 1884.

The A. M. E. Church (Methodist)—Was organized by I. N. Triplitt in the year 1870. Those who have served as pastors are as follows: J. W. Shropshire, six months; D. Bell and H. H. Triplitt, each one year; W. Martin, two years; F. M. Dale, J. Thomas and H. H. Triplitt, each one year; J. R. Loving, two years; J. P. Watson, three years, and R. H. Congdon, two years, and now the pastor. The membership at present is 75. Their house was built in the year 1880 by J. P. Watson, and in size is 34x48, and 14 feet high, costing about \$1,200.

Colored Baptist Church.—The Second Baptist Church of Paris (colored) was organized in 1867. The pastors here have been James Hawkins, Clay Vaughn, Wm. P. Brooks and James Hawkins, who is now the pastor. The brick church edifice which they occupy is 36x60 feet in dimensions and is valued at \$1,200. It was built in 1864 by the Old School Baptists (white) and purchased by the colored church in 1880.

LODGES.

Granville Lodge No. 240, A. F. and A. M.—Organized May 26, 1865, had as its charter members William S. Streeter, W. M.; J. A. Sparks, S. W.; T. Saunders, J. W. Other original members were

C. Hanger, J. C. Kipper, S. Houchens and T. Burton. There are at present 30 members, the officers being George W. Webb, W. M.; George S. Jones, S. W.; William G. Smiser, J. W.; T. O. Bailey, treasurer; N. M. Read, secretary; George M. Curry, S. D.; John W. Adams, J. D., and W. T. Delaney, tyler.

Monroe Council No. 43, of Missouri, Order of Chosen Friends—Was organized August 12, 1884. The officers and charter members were George L. Turner, past chief councilor; George A. Hawkins, chief councilor; William A. Bird, vice-councilor; George W. Tompkins, secretary; Noah A. Sidener, treasurer; Henry G. Johnson, prelate; John W. Streat, marshal; John R. Griffith, warden; Harry E. Schofield, guard; William S. Whitehead, sentry; George L. Turner, John Hanley and Nicholas Lasson, trustees. Charter members—Noah A. Sidener, Mrs. Zer. L. Lively, Henry G. Johnson, William S. Whitehead, Mrs. Teresa M. Simpson, John W. Streat, Harry E. Schofield, Samuel H. Ryan, George W. Tompkins, Albert R. Wheeler, Eugene L. Anderson, Samuel F. Henderson, George A. Hawkins, John Hanley, George L. Turner, John R. Griffith, Horace J. Kent, William A. Bird, Thomas E. Garrett, Mrs. Mary S. Torrell, Felix Wunsch, Andrew Grimm, Nicholas Lasson, Mrs. Roxanna Johnson and Mrs. Harriet E. Kent.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

PROF. R. D. WOODS

(Principal of the Public School, Monroe City).

Prof. Woods is a native of Kentucky, born in Nelson county, February 11, 1832. His parents were John A. and Nancy G. (Davis) Woods, and his father was a son of Michael and Esther Woods, also of that county. His father was born April 9, 1800, and had four brothers: James, Michael, Samuel and William; and three sisters: Susan, who became the wife of Mr. Massey; Mary, who married a Mr. Barclay; and Jane, afterwards Mrs. Hardy. John A. Woods was reared a farmer, and received a good common school education. In March, 1827, he was married to Miss Nancy G. Davis, a daughter of Richard G. and Frances Davis, of Goochland county, Virginia. Subsequently he followed farming in Nelson county until 1839 when he removed to Ralls county, Missouri. In a short time he bought a farm in Pike county, where he resided until his death in 1849. He left his wife with nine children, of whom seven are living: Michael, the eldest, died en route to California in 1850; Mary, died at the family homestead in Pike county; Elizabeth became the wife of John H. Davis, and now resides at Waxahachie, Tex., her husband being dead; Jane is now the widow of Arthur Maupin; Julia is the wife of N. B. Langs-

ford ; Louisa is the wife of William Kelly, of Audrain county ; William is married and a resident of Jackson county ; J. Thomas is a resident of Texas ; and Prof. R. D. Woods, the subject of this sketch. Prof. Woods was reared to a farm life, but being disabled for farm work by an affliction of the erysipelas, he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. He took a course at Bethel College and began teaching in the fall of 1854. He has been engaged in his chosen calling continuously ever since that time. Prof. Woods has achieved a wide and enviable reputation as a teacher and has held the position of principal of some of the best public schools of the State, including those of Mexico, Liberty and Kearney. He is now principal of the public schools at Monroe City and has given unqualified satisfaction in this position. April 2, 1863, he was married to Miss Margaret Bodine, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Gore) Bodine, of this county. Her mother is still living at the advanced age of 80 years. Mrs. W. has two brothers living : Martin, and Massey G., of Paris, and two sisters : Mrs. Amanda Birkit, wife of S. P. Birkit, and Ella, both of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have three children : Archie B., a telegraph operator on the Missouri Pacific Railway, Bessie and Ella. Prof. W. is a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the A. F. and A. M. Mrs. Woods and her daughters are members of the Christian Church.



SHELBY COUNTY.

HISTORY

OF

SHELBY COUNTY, MO.

CHAPTER I.

PIONEER SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS AND EARLY HISTORY.

The First Cabins, Norton's Hog-Keeper's, Maj. Dickerson's, and Others — The Settlers of 1833 — Surveying — Cholera — First Death in the County — First Store and Post-office — First Election — Sketch of Maj. Dickerson — Miscellaneous Historic Incidents up to 1839 — The Indians — Game and Wild Animals — Early Marriages — Pioneer Preaching and Preachers — Pioneer Life Generally.

THE FIRST CABINS.

It is not possible to state at this late date, with exactness, and without possibility of error, who was the first actual settler within the present confines of Shelby county. As long ago as 1817 a party of explorers from Kentucky, Edward Whaley, Aaron Foreman and three others entered the county from the west, having come from the Boone's Lick country, on the Missouri river, on their way to the Mississippi. Hunting for the head waters of Salt river, they struck those of North river instead, and traveled down it to its mouth. They made some exploration of the country in this quarter, but finally settled in Marion county and in Ralls. Before them trappers had ascended Salt river, then called Auhaha, or Oahaha, and hunters had visited the primeval forests here when they were peopled, if at all, by red men only.

It is reasonably certain that no permanent settlements were made here until after the year 1830. In the spring of 1831 a man named Norton came up from Monroe county and built a cabin on Black Creek, right on the bluff, a little more than half a mile from its mouth (in section 33—57—9). He brought with him a drove of hogs to feed on the wild mast, which was then so abundant

in this quarter, and he left a man in the little cabin to attend to them. The name of this swineherd can not now be learned, but he certainly had a most lonesome existence. He had a large pen close by the cabin into which he had to confine the hogs every night to keep them from the wolves, and during the day he had to watch them as well as he could. He remained here during the year. Afterward David Smallwood settled on the locality of the old "hog cabin."

In the fall of 1831 Maj. Obadiah Dickerson came up from Marion county and built a cabin on the north side of Salt river (about the center of section 17 — 57 — 10), near where the present road between Shelbyna and Shelbyville crosses that stream. This cabin is now (1884) standing, although a little the worse for its 53 years of existence. It seems that the major did not bring his family with him at this time, but that they came the next fall or winter. It is probable (according to the testimony of Russell W. Moss, who came in 1832, and is positive on the point) that Maj. Dickerson was the first *bona fide* white settler in Shelby county.

John Thomas was another very early settler in the county, locating in 1831 or the spring of 1832, on a claim on Clear creek, where afterward Miller's mill was built (section 18 — 58 — 9). Old Jack Thomas used to say that he was the first settler in the county "that high up," or as far north, and that when it was built his house was the picket post of civilization in that direction. It may be that one or two old hunters followed soon after Jack Thomas, but nothing positive about the matter can now be asserted.

Russell W. Moss came to section 28 — 57 — 9, or three miles northwest of Hunnewell, and built a cabin in the fall of 1832. In the spring of 1833 he removed his family up from Monroe county, where he had first settled on coming to Missouri from Jessamine county, Ky. It is from Mr. Moss, who is still living, that the compiler has obtained much information regarding the early settlement of the county.

Henry Saunders settled on the south-east quarter of section 6 — 56 — 9, or half a mile north-east of the present site of Lakenan, in the spring of 1833, and below him — probably in Monroe county — were his brothers, Albert and Addison.

In the early spring of 1833 came Samuel Buckner to the west half of section 31 — 57 — 9, west of Salt river and a mile and a half north of Lakenan. He was a bachelor, but brought with him a number of slaves. He was a man of education and intelligence, and was well known for his generosity and hospitality, but he was loose in morals

in a certain direction. One of his female slaves he kept for a mistress, and by her had a number of children. Afterward he took her daughter and she bore him children. Mr. Buckner treated those of his slaves whom he knew to be his own offspring with great consideration. He had himself appointed their guardian — having first given them their freedom — and upon his death divided his vast property fairly and equitably among them. He belonged to the well known Buckner family of Kentucky.

THE SETTLERS OF 1833.

In the year 1876, Hon. William J. Holliday, who came to Shelby county, May 7, 1833, and was nearly always thereafter prominently connected with its affairs, wrote a series of interesting and valuable historic sketches, which were published in the Shelbyville *Herald*. From these sketches much information has been obtained. To Mr. Holliday, since deceased, not only the compiler hereof, but the people of the county are under obligations for his valuable contributions, brief and incomplete as they were. His sketches only came up to about the outbreak of the Civil War.

According to Mr. Holliday — whose memory was something phenomenal, and whose mind was clear and active — there were in the spring of 1833 but 26 families in what is now Shelby county. These were mostly in the south-eastern part of the county, in the neighborhood of Oak Dale, in what is now Jackson township. Here it was where Mr. Holliday settled, on Black creek, on the south-west quarter of section 6 — 57 — 9. Prior to that time other settlements had been made as follows :

Henry Saunders had located on Salt river, north of but near the present village of Lakenan (sec. 6 — 56 — 9) and Samuel Buckner lived north-west of the same point. The majority of the settlers had located north of this, in township 57, range 9, where Thomas Holman lived on section 17, two miles south of Oak Dale; Russell W. Moss and Robert Duncan were still further south, on section 28; William B. Broughton was on section 5 and his house was called Oak Dale; George Parker was on the north-west quarter of section 8 on Douglass' branch, and near by, on the same section, was Abraham Vandiver; Thomas H. Clements had built his cabin home on the south half of section 21, near what is now Hardy's school house, four miles south-east of Oak Dale; Cyrus A. Saunders lived on section 9, nearly two miles south-east of Oak Dale. Levi Dyer lived on Congress lands west of Black creek, in this township and range.

West of Oak Dale, and more nearly south of Shelbyville, in congressional township 57, range 10, were some other settlers. August McDonald Holliday had located near Black creek, on section 1, two miles west of Oak Dale. Thomas H. Bounds located and built a cabin on the west bank of Salt river, at the mouth of a small branch, and near a fine spring (ne. cor. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23), about three and a half miles north-east of where is now the town of Shelbyna. Samuel Bell lived near A. McD. Holliday, in the north-east corner of section 1, five miles south-east of Shelbyville.

John Eaton and George Eaton were on section 9, north of Salt river, east of the road from Shelbyna to Shelbyville, and about four miles east of south of the latter place. West of the Eatons, a mile or so, lived George and James Anderson, on section 8, north of Salt river. On the north side of Salt river, on the first farm north of the "long bridge" on the road between Shelbyville and Shelbyna (section 17), lived Maj. Obadiah Dickerson in the cabin before mentioned. A little farther up the river, but on the same side, north of where is now Walkersville, were Peter Roff and Nicholas Watkins, both on section 7. South of Watkins, nearer Walkersville and on section 18, was E. K. Eaton, called King Eaton. On section 19 a little south of Eaton, lived James Blackford.

North of Oak Dale, up in township 58, range 9, on Clear creek, lived John Thomas, in section 18, on the farm where afterwards Miller's mill was built. Elijah Pepper had his home about five miles west of Shelbyville.

James Swartz lived on North river, about six miles north-east of Shelbyville, on the south-east quarter of section 12 — 58 — 10, just below where the road crosses the stream.

In 1876 six of these settlers were living, W. J. Holliday, James Anderson, James Blackford, Nicholas Watkins, George Eaton and Cyrus H. Saunders; but now (1884) all have passed away to the better land. Peace to their ashes.

SURVEYING.

In the month of August, 1833, R. T. Holliday, a deputy United States surveyor, began a survey for the government of ranges 11, 12 and 13, the territory west of where the principal settlements had been made. The survey was begun at the south-east corner of section 36 — 59 — 11. Mr. Holliday surveyed and sectionized the ranges northward about 60 miles, or to township 68, completing his work in the winter of 1834-35. Soon afterward the land in this quarter began to

settle up. Addison Lair relates that while he was assisting in surveying range 10, townships 59 and 60, the famous "star shower" of November, 1833, came off, and frightened the surveyors so that they actually abandoned their work.

CHOLERA.

The year 1833 was long known by the settlers in this quarter of the State as the "cholera year," because of the prevalence of that dread malady and its destructive character. June 3, it broke out in Palmyra, then a town of 600 inhabitants, and before it disappeared 105 persons had died. Many fled to this county for safety.

A young man named William P. Matson, a step-son of Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, was in Palmyra when the cholera broke out. In a day or two he started for his home in this county, and came to the house of A. McD. Holliday, on Black creek, which stream was so swollen at the time as to be past fording. He concluded to remain until the next day to allow the water to subside, but during the night was attacked with cholera and died next morning in great agony.

At the burial of young Matson, his host, Mr. Holliday, was seized with the dread contagion and died the next day. There was great alarm and uneasiness among the settlers for some weeks. Numbers of fugitives from the infected district were in the country, and our people made no attempt at quarantining against those who might come or expelling those who were here. Fortunately there were no other deaths, and by the middle of July the disease had entirely disappeared. While it lasted, however, the settlers were cut off from Palmyra, then their supply point, where they purchased their dry goods, groceries, etc., and which town was their post-office, where they procured their mail.

The death of William P. Matson, in June, 1833, is the first authenticated case on record in this county. Probably there were other deaths before this, but if so the particulars have not been learned.

THE FIRST STORE AND POST-OFFICE.

As stated, at this time Palmyra was the point where supplies were obtained. Breadstuff was ground at Gatewood's and Massie's mills, on North river, north and west of Palmyra a few miles. In the winter of 1833-34, however, Mr. William B. Broughton brought on a small stock of general merchandise and opened a sort of "store" in his own house. The same winter he procured a numerously signed petition asking for the establishment of a post-office, and this petition

being forwarded to Washington was graciously received by the Post-office Department and its prayer granted. The office was established at Broughton's residence and called Oak Dale, the name it has borne ever since. Mr. Broughton was the first postmaster and this was the first post-office in the county. Mails came in from Palmyra once a week.

FIRST ELECTION IN BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

In May, 1834, what is now Shelby county, and indeed, some additional territory, was formed by the county court of Marion (to which it then belonged) into Black Creek township, as noted elsewhere. At the ensuing August election Maj. Obadiah Dickerson and S. W. B. Carnegy were elected to the Legislature from Marion county, defeating John McAfee and John Anderson. It was quite a compliment to the "back township" of the county to send one of its citizens to the Legislature, but Maj. Dickerson was well qualified and well known to many people in the county. He was one of the founders of Palmyra—indeed, he was the real founder of that town—the first postmaster, county seat commissioner, etc.

MAJ. OBADIAH DICKERSON AS POSTMASTER.

Speaking of Maj. Dickerson, the History of Marion County (p. 829), describing the early settlement and history of Palmyra, says:—

The town grew rather rapidly, and in 1820 had 150 inhabitants. Those interested made efforts to increase the number of settlers, and in 1821 the first post-office was established, the mail coming, when it did come, from St. Louis on horseback by way of New London.

Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was the first postmaster. He kept the office in his hat a great portion of the time. Being frequently absent from home, in the woods hunting, or attending some public gathering of the settlers, the few letters constituting "the mail" were deposited under the lining of his huge bell-crown hat, often made a receptacle for papers, documents, handkerchiefs, etc., by gentlemen of the olden time. Asked why he carried the office about with him in this way, the old major replied: "So that if I meet a man who has a letter belonging to him I can give it to him, sir! I meet more men when I travel about than come to the office when I stay at home."

On one occasion a man from a frontier settlement came to Palmyra for the mail for himself and neighbors. Both post-office and postmaster were away from home. Going in pursuit, as it were, he found them over on North river. Maj. Dickerson looked over the contents of his office, selected half a dozen letters for the settler and his neighbors, and then handing him two more said: "Take these along with you, and see if they belong to any one out in your settlement. They have been here two weeks and no owner has called for them yet. I

don't know any such men, and I don't want to be bothered with them any longer."

As the mail at the Palmyra office increased, the major petitioned the department for a new and a larger hat! In 1829, on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, Maj. Dickerson, who was an Adams man, was removed, and Gen. Benjamin Means was appointed postmaster at Palmyra.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In January, 1835, Shelby county was organized, the territory having previously been divided into two townships, North River and Black Creek (see official history).

For a long time the year 1835 was remembered by the settlers of Shelby county as "the cold year." The winter of 1834-35 was uncommonly severe. The memorable "cold Friday" was in February of the latter year. The following spring was very late and cold. On the night of the 12th (or 13th) of May there was a heavy frost and indeed a severe freeze. The ground was frozen to the depth of two inches in some places. Everything liable to be affected by the frost that was exposed was killed. The buds were well expanded on the bushes and shrubbery, and it is said that even many hickory and oak saplings and trees were killed.

The fall of the year was unusually cold. On the night of the 16th of September there was another heavy freeze, and a killing frost, which did great damage, especially to the corn, so much of which was very late, by reason of the previous backward spring. There was much sickness this fall and taking it all in all, the lot of the people was by no means a happy one.

In the summer of 1835 cholera again broke out in Palmyra, and in the panic that ensued, dozens of families fled to this county and elsewhere for safety. Some persons built pole cabins along the streams or near the springs, and camped out until the danger was over. There were no cases in this county.

Crops were very excellent during the early days. Wheat was a certain crop, and Mr. Holliday says, would yield sometimes 50 bushels per acre. Corn and oats did well, while hemp was also a good and valuable crop. No insect pests disturbed the grain until after 1840. Stock flourished well on the prairies from early spring until June, at which time the settlers would burn off a large tract of ground partially covered with dry grass, and then the cattle for miles around would congregate and feed on the young and tender grass that sprang up. It was a common saying, that "a late burn was better to keep the cattle

together than a fence with stakes and riders." A great many cattle died with bloody murrain.

Mr. Holliday says that in early days there were no poke-weeds, Jamestown ("jimson") weeds or pursley, and no clover, blue grass or timothy in this county. Neither were there any fruit trees or locust trees, but nearly every immigrant brought a supply with him.

On the 4th of July, 1836, there was a celebration at the spring on Clear creek, five miles a little north of east of Shelbyville, (section 18 — 58 — 9) where Miller's mill was built — in the south-western portion of Tiger Fork township. A grand barbecue and free dinner were given. About 200 persons were present, and the day was spent pleasantly.

The next year (1837), the "glorious fourth" was celebrated on the banks of the Black creek, south of Shelbyville, at Carnegie's spring. A large crowd assembled, and a number drank too freely at the groceries in Shelbyville, and a general row was imminent. Only by extra and prompt exertions on the part of the peace officers was a big free fight and a disgraceful scene prevented.

In the fall of 1838 an agricultural fair was instituted in Shelbyville, and a number of farmers contested for the premiums offered. Col. William B. Lewis, Judge William Gooch and Charles H. Smith were contestants for the premium to be awarded the person raising the largest quantity of corn on an acre of ground. Each of them claimed to have gathered over 95 bushels, but it is not remembered who claimed the prize. Other farmers proved that they had raised more than 50 bushels of wheat on an acre of ground. The next year there was so much dissatisfaction over the awards of premiums that soon after the fairs were discontinued.

In January, 1838, the first school township in the county was organized, and preparations were begun for a public school. The inhabitants of Congressional township 58, range 11, Mr. John Dunn at their head, petitioned the county court to organize their township, under the name of Van Buren, and this was done.

THE INDIANS.

Only upon the very first settlement of the county were there any Indians here. They soon left the country, and their stay here thereafter was only transient. Occasionally hunting parties passed through. They belonged to the Sac, Fox and Pottawatomie and Iowa tribes — chiefly to the first three named. In 1839 a band of Pottawatomies

came into the county, and camped not far from Hager's Grove for a few days. These were about the last Indians seen in the county.

GAME AND WILD ANIMALS.

Upon the first settlement of Shelby county the woods were full of game of all kinds and the county was a paradise for hunters. Bears, panthers and wolves abounded. In the western and north-western portions of the county they were quite numerous in early days. Bears were plenty in the north-eastern portion of the county in 1835 and 1836. Many were killed along Tiger fork. The fierce panther made its home here. Many an early settler, as he sat by his fireside, felt his blood chill as the piercing scream of a prowling panther was borne to his lonely cabin on the night wind. They were frequently encountered, and many of them killed by the pioneer hunters. Wild cats or catamounts were quite numerous.

As late as 1841 two large black bears passed Dunn's school house, on Black creek, west of Shelbyville, going westward. Twelve miles westward, and near Vienna, in Macon county, these animals were quite numerous at that time. A large bear was killed near Stice's mill (Bethel) in 1840.

In 1841, south-west of Shelbyville, John B. Lewis was frightened half out of his senses by a panther, whose cry he mistook for that of a person in distress until he came near to the animal. Kindred Feltz and some others killed a panther up in the northern part of the county in 1840. The animal measured nine feet.

In the winter of 1835 one John Winnegan, a small man in stature, but big as a hunter, who lived near where the road from Bethel to Newark crosses Tiger fork, killed two panthers of enormous size near his house. The neighbors called them *tigers*, and named the stream on which they were killed the *Tiger fork* of North river.

As to wolves, the country was infested with them. There seems to have been three varieties, the large black, the gray and the *coyote* or prairie wolf. The first two varieties made many a foray on the settlers' flocks and herds, and sometimes it was a difficult matter to raise sheep and pigs on account of the depredations of these marauders. The sheep had to be penned every night and the hogs carefully looked after. The latter ran in the woods, and pigs were in great danger. Many a little porker was snapped up by the wolves and carried away. In time as the hogs continued to run in the woods and feed on the "mast," they grew wild and vicious, and often, when attacked by wolves, would turn and fight and drive off their assailants.

In the year 1845, after the county had been pretty well settled, Robert McAfee was attacked by a pack of grey wolves while riding through the timber west of Shelbyville. The animals chased him, snapped at and cut his legs, and injured his horse considerably. In 1855 a wolf formed an intimacy with Frank Dunn's dogs, near Shelbyville, and slept and ran with them for some days until Dunn killed it.

Deer were very plentiful. They could be found on every section. A settler could kill a deer almost anywhere and almost any time — before breakfast, if he wanted to — and the juicy venison steaks of the old time were long remembered. Wild turkeys, squirrels and other edible game were so numerous and so easily obtained as scarcely to be worthy of consideration. Rabbits, pheasants and quails were scarce.

Numerous hunting stories, narratives of adventures with wild beasts of the forest, and exploits in the chase might here be printed if there was room, and if they were deemed of sufficient historic interest and importance. These tales are best when told in the graphic style of the old hunters themselves, by a winter's fire, or under favorable circumstances of some other character. They somehow lose much of their interest when given in print, unless they are colored and exaggerated.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Doubtless the first marriage in Shelby county — certainly the first after its organization — was that of Bradford Hunsucker and Miss Dicy Stice. The ceremony was performed by Esq. Abraham Vandiver, at the residence of Peter Stice, the father of the bride, near the present town site of Bethel. The date of this marriage, as duly recorded, is April 30, 1835.

The next was that of William S. Townsend and Edena A. Mills, May 10, 1835. Esq. William J. Holliday performed the ceremony.

Gilbert Edmonds and Minerva J. Vandiver, and Tandy Gooch and Susan Duncan, were married November 12, 1835, the same day. Both marriages were solemnized by Rev. Richard Sharp.

Charles Kilgore and Catherine Cochrane were married by Esq. Abraham Vandiver, February 18, 1836.

Samuel S. Matson and Mary Creel, by Rev. Richard Sharp, February 28, 1836.

William Holliday and Elizabeth Vandiver, by Rev. Sharp, March 31, 1836.

Fantley (Fauntleroy?) Rhodes and Sarah Stice, by Rev. Sharp, April 7, 1836.

James Shaw and Eliza Beavens, by A. E. Wood, judge of the county court, May 24, 1836.

Benjamin F. Firman and Sarah Rookwood, by Rev. Henry Lonthan, October 20, 1836.

Baptist Hardy and Martha Davidson, by Rev. Richard Sharp, November 17, 1836.

James Rhodes and Mary Musgrove, by Rev. Sharp, December 1, 1836.

A pioneer wedding in Shelby county in early days would not compare, in point of elegance and finish, with one in these days. For there were lacking the paraphernalia of display and the pomp and circumstance attendant in this age upon affairs of that character. In those days few people wore "store goods." Their apparel was for the most part of home-spun. A "Sunday suit" resembled an "every day" suit so far as general appearances went. The material of which the clothing was made was principally cotton or flax and wool. The men wore buckskin, jeans, cotton and linsey; the women wore linsey, cotton and buckskin.

A bridal toilet, therefore, was not expensive; neither was it elaborate, fanciful or very showy; neither was it extensive. But it was sensible, for it was sufficient, and it was appropriate to the times, the manners and the circumstances. Yet she was as well dressed as the groom — with his 'coonskin cap, his jeans coat, his linsey or cotton shirt, his jeans or coarse linen trowsers, his feet in home-tanned shoes, and without a glove to his hand or his name.

But for all this, and for all of many other discomforts and disadvantages, the marriages were as fortunate and felicitous, and the weddings themselves as joyous as any of those of modern times. It is not a matter of silk and satin, this affair of a happy marriage. The wedding was seldom or never a private one. The entire settlement was invited, and uniformly accepted the invitation. To neglect to send an invitation was to give offense; to refuse was to give an insult. There were all sorts of merry-making and diversion during the day. A shooting match was quite common. There were foot races, wrestling matches, and other athletic sports — sometimes a pugilistic encounter. At night a dance was had, in which there was general participation. Many of the dancers were barefoot, it is true, and the ball room floor was composed of split puncheons, from which the splinters had not all been removed, but the soles of the feet were covered with a coating impenetrable almost as a coat of armor, and bade defiance to any fair-sized splinter. Indeed, one old pioneer says

that a real merry dance always resulted in smoothing a puncheon floor, as if it had been gone over with four and twenty jack-planes!

The wedding feast was always worthy of the name. The cake was corn-pone; the champagne and claret consisted of good old Kentucky and Missouri whisky, clear and pure as mountain dew, unadulterated by mercenary "rectifiers" and untouched and untaxed by gauger and government. The latter article was usually imported for the occasion. Then there were venison steaks and roasts, turkey, grouse, nectar-like maple syrup and other edibles toothsome and elegant, the bare mention of which is sufficient to make an old pioneer's mouth water in these days.

There were no newspapers then to chronicle all the details of a wedding in consideration of some of the cake, and print a list of alleged "presents" including plated tea spoons, fifteen-cent napkins, and ten-cent salt cellars, *ad nauseam*, and that was one point in favor of the pioneers.

But some of the early weddings in this county were not such rude affairs, for the parents were fairly well-to-do, and were able to provide the contracting parties with suitable outfits, and have everything done decently and in order.

When babies came, as they did come — and as they always will come into every orderly and well-regulated settlement, heaven bless them! — they were quite often rocked and lulled to sleep in cradles fashioned by the hand of the fond father, with seasoned hickory bows attached to them for rockers. Within this little trough there were placed a few folds of flannel or linsey or some other kind of cloth — sometimes a pillow — sometimes soft "hatcheled" but unspun tow or flax, and into these nests there were snuggled the innocent, cunning little darlings.

PIONEER PREACHERS.

Following close upon the footsteps of the first settlers came the ministers. Sometimes they were the first settlers themselves. They labored without money and without price. They did not make merchandise of their mission. Freely had they received and freely they gave. They gained their substance as did their neighbors, by the rifle, and by their daily toil in the clearings and corn fields. Nearly every pioneer preacher was as expert in the use of the rifle as any of the laity.

Services were usually held in a neighbor's cabin. Notices of the "meeting" were promptly and generally circulated, and the people

generally attended, uniformly bringing their rifles, to procure game going and coming. The assertion of scripture that he who will not provide for his own, "and especially for those of his own household, is worse than an infidel," found credence with the pioneers. The practice of carrying fire-arms was not abandoned even on the Sabbath.

In the fall of 1837 there was not a church or a school house in the county. The Methodists held a camp meeting that season at a spring (nw. 32-58-9) about a mile north of Oak Dale. A circuit had been established, of which the south-eastern portion of the county was made a part. Rev. Richard Sharp, a local preacher, who lived at Sharpsburg, Marion county, frequently preached in this county. Rev. Henry Lonthan, a Baptist, settled in this county at an early day and labored at his calling. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, another Baptist, who lived in Marion, preached in this county prior to 1840. For the names of other pioneer preachers see the township histories.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER LIFE.

It is customary to indulge in a great deal of gush and extravagant adulation in speaking of the first settlers of a country. Their virtues are extolled immoderately, their weaknesses — it is never admitted that they had any vices — are seldom ever hinted at. The true hearted pioneers of Shelby county would not wish to be written of other than fairly. Our first settlers were mere men and women, with all of the virtues and graces, and all of the vices and frailties of that number of people taken at random from rural communities. They were neither any worse nor any better than their descendants.

The pioneers were hospitable and generous as a rule; so are their posterities and successors. Some of them would get drunk and fight; so will some of their successors. There was the doing of good works, the rendering of generous deeds, and there was cheating also in early days. There was industry and there was laziness; there were thrift and penury, misery and happiness, good men and bad men, and after all, in very many respects, Shelby county people in 1834 were about like Shelby county people in 1884.

The life of the early settlers of Shelby county was that of the pioneers of the West generally, which has been written of and described so frequently that it need not be detailed here. The people, while they dwelt in log cabins and were plainly appareled and fed on humble fare, lived comfortably, happily and well. It can not well be said

that they suffered hardships, since the deprivation of certain modern luxuries and conveniences was well sustained by ample substitutes.

There was a scarcity of purple and fine linen, but there was an abundance of comfortable and durable linsey and jeans and homespun cotton, much better suited to the rough and tumble life. Fine clothes and gay raiment would have been as much out of place in the primitive log cabins and among the clearings of early days, as would 'coon-skin caps and buckskin breeches in the parlors and drawing-rooms of the baronial residences that stand upon the well improved manor lands of the county to-day. In that day as now, people dressed and lived according to their circumstances.

In their somewhat isolated positions the settlers were dependent upon one another for many things. Men were willing to help a neighbor because they felt that they might at some time need help themselves. A house-raising would start all the settlers for ten miles around. A new settler was always gladly received. He first selected his claim, cut his house logs and hauled them to the spot he had chosen for his home, and then announced his "raising." It did not take long to put up the cabin. The neighbors came from far and near, and whoever refused to attend a raising, that could do so, and had heard of it, was guilty of a serious offense. The work of raising a cabin was often facilitated by a jug full of whisky, plenty and cheap in those days, and when the work was all done there were those not too tired to indulge in a scuffle or other rough sport, and sometimes there was a fisticuff.

The first farms were opened up in timber. The timber was all cut down. That which would make rails or fencing was so utilized. The rest was piled and rolled together and burned. The stumps of the saplings were grubbed up, and then the land was plowed. The plow used was a very simple affair, with sometimes an iron point, and sometimes without, and always a wooden mold-board. It is said that some farmers used a plow made from the fork of a tree. The soil in the bottoms was like an ash heap for mellowness, and almost anything in the shape of a plow would serve to fit it for the reception of the seed corn. There was, of course, the usual difficulty in plowing regarding the stumps, and as the most of the pioneers were not profane men, their sufferings at times were intense!

Up to 1835 not much farming had been done in the county, and indeed not a great deal attempted. Every settler had his "truck patch," wherein grew potatoes, a little corn, a few vegetables, etc.;

and he had also a corn field corresponding in extent to the length of time he had been in the county, his means or his desires.

Corn was the principal crop, and if enough of this was raised to supply the family with pone, Johnny cake and honey, the settler was satisfied. There was no wheat raised of any consequence.

Flax was among the first crops raised. The seed was rarely sold, and the crop was cultivated for the bark, of which linen and linsey were made. Nearly every family had a flax patch and a flock of sheep — the dependence for clothing supplies. To be a good flax-breaker was at one time considered a great accomplishment among the men, and the woman who was a good flax or wool spinner and weaver was the envy of many of her sisters.

The dress of the pioneers comported well with their style of living. The women usually went barefoot in summer, and in inclement weather wore on their feet shoes made of home-tanned leather. When they could procure enough calico to make for themselves caps for their heads they were happy, and the woman who could wear a dress made entirely of store goods was the envy of dozens of the less favored of her sex. It is said that when the pioneer woman first came in possession of a pair of calf-skin shoes they were very careful of them, and wore them only on important occasions. They would walk barefoot and carry their shoes until within a short distance of the meeting or wedding, or whatever they were attending, and then stop and clothe their feet. This, however, is a story told of all pioneer women, and may or may not be true.

Old pioneers say that buckskin makes a very fair article of pantaloons, but when it is wet it shrinks or contracts. Quite often a pioneer came home after wading through streams and wet grass with the bottoms of his pantaloons nearly up to his knees. In such a case, early the next morning he had to slip out of doors with his trowsers, tie one end to the logs of the cabin or to a sapling, take hold of the other end, and stretch them out again to a proper length.

The early settlers of this county raised almost everything they ate, and manufactured nearly everything they wore. Their smoke houses were always well supplied with meats of various kinds, and honey of the finest flavor. After the first year or two there was plenty of meal in the chest and butter and milk in the cellar. Very little coffee and sugar were used and tea was almost unknown. The family that had coffee two or three times a week were considered "high livers." Often it was only used once a week — Sunday morning for breakfast.

The hogs and cattle of the settlers increased very rapidly and thrived abundantly — living almost exclusively on the wild “mast” then to be found everywhere. Bacon and lard were plenty — beyond the wants of the owners, but there was no market at home for them.

In the early history of the settlements mechanical conveniences were few and of an inferior character. Few of the settlers had been regularly trained to the use of tools, and in consequence, every man became his own mechanic. Vessels and articles required for household use were hewn out of blocks and logs of wood. Although these articles presented a rough and uncouth appearance, they answered every purpose, and the families were as happy in their use as are the most favored people of later generations with the multiplied devices of modern invention.

Notwithstanding the fact that the pioneers of this county were without very many of the modern conveniences and luxuries of life, they lived happily. The necessities of life were cheap, and they had little to complain of in that regard. People who have plenty of venison, wild turkeys, bacon and corn bread are in no danger of starvation, even if their corn must be brayed in a mortar to produce the meal.

Sugar, coffee and tea were expensive, it is true, and produce and labor were cheap, but then not much sugar, coffee and tea were used. Sometimes a cow was worth but \$10; a horse \$25; a good hog only \$1.25 or \$1.50; wheat (when the country began to produce wheat) 35 cents a bushel, while honey was but 20 cents a gallon and fine venison hams 25 cents each.

It was customary in these days for the settlers to help each other, and of their sons to work in the harvest field or help to do the logging to prepare for a new seeding. This was a source of wealth to the early settler and to his rising family. They raked in from twenty-five to fifty cents a day and board. That was wealth. It was the foundation of their future prosperity. It was the first egg laid to hatch them a farm, and it was guarded with scrupulous care. Economy was often whittled down to a very fine point before they could be induced to take or touch that nest egg, the incipient acre of the first farm. And then again, a week's work meant something besides getting on the shady side of a tree and three hours for nooning. It meant labor in all its length, breadth, and thickness, from holding the breaking-plow behind two yoke of oxen, to mauling rails. Rails were made at twenty-five cents a hundred. Just think of splitting rails at twenty-five cents a hundred! It is enough to take the breath away from every effeminate counter-jumper in the State.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY OFFICIAL HISTORY.

When Shelby Belonged to Marion County—First Division of the Territory into Townships by the Marion County Court—Organization of the County—The Organizing Act—First Sessions of the County Court—The First Roads—Miscellaneous Proceedings—First Circuit Courts—First Grand Jury and First Indictments—A Fight Between Lawyers—Miscellaneous Items—The First Elections.

EARLY OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Upon the acquisition by the United States, in 1803, of the Territory of Louisiana, including what is now the State of Missouri, the territory embraced within the present metes and bounds of Shelby county belonged to the "*District*" of St. Charles. October 1, 1812, St. Charles county was organized by proclamation of Gov. Clark, and this county was made a part thereof. December 14, 1818, upon the organization of Pike, it became a part of that county. November 16, 1820, when Ralls county was created, it was included therein. Upon the organization of Marion, December 23, 1826, the territory was "attached to the said county of Marion for all military, civil and judicial purposes."

After 1831 and up to 1834 what is now Shelby county was virtually a part of Warren township, Marion county. In May, 1834, the county court of Marion made the following order:—

It is ordered that all that portion of territory formerly included in Warren township lying west of the range line dividing ranges No. 8 and 9; also, all that portion of territory lying west of the western boundary line of Marion county which by law remains attached to said county shall compose a municipal township, to be called and known by the name of "*Black Creek Township*," and it is further ordered that the clerk of this court shall transmit to the office of the Secretary of State a description of said township.

Elections in Black Creek township were to be held at the house of William B. Broughton. The first judges of election were Thomas H. Clements, Richard Gartrell and George Parker. The first justice of the peace was Thomas J. Bounds; constable, Julius C. Gartrell.

In November, 1834, the Marion court formed out of Black Creek a new township, called North River, the following being the order:—

* * * All territory bounded on the north by the Lewis county line, east by the range line between ranges 8 and 9, and south by

a line drawn from a point in the western boundary of Warren township on the dividing ridge between the waters of Black creek and North Two-rivers; along said dividing ridge, in a north-westerly direction between the waters of Black creek and North Two-rivers, to the western boundary of the county, is hereby created into a new municipal township, to be called *North River Township*.

The first justices of the peace for this township were Alexander Buford and Abraham Vandiver; constable, Oliver H. Latimore. No elections were held so long as the township was attached to Marion.

This portion of territory was settling up fast, and being so remote from the seat of justice of Marion, a demand for its organization into a separate and distinct county became so imperative that on January 2, 1835, the Legislature heeded the prayers of a number of petitioners and erected the county of Shelby. The county of Stoddard was organized at the same time. The following is the section of the act defining the metes and bounds of Shelby county:—

The territory bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of township 57, range 9 west; thence west with the line between townships 56 and 57 to the range line between ranges 12 and 13; thence north with the last mentioned range line to the line between ranges 8 and 9; thence south with the last mentioned range line to the place of beginning, shall be a distinct county, called Shelby county. (See Territorial Laws, Mo., 1835, Vol. ii, p. 426.)

The county was named in honor of Gen. and ex-Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky.

The commissioners to select the seat of justice were Elias Kinche-loc, of Marion; James Lay, of Lewis, and Joseph Hardy, of Ralls.

The Governor (Daniel Dunklin) was authorized to appoint three county judges and a sheriff “to serve until the next general election.”

The act provided that the courts of the county should be “held at the house of Mr. Broughton,¹ until the county court shall fix on a temporary seat of justice.” The county courts were ordered to be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. The county was made to form a part of the Twelfth Senatorial district, Marion and Lewis being the other counties.

FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The first session of the Shelby county court convened at the residence of Wm. B. Broughton (the “Mr. Broughton” referred to in

¹ William B. Broughton.

the organizing act) on Thursday, April 9, 1835. There were present as justices: James Foley, Thomas H. Clements and Adolphus E. Wood, all of whom had been commissioned by the Governor. Mr. Broughton lived at Oak Dale (section 5 — 57 — 9) in what is now Jackson township.

Upon the assembling of the court, James Foley was made presiding justice, Thomas J. Bounds was appointed clerk, and Russell W. Moss appointed assessor. There being no other business the court adjourned to meet a week later.

April 17 the court re-assembled, all the judges being present. John H. Milton, who had been appointed by Gov. Dunklin the sheriff of the county, appeared and took the oath of office. J. C. Gartrell resigned as constable of Black Creek township, and Samuel J. Parker was appointed in his stead.

At the *regular* May term the only business done was the recommending to the Governor that Robert Duncan be appointed sheriff in the room of John H. Milton, who had failed to give bond according to law.

At a *special* term begun May 18, 1835, Robert Duncan was appointed elizor until he could be commissioned sheriff. At this term the *first roads* in the county were duly and legally established, as follows: —

A road running from the county line between Shelby and Monroe counties at the termination of the Florida road, to intersect a road passing W. B. Broughton's, at his residence.

A road from Broughton's "to where the 'Bee road' crosses Black creek."

A road from "the large branch nearly a mile east of George Anderson's house to the range line between ranges Nos. 10 and 11;" but, on the remonstrance of Anderson and others, the order establishing this road was rescinded.

Prior to the establishment of these highways there were no roads in the county worthy of the name. What were known as the "Bee roads" were the only roads running north and south. (See description of these elsewhere.)

Of the first justices of the county court it may be stated that they were all gentlemen of intelligence and experience, and made efficient officers. A. E. Wood, a New Yorker, lived at Oak Dale, and was a brother of the Hons. Fernando Wood and Ben. Wood, of New York City, the former a well known politician and statesman, the latter a prominent capitalist, newspaper publisher, member of Congress, etc. Judge Foley was a Kentuckian and lived two miles east of Bethel.

He died in Shelbyville before the Civil War. Judge Clements was also a Kentuckian. He resided in the south-eastern part of the county, three miles from Oak Dale, and died many years since — before 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.

County and circuit courts were held at the house of W. B. Broughton, at Oak Dale, until July 6, 1836, when the first term was held at Abraham Vandiver's, in Shelbyville. This house was called "the court-house," until the completion of the *real* building of that name, in December, 1838.

Upon the first assembling of the county court there was no attempt to change the township division which had been made by the Marion county authorities. Our court left the municipal division as it found it for some years — not even confirming the action of the Marion court — perhaps because it was not deemed necessary.

In August, 1835, W. B. Broughton was appointed treasurer, and Robert Duncan collector.

The county tax levy the first year of the county's existence was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the \$100; poll tax, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Collector Duncan, in December, reported the delinquent tax to be \$2.60, due from the following persons: Levi Dyer, 75 cents; Wm. D. B. Hill, \$1.00; Michael Lee, 85 cents.

The first store in the county was opened by W. B. Broughton, at Oak Dale, in the winter of 1834. In June, 1835, Broughton & Holli-day received license "to retail merchandise for the period of one year" at the same place. Broughton's residence, it will be remembered, was called Oak Dale. The first post-office in the county was established here, in the spring of 1834, and Broughton was made post-master.

In November a road was opened from the county line, near Lyle's mill, on the North Fabius, in Marion, to Peter Stice's (Bethel), in this county, giving the settlers in the eastern and north-eastern portions of the county a road to mill.

In the absence of any official record on the subject, some idea of the amount of taxable property in the county this year may be gained from the fact that there was paid Russell W. Moss for his services as county assessor the sum of \$12.75.

In December, 1835, the plat of the seat of justice, as prepared by T. J. Bounds, was adopted by the county court, and the town called *Shelbyville*. T. J. Bounds was appointed county seat commissioner, and ordered to lay out the town into lots and blocks as soon as convenient.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS IN 1836.

In February Broughton & Holliday were licensed to keep an inn and tavern at Oak Dale for one year, on the payment of \$10.

In May the first administrator was appointed, George Parker, on the estate of John G. Gillis.

In June four free mulatto children were bound as apprentices and servants to Samuel Buckner. Their names were Leannah, Clarinda, Maria and Theodoric. As stated elsewhere, these were the children of Mr. Buckner by his negro mistresses.

In June the first grocery stores were established in Shelbyville. James W. Eastin and Robert Duncan each obtained a grocer's license at this time; fee, \$5 per annum.

On the 6th of July the first term of the county court was held in Shelbyville, at the house of Abraham Vandiver, the first in the place. At this term a road was established from Shelbyville to the Lewis county line in the direction of Fresh's mill, on the South Fabius. This mill stood about one mile south-west of the present town of Newark, Knox county.

The first case of insanity in the county was that of William R. Ford, who was pronounced insane by a jury, in August of this year, and James Ford was appointed his guardian.

The county expenditures for the year 1836 were about \$300, and the delinquent tax list was \$5.70.

Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of public buildings in November, and preparations were begun at once to build a court-house.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first term of the circuit court of Shelby county convened Thursday, November 26, 1835, at the house of W. B. Broughton, at Oak Dale. Hon. Priestly H. McBride, then judge of the second judicial circuit, presided. Sheriff Robert Duncan opened court, and Thomas J. Bounds was the clerk.

The grand jury was composed of the following: William Moore, foreman; George Parker, George W. Gentry, William S. Chinn, Peter Stice, Bryant Cockrum, Joseph West, Elisha K. Eaton, Silas Boyce, James Blackford, Samuel Bell, Albert G. Smith, Josiah Bethard, Cyrus A. Saunders, Hill Shaw, John Thomas, Robert Reed, Russell W. Moss, Henry Musgrove, Ezekiel Kennedy, "twenty good and lawful men," says the record.

Three attorneys were present at this term of court, all of whom lived at Palmyra: J. Quinn Thornton, John Heard and James L. Minor. The latter gentleman (afterwards Secretary of State) was appointed circuit attorney *pro tem*. Thornton was an editor and politician as well as an attorney, and subsequently conducted newspapers at Palmyra and Hannibal. John Hearn became circuit attorney in a year or two.

The grand jury reported that they had no business before them, and were discharged.

The following were the only cases before the court and the disposition made of them: "Graham Williams vs. Sundry other heirs of Elisha Williams, deceased; petition for partition. Uriel Wright appointed guardian *ad litem* for the minor heirs." "John H. Milton, assignee of Robert Reed vs. Silas Boyce; petition and summons. Motion to dismiss sustained."

On the third day of the term Elias Kincheloe, one of the county seat commissioners, made a report of the actions of the commissioners, and submitted the title papers for the land on which they had located the seat of justice. These papers, says the record, "were examined and pronounced good and sufficient in law to vest the title in said county."

On the third day court adjourned till "court in course." The total expenses of the term were \$16.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, as follows: To W. B. Broughton, for house rent, \$4; Robert Duncan, sheriff's fees, \$9.50; T. J. Bounds, clerk's fees, \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The July term, 1836, was the second term of the circuit court. It was held at Mr. Broughton's. Hon. Ezra Hunt was judge, A. B. Chambers, of Pike county, was circuit attorney. Other new attorneys admitted to practice before the court were Thomas L. Anderson and S. W. B. Carnegy, both of Palmyra, and both now (1884) living.

The third term was held in December, 1836, at the house of the clerk, Thomas J. Bounds, in Shelbyville. Ezra Hunt was judge, A. B. Chambers, circuit attorney. William Porter was a new lawyer, and James Lear was foreman of the grand jury.

In 1837 the March term was held at the house of Ezekiel Kennedy, in Shelbyville. Hon. P. H. McBride was on the bench, and John Heard circuit attorney. New attorneys were Uriel Wright, J. R. Abernathy, P. Williams and W. R. Van Arsdall.

The July term was held at the house of Thomas O. and H. W. Eskridge, in Shelbyville. McBride, judge; Heard, circuit attorney. Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was foreman of the grand jury, which found the first criminal indictment in the county, against Henry Meadley, for

grand larceny. He was arrested, but the charge was dismissed, and he brought suit against James Lair, the prosecuting witness, for damages for false imprisonment. He could not give security for the costs, however, and was compelled to ask a nonsuit. No cases of any consequence were tried at these terms.

At the March term, 1838, which was held at the house of Abraham Vandiver, in Shelbyville, a number of indictments were found against some of our people for gaming. Some of the indicted parties were among our best and most prominent citizens. Times were dull and amusements scarce, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the old pioneers should seek some form of diversion other than toiling in the woods and clearings.

The parties indicted for gaming were Bryant Cockrum, George Gentry, William Payne, Isaac Wooley, Elijah Owens and Robert Joiner, "for playing at loo;" Joseph Holeman and Abraham Vandiver, "for playing seven-up;" Elijah Owens, John Ralls and Abraham Vandiver, "for playing three-up." Wesley Halliburton and Joseph Holeman were indicted "for permitting gaming in their house." Only three of the parties were ever convicted. George Gentry was fined \$2, William Payne \$5, and Isaac Wooley \$1. The others had the charges *nolle pros'd*, or were tried and acquitted. It is said that the indictments were the result of malice. That the pioneers were playing merely for sport is quite certain; that they were gambling for the money that was to be made out of it is preposterous.

At the same term Matthias Meadley was presented as a vagrant, and James Shaw was indicted for "selling spirituous liquors to be drank in his house without license." The latter case was dismissed.

A FIGHT IN COURT.

The pioneer lawyers were not only powerful in polemics, but when the occasion demanded they were plucky as pugilists. Arguments took the form of blows sometimes. During the July term, 1838, two of the attorneys had a fisticuff in court. Samuel T. Glover, then a young lawyer, and E. G. Pratt, both of Palmyra, let their angry passions rise and fought bravely with fists and feet until separated.

The fight took place in the court room, in the immediate presence of His Honor, Judge McBride, who fined Glover \$10 "for contempt of court in striking E. G. Pratt," and then fined Pratt "for insulting language used and for striking S. T. Glover." The matter did not rest here. The grand jury took it up, indicted both parties; they were arraigned, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$5 each.

Mr. Glover, it will be remembered, rose to distinction as a lawyer, being justly regarded as one of the ablest in his profession in the State. He died in January, 1884, in St. Louis, where he had resided for many years. Mr. Pratt died in Palmyra years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM THE EARLY COURTS.

The first term of the circuit court held in the court-house was the March term, 1839.

The first foreigner naturalized in Shelby county was Ole Rierson, a native of Norway, who took out his papers at the March term, 1839.

In November, 1839, Wm. P. Adkins was fined \$5 for appearing in court as a grand juror "while in a state of intoxication."

In July, 1842, Lucy, a slave belonging to George Gaines, was convicted of arson. She was sentenced to "receive thirty-nine lashes on her bare back, to be well laid on by the sheriff of said Shelby county," and also to be banished from the State of Missouri for the term of 20 years.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in Shelby county after its organization was the August election of 1835. There were but two townships and two voting places at the time. In Black Creek township, the voting place was at the house of Wm. B. Broughton, and George Parker, Wm. Holliday and Anthony Blackford were the judges. In North River the polls were opened at the house of Alexander Buford, and Robert Joiner, Wm. Moore and Wm. Chinn were the judges.

About 85 votes were cast, and at this time there were perhaps 100 voters in the county — not more.

The officers to be elected were two members of Congress, a circuit and county clerk, assessor and surveyor. The sense of the people was also taken on the question of holding a State Constitutional Convention. At that date and until 1846, the Representatives in Congress from Missouri were elected by the voters of the State at large, and not by Congressional districts, as is now the case. All voting was by the *viva voce* method which prevailed in Missouri until 1863. (See Laws of 1863, p. 17; Statutes of 1865, p. 61.) The total vote in this county was: —

Congressmen — Wm. H. Ashley, 66; James H. Birch, 45; Geo. F. Strother, 30; Albert G. Harrison, 30.

Clerk — Thomas J. Bounds, 44; Thomas Eskridge, 40.

Assessor — Thos. Holeman, 42; Abraham Vandiver, 41.

Surveyor — Wm. J. Holliday, 82.

Convention — For, 34; against, 27.

At this election, and at many another for some time afterward, party lines were not strictly drawn, but it is quite probable that a majority of the voters in the county in 1835 were Whigs, or "Clay men," as Gen. Ashley and Mr. Birch were Whigs, while Judge Harrison and Gen. Strother were "Jackson men," or Democrats.

Four justices of the peace were chosen at this election, as follows: Black Creek, Montillion H. Smith and Josiah Abbott; North River, Abraham Vandiver, B. F. Forman, Samuel Cochran and Alexander Buford.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1836.¹

Governor — Lilburn W. Boggs (D.), 66; Wm. H. Ashley (W.), 39.

Lieut.-Governor — Franklin Cannon (D.), 59; — Jones (W.), 28.

Congress — Albert G. Harrison (D.), 77; John Miller (D.), 56; George F. Strother (W.), 19; James H. Birch (W.), 19; S. C. Owens (Ind.), 4.

State Senator — Wm. McDaniel (D.), 71; Wm. Carson (W.), 55.

Representative — Wm. J. Holliday (), 70; Abraham Vandiver (), 50.

Sheriff — Robert Duncan, 101.

Justices County Court — Dr. A. E. Wood, 68; Wm. S. Chinn, 69; Wm. B. Broughton, 68; Anthony Blackford, 82; Thomas H. Clements, 77. Two were to be chosen.

Assessor — Thomas Holeman, 38; Samuel Parker, 23; Robert Blackford, 14; Samuel Smith, 10; Wm. Moffitt, 31.

Coroner — Silas Boyce, 81.

About 125 votes were polled, of which nearly 100 were from Black Creek township.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1838.

Congress — Albert G. Harrison (D.), 152; John Miller (D.), 151; John Wilson (W.), 119; Beverly Allen (W.), 116.

State Senator — G. M. Bower (D.), 157; Joshua Gentry (W.), 127.

Representative — Elias Kincheloe (D.), 158; James Foley (W.), 158.

Sheriff — Robert Duncan, 201; Robert A. Moffitt, 67.

Assessor — Joseph Holeman, 88; John J. Foster, 82; Robert Lair, 57.

Circuit Attorney — James R. Abernathy, 159; S. W. B. Carnegie, 69.

County Justice — Wm. J. Holliday, 164; John B. Lewis, 93.

¹ No record of the vote at the Presidential election, 1836, can be found in this county, and the copy sent to the Secretary of State was burned in the fire that consumed the Capitol building, in 1837.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1839.

Assessor — Wm. Gooch, 127 ; Wm. W. Lewis, 108.

Surveyor — Wm. H. Davidson, 162 ; John Bishop, 74.

A special election was held October 28, 1839, to choose a member of Congress in the room of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, who had died. The candidates were John Jameson, Democrat, and Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis, Whig. In Shelby county the vote stood : Jameson, 81 ; Grimsley, 67.



CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1835 TO 1840.

The Settlers of 1835—When the County was Organized—Naming the Streams—Fatal Accidents—Got Lost—"New York"—The "Pottawatomie War"—Building the Court House—Pioneer Mills—The "Bee Trails"—List of the Settlers in 1837—The Mormon War—The "Iowa War"—The First Bridge—The First Homicide, Killing of John Bishop by John L. Faber.

SOME SETTLERS OF 1835.

The following are the names of more than 70 of the settlers of the county who were here upon the organization of the county, or in the spring of 1835. It is believed that this list comprises nearly all of the voters and heads of families who were in the county at that time:—

George Anderson, Josiah Abbott, James Y. Anderson, Thomas J. Bounds, W. B. Broughton, Anthony Blackford, James Blackford, Isaac Blackford, Samuel Bell, Alexander Buford, Silas Boyce, Samuel Buckner, Thomas H. Clements, William S. Chinn, Bryant Cochrane, Samuel Cochrane, J. W. Cochrane, Charles Christian, Obadiah Dickerson, Robert Duncan, William H. Davidson, Levi Dyer, George Eaton, Elisha K. Eaton, John Eaton, James Foley, Benjamin F. Forman, Jesse Gentry, George W. Gentry, Julius C. Gartrell, James G. Glenn, William J. Holliday, Thompson Holliday, Elias L. Holliday, Thomas Holeman, Charles A. Hollyman, Bradford Hunsucker, William D. B. Hill, Julius C. Jackson, Robert Joiner, Ezekiel Kennedy, Isham Kilgore, Charles Kilgore, Robert Lair, Addison Lair, Peter Looney, Oliver Latimer, Michael Lee, Russell W. Moss, J. M. Moss, John H. Milton, William Moore, William T. Matson (died same year), J. C. Mayes, S. W. Miller, Henry Musgrove, John McAfee, Samuel J. Parker, George Parker, Elijah Pepper, W. H. Payne, Peter Roff, John Ralls, Hiram Rookwood, Robert Reed, James Shaw, Cyrus A. Saunders, Henry Saunders, James Swartz, Peter Stice, Montillion H. Smith, Hill Shaw, John Sparrow, William Sparrow, Maj. Turner, William S. Townsend, John Thomas, Abraham Vandiver, Dr. Adolphus E. Wood, Nicholas Watkins.

The following are some who came in the fall of 1835 or in 1836: John Dunn, James Graham, Alexander Gillaspy, Lewis Gillaspy,

Stephen Miller, James L. Peake, Samuel Bell, John Jacobs, Joseph West, James Ford, William Conner, Robert R. Moffitt, William Moffitt, Jesse Vanskike, Samuel M. Hewett, Francis Leflet, Samuel S. Matson, Elisha Moore, J. T. Tingle, G. H. Edmonds, S. O. Van Vactor, M. J. Priest.

After the organization of the county settlers came in rather plentifully for a few years. The majority of them located along the streams in the timber, and some came to Shelbyville as soon as it budded out into a town.

NAMING THE STREAMS.

The principal streams were all named when the settlers came here. The original name of Salt river was Auhaha, or Oahaha, but it was soon called Salt river from the salt springs near it, in Ralls county. Black creek was originally called Jake's creek, and is so spoken of in the early records of Marion county. It is said that some time about the year 1820 a trapper named Jake — built a cabin on its banks and lived there some time. Afterward the surveyors called it Black creek because of the dark color of the water when they first saw it. North river was originally called North *Two-rivers*, and South river, in Marion county, was *South Two-rivers*. The two streams unite half a mile from the Mississippi, into which they flow, in the eastern part of Marion. Tiger fork was named for the two panthers or "tigers" that John Winnegan killed in the winter of 1835. There were already two "Panther creeks" in this part of the State.

The small streams were named for the men who first settled or located upon them. Pollard's branch, in the western part of Black Creek township, was named for Elijah Pollard, Chinn's branch for W. S. Chinn, Hawkins' branch for William Hawkins, Broughton's branch for W. B. Broughton, Payton's branch for John Payton, Bell's branch for Samuel Bell, Parker's branch for George Parker, Holman's branch for Thomas Holman, etc. Clear creek, in the south-western part of Tiger Fork township, and east of Shelbyville, was so named because it was fed by springs and the water was very clear. Otter creek, in the south-western part of the county, contained not only otters, but beavers, at an early day, but more of the former, and so derived its name. Board branch was so named for the abundance of board timber along its banks at an early day.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

In the summer of 1837, John Payton, a settler who lived in the western part of the county, on the branch bearing his name, was dashed against a tree by his horse and instantly killed. Payton had been to Shelbyville to do some trading and became intoxicated. His wife and brother-in-law were with him, and all the parties were on horseback. On the way home, while east of the Salt river bottom, or about five miles from Shelbyville, in the direction of Clarence, Payton wanted to return to town and finish his spree. To induce him to continue on home his brother-in-law proposed a horse-race and Payton accepted. A tree leaned across the main road on which the men were running, but a path ran around it. It was believed that Payton turned his horse into this path and leaned over to one side to avoid being knocked off, but suddenly the horse turned again, and before Payton could recover himself he was dashed against the tree and killed in the presence of his wife and brother-in-law. Others thought his death was due to his intoxicated condition — that he swayed to one side as he ran and so struck the tree.

An inquest, the first in the county, was held on Payton's body, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The fatal tree, black oak, stood for many years, and was often pointed out and known as "Payton's tree."

Not far from this time a party of men were engaged in raising a log house west of Shelbyville, and while raising a heavy log it slipped and fell upon a slave man named "London," killing him instantly. The slave belonged to Capt. James Shaw.

GOT LOST.

A small colony of Norwegians settled on the head waters of North river in about 1839. One of the colony, a man named Peter Galena, came down to Shelbyville, and on his return towards his home he lost his way. His family became alarmed at his continued absence, and a number of citizens turned out to hunt for him. After searching for him a day and a half he was found wandering about on the prairie in the north-western part of the county, nearly dead from exposure, and half demented from terror and fright. He was taken home and cared for.

"NEW YORK."

In the fall of 1835 a company of speculators, at the head of which was Col. William Muldrow, of Marion county, entered about one-third

of the land in this county, thousands of acres at a time. Extensive tracts were entered in other counties. The money was furnished by Eastern capitalists, Rev. Dr. Ely, John McKee, Allen Gallaher and others, all from Pennsylvania. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely was a prominent divine of Philadelphia, Pa., and put into the enterprise (and lost) \$100,000.

The company founded the towns of Philadelphia, Marion City, and West Ely and Marion College, in Marion county, and sold thousands of dollars worth of lots to credulous Eastern investors, many of whom were persons of moderate means, who desired to secure homes in the great West. . Some of these came on, and found that the flourishing "towns" and "cities" that had been described to them existed but on paper, and returned to their former homes disgusted and much poorer financially.

Col. Muldrow and his associates came over into Shelby and laid out a town in the north-western part of the county in the fall of 1835. This town was called New York. It was located on sections 1, 2, 12 and 13, in township 58, range 11. It was well and regularly laid out in streets, lots and blocks, and the *plat* was very pretty to look at. Quite a number of lots were disposed of to gullible parties elsewhere, but "New York" was always a town without houses.

Eventually the speculators came to grief. Other investments proved disastrous, and they soon found that people were acquainted with their schemes and would not bite. It is perhaps but fair to say, however, that Muldrow was only about 40 years ahead of the times. Such investments in 1875 as he proposed would have been profitable.

THE "POTTAWATOMIE WAR."

In the fall of 1836 occurred the "Pottawatomie War," as it was derisively called for many years afterward. It was indeed no *war* at all, but was simply a ridiculous and altogether groundless scare or fright.

A party of about 60 friendly Pottawatomie Indians, men, women, and children, on a hunting expedition from Iowa into Missouri, — or, as some say, on the way from Iowa to the South-west, whither they had been ordered to remove by the Government, — passed through the western part of this county, and caused the trouble. The Indians were hungry and a few stragglers among them climbed into a settler's cornfield, west of Salt river, and helped themselves to a half dozen pumpkins for themselves and to an armful of corn for their ponies.

The Indians had sent forward no notice of their coming, and came upon the settlers unawares. Some of the latter discovered the savages in the cornfield, and at once concluded that an Indian war, with all its woes and horrors, was upon the country, and that the pumpkin thieves were but the advance guard of the red-skinned and red-handed army following close after, bringing fire and slaughter and merciless torture and all the evils of savage warfare.

The alarm was given and messengers were sent throughout the county — to the isolated settlers instructing them to repair to a certain formidable log house for safety — to Shelbyville and Palmyra for help — and to other quarters in various “wild goose” chases. The messenger reached Shelbyville with his hair on end, his eyes a-bulge, and his horse a-foam. It was in the evening, but a company of men was soon raised and armed. It was too late to start out that night, and it was resolved to wait for reinforcements from Palmyra, and not to move out unless word was obtained that help was wanted immediately, or unless firing was heard in the threatened quarter. Pickets were put out and the men were ready to move at the sound of the trumpet.

Some of the settlers came galloping into town. Old Malachi Wood mounted himself on one horse, and placing his wife and a child on another, set out in a canter for safety. Presently his wife called out:

“Stop, Malachi, stop! I’ve dropped the baby! Stop, and help me save it!”

Without drawing his bridle-rein or even turning his head Malachi shouted back: —

“Never mind the baby. Let’s save the old folks! *More babies can be had!*”

A Mr. W. O. Peake was the messenger sent to Palmyra for help. He reported that the Indians were ravaging the western part of Shelby county, that the inhabitants were fleeing from their homes, and that unless reinforcements were sent the county would be laid waste and no end of misery occasioned.

Palmyra at once flew to arms. In an hour or two a company of well-armed men were in the saddle and on the way to help our people. Gen. Benjamin Means loaned them some dragoon swords and other arms that had survived the Black Hawk War. Gen. David Willock gave them orders. John H. Curd was chosen captain. After a hard march all night the company reached Shelbyville next morning at about 9 o’clock.

Here they found the Shelbyville company waiting for them. Of course the Marion volunteers were hungry and thirsty. Something was given them to eat, and then something to drink. Dr. Long, of Shelbyville, stood treat for the entire company. Then somebody else "set up" the whisky for both companies. Then the men began to treat themselves. The whisky on draught was of the fighting variety, and the men were warriors and on the way to fight a stubborn foe, and of course it was proper that a great deal of stimulus should be indulged in.

The volunteers drank and drank, and grew first friendly, then garrulous and demonstrative, then spirited, then bellicose! A quarrel broke out between the two companies! Some Palmyreans treated themselves at the bar and tried to make Dr. Long pay for the whisky because he had first invited them to drink. Capt. Curd said it was "a hell of a way to do — invite men to drink and then make them pay for it." Dr. Long said that Capt. Curd was a "d——d liar." A fight between them resulted on the instant. To call a man a liar at that day meant fight, every time.

A general row resulted. Drunken men having pugilistic tendencies need but little provocation to induce them to fight. The pioneers of Marion and Shelby were not exceptions to this rule: —

"They fought like brave men, long and well,"

in regular Donnybrook style. Only one man was seriously hurt. Russell W. Moss hit a Marion county man named Dixon in the "short ribs," and as Dixon died not long after, and as he spat blood until his death, some thought the blow indirectly killed him.

As soon as Capt. Curd was through fighting he called up his company, he and Dr. Long shook hands, the other combatants shook hands, and soon both companies were friendly. Their enmity died out when the whisky did. Mounting their horses the two companies set out for the Indians, going in a westwardly direction. That night they encamped on Payton's branch.

The next morning they learned that the Indians had been gone nearly two days, and were then 50 miles away. Only one family had been left behind with a very sick squaw and a sick child. They were peaceable enough to be sure! An investigation showed that the "bloody-minded savages" had skinned, roasted alive and actually eaten some captive pumpkins; had murdered a hundred pound shoat and devoured it, entrails and all; had kept themselves to themselves and interfered

with no man, and finally had roamed on in search of other pumpkins to devour.

The volunteers were not coming back without accomplishing something. The Indian family was ordered to "puck-a-chee," that is, to evacuate the territory immediately, and they did so. In vain did the old squaw remonstrate that she was "heap sick," the fierce Palmyra dragoons, sword in hand, demanded that she should depart at once from the territory made sacred to white men and their posterity forever, and she departed.

The companies then turned to the right about and returned every man to his home. The Palmyra company would not pass through Shelbyville on its way back. The memory of its whisky and its pugilists was yet too vivid and painful. The men took the lower route and rode gravely away, gazing ruefully upon one another's blacked eyes, bloody noses and skinned faces.

The Shelby settlers soon returned to their homes. Nothing had been disturbed and no harm done. The Shelby county military company disbanded, after first returning thanks to the Palmyra volunteers "for the assistance they rendered us and the entertainment they furnished us!"

John B. Lewis was then living in a half finished cabin down in the sparsely settled country south-west of Walkersville. He had about \$3,000 in gold, which he had brought to the country. A son of John Payton came galloping along calling out to all he met: "*Indians! Indians! Fly for your lives!*" Mr. Lewis put his wife and little children, three in number, all on one horse and started them for the Moore settlement, south a few miles. Mrs. Lewis rode away without making much of a toilet. She remembers that she went away bare-headed.

Mr. Lewis hastily buried his money and set out on foot. At Mr. Moore's the party "forted up," as they called it, until the next day. Two or three other families had gathered at Moore's for safety, converting his large, strong house into a fort.

Mr. Lewis states that the Indians had lost one of their number by death, and one or two others were sick. They killed a dog, which they hung up and shot full of arrows, and arranged arrows in a circle pointing towards the animal's carcass. This was done to kill and exorcise the evil spirit which they believed had infested their afflicted people. The white people, however, interpreted this token to mean hostility towards them. The suspended dog, the arrows in a circle, certain pow-wowings, and above all the raid on the pumpkin patch, they thought meant war and bloodshed!

BUILDING THE COURT-HOUSE.

The first steps taken by the county authorities towards the building of a court-house were at the November term, 1836. Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of public buildings and ordered to prepare and submit a plan together with the estimate of the cost of a court-house. At this time there was some money in the treasury and more to come, and the need of a capitol building for the county was most imperative. The court-house had been on wheels, as it were, and moved about from one private residence to another. The building could not well be longer delayed.

At the February term, 1837, the county court appropriated \$4,000 to erect a court-house according to certain specifications. It was to cover an area 40 feet square; to be built of good, well burned brick laid in lime and cement, the foundation of stone; the first story was to be 14 feet high, and the second eight feet six inches; the wood work was to be well done, etc. It was at first specified that the building was to be painted and ornamented, but afterward these specifications were stricken out.

In September, 1837, the contract for the brick work of the building was let to Charles Smith for the sum of \$1,870, and the wood work was let to Wait Barton for \$2,175. An advance in cash was made to each of the parties upon their giving bond for the faithful performance of their contract.

The building progressed slowly. The country was quite new. Lumber yards were not in existence, and nearly all the material for the wood work had to be hauled in from Hannibal and Palmyra. There was not a brick house in the county, and the brick must be made and burned before they could be laid up in the walls. Nowadays the same building could be completed in two months; then it required more than a year to finish it.

Smith finished his part in the summer of 1838, and Barton his in November following. The following was Maj. Dickerson's report to the county court, accepting Barton's work: —

To the Shelby County Court — I, Obadiah Dickerson, appointed by the Shelby county court-superintendent of the erection of the court-house for the said county, do certify that I have superintended the performance of the contract of Wait Barton made for the erection of part of said building, and that said Barton has fully completed the work stipulated for on his contract in that behalf, and the work done by him as aforesaid is received, and there is now due him the sum of

\$215.00, the painting left out. Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of November, A. D. 1838.

OBADIAH DICKERSON,
Supt. Public Buildings.

[L. s.]

The brick of which the court-house was constructed were made on the premises near town owned by Josiah Beathards. The lumber was sawed at Gay's mill, on North river, in Marion county, near where Ebenezer Church now stands (sec. 18—58—8). In his sketches Mr. Holliday inadvertently calls this mill "Lyell's mill," which was on North river.

PIONEER MILLS.

The pioneers of Shelby county were not so badly off for mills as some of their compeers in other counties, who were quite often compelled to resort to the hominy block and the hand mill. Hand mills made their appearance almost if not quite with the first settlements, and soon after came the water mills.

At the November term of the circuit court, 1835, Peter Stice asked for a writ of *ad quod damnum* in order that there might be determined the propriety of erecting a water mill on the North river, on the east half of the north-west quarter of section 33, township 59, range 10, exactly at the present site of the town of Bethel. Stice built and furnished this mill in 1836, but it never did much grinding. About the same time Silas and Asa Boyce began the erection of a mill on Salt river, three and a half miles south-east of Shelbyville (se. nw. 10—57—10). The mill was completed by Anthony Blackford, Nehemiah Redding and others, and Boyce's mill was a well-known institution of the county for many years. John Gay, of Marion, was the millwright.

The next mill was built by Mr. William J. Holliday, in 1837, on Black creek, on the west half of the north-east quarter of section 27—58—10; this was about two and a half miles south of east of Shelbyville. Holliday's application for leave to build was made in March, 1837.

William H. Clagett, T. P. Lair and others made application the same time as Holliday, and built a mill afterward on the South Fabius, where the Newark road crosses that stream (nw. se. 11—59—9), which they operated for some time.

Mr. Holliday says that the first mill in the county was built on Black creek (sec. 6—57—9), near Oak Dale, by Julius A. Jackson, in 1835. It was a saw and grist mill combined, and was of great value to the people. It was destroyed by fire eight or ten years afterward. Other early settlers think this mill was not built until in 1837 or 1838.

Dutton's mill, on the north fork of Salt river, three miles south-east of Hager's Grove and 10 miles south of west of Shelbyville (ne. 35—58—12), was built sometime in the fall of 1837. It was begun by Julius A. Jackson, and before being fully completed the dam washed out.

In March, 1838, Hill Shaw built a mill on Black creek, in the south-eastern part of the county (ne. se. 29—57—9), two miles north-east of the present town of Lakenan.

In July, 1838, Adam and Michael Heckart made application for leave to build a mill on the North fork of Salt river, five miles south-west of Shelbyville and about three and a half miles north of where Lentner Station now stands (ne. 4—57—11), but it is not remembered that this mill was ever built. The Heckart's ran a horse mill for some time in this neighborhood, and afterward Heckart and Stayer operated the Walker mill, at Walkersville.

In March, 1839, or some time in the spring of that year, Samuel Buckner put up a mill on North river, nearly two miles below Bethel (ne. 3—58—10), and it ran for some time.

Some time in 1838, Edwin G. and Warren Pratt built a mill on the Little Fabius, in the north-eastern corner of this county or in Knox.

In 1839 a Mr. Williams, of Marion county, entered the 80-acre tract on which the mill at Walkersville now stands, and contemplated the erection of a mill on the place, but died before the work was accomplished. The land was sold by the administrator, and David O. Walker and George W. Barker purchased it and built the mill and started the town of Walkersville, which was named for Mr. Walker. The mill was built in 1840.

Prior to the erection of these mills — and in truth occasionally afterwards — the settlers resorted to Gatewood's and Massie's mills, near Palmyra, and to Hickman's mill, at Florida, for their grinding. Nearly all of our home mills were but "corn-crackers" and were not prepared to grind and bolt wheat.

THE FIRST ROADS — THE "BEE TRAILS."

The State Legislature, at the session of 1836—37, attached to Shelby county, for civil and military purposes, all of ranges 11 and 12 of township 60 — now Knox county. At the same session a State road was established from Paris, Monroe county, to the mouth of the Des Moines river, by the way of Shelbyville. The road was opened to Shelbyville the same year.

Previously the only roads running north were what were called the

“Bee roads.” These were two in number, and in character were little better than trails. They ran through the central and eastern portion of the county in a general direction north and south, and were made by the settlers of the lower counties, who every autumn resorted to this country in quest of honey. The woods abounded with bee-trees, and the honey hunters took away with them each year tons of the delicious nectar. Where the trail crossed a stream it was called the “Bee ford,” and thus there were the “Bee ford of Salt river,” the “Bee ford of South Fabius,” etc.

One of these roads was called the “Callaway trail,” being the route commonly pursued by the honey hunters of Callaway county. It did not cross Black creek, but came on the divides between Black creek and North river to a point nearly four miles north-east of Shelbyville (sec. 14—58—10), where it left the divide and crossed a branch in the north-western part of that section, where there was plenty of water, and the bee hunters made it a general camping place and rendezvous. This branch was called Camp branch by the first settlers and hunters.

The “Boone trail,” made by the bee hunters from Boone county, crossed Salt river above Walkersville, and Black creek south-west of Shelbyville, and came up to the bluff into the arm of prairie on which the town now stands, bearing north-east across the divide, and joining the Callaway trail south of the North river timber; from thence it wriggled along through the timber up to the headwaters of the Fabius and even up into the waters of the Des Moines, in Iowa.

A Mr. Christian had a ferry at the “Bee ford” over Salt river, in 1836. The location was below the Warren ford, near the mouth of Watkins’ branch. The boat was a flat, propelled by poles.

LIST OF THE SETTLERS IN 1837.

In 1837 the following were the settlers then living in the county. At this time the north-western portion of the county was but sparsely settled, as the land in that quarter had not yet come into market: —

Township 57, Range 9. — Two Mr. Hickmans, Peter Rinkston, Gabriel Davis, Randolph Howe, Kennedy Mayes, George P. Mayes, Harvey Eidson, Samuel B. Hardy, Samuel Blackburn, George Barker, William B. Broughton, Russell W. Moss, Fontleroy Dye, Ramey Dye, Elijah Moore, John Thomas, Henry Saunders, Cyrus A. Saunders, Hill Shaw, Robert Duncan, Thomas J. Bounds, Joseph Holman, Joel Musgrove, Thomas H. Clements, David Smallwood, Richard Gartrell, Josiah Abbott, Julius C. Gartrell, Mrs. Desire Gooch, and others.

Township 58, Range 9.—Kindred Feltz, Stephen Gupton, Mrs. Temperance Gupton, William Montgomery, Edward Wilson, Henry Louthan, Robert Lair, Addison Lair, Robert Joiner, Anthony Minter, Alexander Buford, Charles N. Hollyman, Elisha Baldwin, Solomon W. Miller, Mrs. Caroline Looney, Oliver Latimer and George W. Gentry.

Township 59, Range 9.—Caleb Adduddle, Benjamin Jones, Mrs. Morgan, Thomas P. Lear, John Cadle, William White, Kemp M. Glasscock, Benjamin P. Glasscock, Daniel Wolf, Benjamin Talbot, Thomas G. Turner, Perry Forsythe and Mr. Whitelock.

Township 57, Range 10.—Samuel Buckner, Anthony Blackford, James Blackford, Isaac Blackford, Dr. Wood, George Eaton, Jefferson Gash, Col. William Lewis, John Eaton, Charles Smith, Samuel J. Smith, Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, George Anderson, Peter Roff and Samuel C. Smith.

Township 58, Range 10.—Albert G. Smith, Samuel Beal, Elijah Pepper, James Swartz, Mrs. Elizabeth Creel, Lewis H. Gillaspy, Alexander Gillaspy, Abraham Vandiver, Montillion H. Smith, Joseph West, Maj. H. Jones, John Easton, Ezekiel Kennedy, James C. Hawkins, Dr. Hawkins, Elijah Owens, E. L. Holliday, Mrs. Nancy Holliday, John Lemley, Josiah Bethard and Thomas Davis.

Township 59, Range 10.—James Ford, John Ralls, Samuel Cochran, James G. Glenn, Robert McKitchen, Peter Looney, Joseph Moss, James Turner, Ferdinand Carter, John Moss, Peter Stice, John Serat, Lewis Kincaid, Elijah Hall, Hiram Rockwood, Sanford Pickett, James S. Pickett, William S. Chinn and Nathan Baker.

Township 57, Range 11.—David D. Walker, David Wood, Malcom Wood, William Wood, James Carothers, William Coard, Nicholas Watkins, Perry B. Moore, Isaac W. Moore, Mrs. Mary Wailes, Petyman Blizzard, James R. Barr, Lacy Morris, Stanford Drain, James Carroll, Barclay Carroll, John B. Lewis, James Parker, George Parker, Capt. B. Melson, Major Taylor, Robert Brewington and Henry Brewington.

Township 58, Range 11.—John Thomas, John Dunn, Elijah Pollard, Philip Upton, John T. Victor, William Victor, Aaron B. Glasscock, Martin Baker and Michael See.

THE MORMON WAR.

For a condensed history of what came to be known as “the Mormon War” in Missouri, which closed with the year 1838, the reader is referred to pages 54–7 of the State history in this volume, an

acquaintance with which is necessary to a proper understanding of the part borne by Shelby county in that alleged "War."

In the fall of the year 1838, upon the calling out of Gen. John B. Clark's division, the militia of this county mustered, pursuant to the orders of Gen. David Willock, brigade commander for the brigade composed of the militia of this district. From Shelby county there was one company, mounted, numbering 70 or 80 men, and officered as follows: Captain, Samuel S. Matson; first lieutenant, Peter Roff; second lieutenant, Albert G. Smith; orderly sergeant, William H. Davidson. The company organized at Shelbyville and started southward for Paris, the general rendezvous, about the 20th of October.

The first night out the company encamped at Madison Buckner's, in Monroe county. At eventide the weather was mild, even balmy, and the sun went down like a huge, glowing disc of gold. But after nightfall the weather changed and down came, with almost the velocity of a cyclone, a severe cold wind that brought with it a storm of rain and sleet and fine snow. The men, as yet unprovided with tents, and having but few blankets, etc., suffered severely. The baggage had not all been brought up, and there was no such thing as shelter to be had there, and so the only way in which the men kept from freezing was by building huge fires around which they sat till daylight.

The next day Paris was reached. Here other companies were found — from Marion, Lewis, Ralls and Monroe. The other side of Paris the regiment to which the Shelby county company belonged was organized. O. H. Allen, of Lewis county, was elected colonel. The weather cleared off with a heavy frost; it was cold, and the experience of the militia severe.

Marching was kept up toward the westward until Keytesville was reached, when word was received to halt and await further orders. Gen. Willock sent Mr. William J. Holliday as an express to Gen. John B. Clark, who returned orders to Willock to march his troops to Huntsville, Randolph county, and disband them. This was done and the Shelbyville company returned home, arriving about November 15, having been absent over two weeks, accomplishing nothing but their own fatigue, discomfort and distress.

THE "IOWA WAR."

In the late fall of 1839 the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa had a serious disputation regarding the boundary line between

them, which dispute or quarrel was called in this State the "Iowa war," and in Iowa is known as "the boundary war," or the "Missouri war." The Missouri authorities claimed that the northern boundary of their State was about ten miles north of where it is at present. The Iowans denied this. The sheriff of Clarke county, Mo., went on the disputed tract to collect taxes, and the Iowans arrested him.

Warlike measures were adopted, and Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, and Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, called out their militia on each side. Gen. David Willock was sent to the Iowa border, and ordered the militia in this quarter of the State to follow him. Willock commanded a division of militia, and one of the brigade commanders was Gen. O. H. Allen, of Lewis, the same who had been the colonel of the militia in the Mormon war.

About the 12th of December, 1839, the company of Shelby county militia was again ordered out, this time to serve as infantry and to join Gen. Allen's brigade, in Clarke county. About 60 men mustered. The captain was Samuel S. Matson; the lieutenants, Russell W. Moss and Albert G. Smith, and the orderly sergeant was either William H. Davidson or J. M. Ennis. The men were poorly equipped, and it seemed that another season of suffering, such as had been experienced in the Mormon war, was again to be undergone. The company set out on foot, but only reached John Glover's pasture, a point a mile and a half north of Newark, where they learned that peace had been declared, and they returned home. The dispute was referred to Congress, which decided in favor of Iowa.

THE FIRST BRIDGE.

In the spring of 1839 the first bridge was built in the county. It was thrown across Black creek, west of Shelbyville. The following petition, written by Elijah G. Pollard, was presented to the county court:—

We, the undersigned petitioners, are subject to many inconveniences for the want of a bridge across Black creek, at or near the ford on the road leading from Shelbyville to Holman's cabins, on Salt river. We pray the county court to take into consideration the necessity of building a bridge at the above named place, for the benefit of the settlers living west of Shelbyville. We, the undersigned, are willing to pay one-half of the amount the bridge may cost, as follows:—

Elijah G. Pollard . . .	\$10 00	Thomas J. McAfee . . .	\$10 00
John Dunn	15 00	John McAfee	10 00
A. B. Glasgow	10 00	Robert McAfee	10 00
Madison J. Priest	10 00	Maj. H. Jones	5 00
William Gooch, \$1 00.			

It is not believed that the county rendered any assistance in building this bridge, and the settlers did it themselves. Two long logs were thrown across the stream for stringers or cords, and across these strong slabs were laid and pinned. On the ends of the stringers dirt was thrown and they were securely fastened. The middle of the bridge sank down, and when the creek was high the water ran over it, sometimes to a depth of five feet, but the stringers held, and the bridge lasted many years.

FIRST HOMICIDE.

In 1839 occurred the first homicide in the county. John L. Faber shot and killed one, John Bishop, in the brick tavern on the southwest corner of the public square in Shelbyville, now (1884) Smith's hotel. The victim died against the east wall of the bar-room.

Faber was a bachelor and lived in Knox county. He was a great trader, and it is said bought everything offered for sale to him. He owned a dozen old hunting rifles, shot pouches, etc., and one of his houses was a perfect museum of trumpery. He bought a horse of Thomas J. McAfee, of this county, which Faber said McAfee warranted to work, but which, when hitched up, would not pull a pound. Whereupon Faber said McAfee had just as good a right to steal the money he received for the horse, and was just as much of a thief as if he had.

McAfee had married a step-daughter of Major Obadiah Dickerson. The old Major said sternly to him: "If you don't properly resent this charge and these insults of Faber's I will disown you, sir, forever." The first time the two met they were in the tavern before mentioned. McAfee at once assaulted Faber, catching him around the body. Bishop was Faber's friend, and he ran in and caught McAfee around the body and tried to separate the struggling combatants. Faber, finding he was in McAfee's strong grasp so tightly that he could not release himself, drew his pistol, and passing it around his antagonist, felt the muzzle come in contact with a body, which he thought was McAfee's. Instantly he pulled the trigger. The shot killed Bishop, as the pistol was against his body, and not McAfee's. Faber surrendered himself, and was released on preliminary examination. He was never indicted.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1840 TO 1850.

Miscellaneous Matters — Killing of Daniel Thomas by Philip Upton — The Sixteenth Sections — Stock Raising and Shipping — Crops — Hard Times — The First Jail and Its Inmates — During the Mexican War — The Gold Fever and the Argonauts of 1849 — Elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of the county in 1840 was 3,056.

In 1842 the chinch bugs did a great deal of damage to the growing crops. Fields of wheat and oats were entirely destroyed, and they covered the young corn so thickly that the rows resembled long black stripes across the fields. Crops were "short" this year.

In 1842-43 times were very hard on our people. Money was scarce, and hard to get and produce and wages ridiculously low. The market report in the fall of 1842 showed that the best flour per barrel, even in St. Louis, was only \$2.50 in gold, and \$3 in "city money." Wheat was only 45 cents per bushel, and went down to 35. Potatoes and corn were 18 cents per bushel each. Nice, well-cured hams brought 5 cents per pound. Tobacco, "firsts," brought only \$3.10 per hundred. On the other hand, groceries were proportionately cheap. Coffee was 10½ cents per pound; the best sugar 7 cents; molasses 25 cents per gallon; whisky, by the barrel, 18 cents per gallon; by the single gallon, 25 cents; by the pint, 5 cents. In this county, prices were even lower. Pork sold in Shelbyville for \$1.50 per hundred; beef, \$1 per hundred; corn, 62½ cents per barrel, or 12½ cents per bushel; bacon, 2 cents per pound. A good steer, five years old, was considered well sold at \$8. Cows brought from \$6 to \$8. No land, except the best improved tracts, could be sold for any price. The government monopolized the land business, getting \$1.25 per acre for all land entered under the pre-emption law.

In 1845 a colony of Germans came in from Pennsylvania and Ohio and purchased some farms west of Shelbyville. They also entered a considerable quantity of government land, and started the towns of Elim and Mamre. They also laid out and established the town of Bethel. (See history of Bethel.)

The Legislature of 1842-43 altered the county boundaries of Shelby
(666)

to what they are at present, adding 24 sections of township 56, range 12, which were taken from Monroe, and from the four-mile projection in the south-western portion of the county. The county includes all of townships 59, 58, 57, and the two northern tiers of sections in township 56, lying in ranges 9, 10 and 11; and all of townships 59, 58, 57 and 56 in range 12.

In the winter of 184-, three young girls, the daughters of Mrs. Vaunoy, a widow lady, who lived on Salt river, above Walkersville, were drowned. One of them went on the ice on Salt river, and the ice giving way she fell into deep water and was unable to extricate herself. Her two sisters going to her assistance, they, too, broke in, and all three were drowned.

In the spring of 1844, North river was out of its banks on account of the high waters of that season. Some think it was higher than it has ever been before or since. All the streams in the county overflowed, and were impassable for some days at the principal fords and bridges. This spring the Mississippi and the Missouri overflowed their banks and were miles wide in many places.

In 1844 Daniel Taylor sunk a tanyard on Clear creek, east of Shelbyville (sec. 18—58—9), just below where Miller's mill was afterward situated. Mr. Holliday says that Taylor made leather there for some years, but owing to the scarcity of tan bark, and the poor quality of what was obtained, he quit the business, and allowed the tanyard to go to destruction. He had a splendid spring, which afforded him water at all seasons of the year.

Some time in 1844 the mail was carried regularly in hacks and stages from Hannibal through Palmyra, Shelbyville, Bloomington, and on through the county seats westward to St. Joseph. When not delayed by high waters the stages made daily trips, and mail facilities were believed to have attained the highest degree of excellence.

Rates of postage varied. From the beginning of the postal system in this country up to 1845, there were from six cents to 25 cents on a letter weighing a half ounce or less, depending on the distance it was carried. For each additional half ounce additional postage was charged. From July 1, 1845, to July 1, 1851, the rates were five cents for half an ounce or less, if carried less than 300 miles, and ten cents if conveyed 300 miles and over. From July, 1851, to October 1, 1883, the rate was uniformly three cents for any distance within the United States and less than 3,000 miles. At one time letters to California, Oregon, and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, were charged

double postage. Since October, 1883, letter postage has been two cents.

Toward the close of the decade of 1840 the county began to take on the forms of settled civilization. Schools were common enough in 1848. In 1847 a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in Shelbyville, and in 1848 the Masonic lodge was established. The farms were in a good state of cultivation; the primitive log cabins began to give way to comfortable frame and brick structures, and life was begun in earnest and to some purpose.

Shelbyville, the only town in the county worthy the name, was a thriving little village with fair prospects for the future. In 1849 the county court had a fence built about the public square. Thomas J. Bounds was the contractor. During the same year Mr. William H. Vannart planted the square with locust trees and a few rose bushes. Prior to that time the square presented a very unsightly appearance.

KILLING OF DANIEL THOMAS BY PHILIP UPTON.

On Christmas Day, 1842, Philip Upton killed one, Daniel Thomas, and this was the second homicide in the county. The killing took place in Upton's field, in Taylor township, about five miles north-west of Hagar's grove, where Upton lived at the time. The circumstances were these: —

Upton was an old man, at least 55, and had a considerable family, three or four members of which were adult daughters. Of one of these daughters Thomas had spoken words seriously affecting her character, alleging that she had admitted to him that she was unchaste and had at least three paramours. This he stated to Peter Greer, who informed Upton of what Thomas had told him.

A bitter quarrel resulted between Upton and Thomas, but was finally, as alleged, made up, and the parties agreed to be friendly. It was in evidence, however, that Thomas had threatened Upton with personal violence — to “mash his d——d old head,” to “beat him half to death,” etc.

Thomas was a young man, unmarried. On Christmas Day he had a pistol and half a pint of whisky. He loaded his pistol with paper wads and fired it off occasionally that morning, seemingly in honor of the day. About nine o'clock he came to the residence of Jonathan Michael, where another young man, named Jeff. Shelton, was employed. Michaels directed Shelton to go to Upton's residence after a gun which Upton had obtained to repair and put in order. Shelton asked Thomas to accompany him, and the two set off together.

Reaching Upton's house, they found that the old man was out in a corn field, engaged in husking corn from the shock. They set out for him, and on the way met two of Upton's daughters, who had been out to where their father was. A dog with them barked furiously, and Shelton took Thomas' pistol and fired at the animal to frighten him.

Upton saw the two young men approaching him, and started to meet them. He habitually carried his rifle with him—never left home without it. Picking up this rifle from a pile of fodder, he leveled it at Daniel Thomas and called out, "Now, d—n you, where's your pistol?" and fired. Thomas fell, shot through the body, and died in less than two hours, where he had fallen, half covered with snow.

Upton was arrested without difficulty, and on examination before a magistrate was released, as his daughters swore that when their father fired, Thomas was in the act of drawing a pistol. In a few months Upton removed to Adair county. At the September term of the Shelby circuit court, 1843, he was indicted and soon after arrested. His trial did not come off until July 12, 1844, when a special term was held at Shelbyville by Judge McBride to try him. The jury in the case was composed of Anthony Gooch, John Gullett, Albert G. Smith, James A. Sherry, Jonathan Rogers, Charles Duncan, Samuel Blackburn, James E. Utz, John C. Utz, Robert K. Mayes, Thomas B. Mayes and James Davis.

The prisoner was ably defended by Hon. Samuel T. Glover, and Hon. J. R. Abernathy, the circuit attorney, was the prosecutor. The trial lasted about two days, and on the second day the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter in the second degree." As they could not agree upon his punishment the judge fixed it at three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Steps were taken to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but they were never perfected. Upton served out about two-thirds of his term, when he was pardoned by Gov. Edwards.

In the meantime his family had removed to Putnam county. Hither the old man repaired. Not long afterward he became involved in a difficulty with a son-in-law, named Cain. One day when Upton was at work in the woods, digging out a trough from a huge log, and while his wife and a daughter were washing on the banks of the Chariton river, not far away, he was bushwhacked by Cain, who came stealthily upon him and shot him fatally with a rifle. Upton lived about as long after he was shot as Thomas did after he

was shot, and both were struck in the same part of the body. Cain fled for California, but at St. Joseph a desperado quarreled with him and killed him. Then a mob rose and killed the desperado!

The following is an abstract of the important testimony delivered on the trial of Upton:—

JEFFERSON SHELTON.

Was hired to work at Jonathan Michael's. On Christmas morning, 1842, Thomas, the deceased, came to said Michael's house; witness had to water the horses that morning; said Thomas also had to water his own horse. Michael asked witness to go to Philip Upton's for a gun which Upton had to fix; told witness to ask if the lock was fixed, if not to bring it away. Witness and Thomas went and watered the horses. Thomas told witness to hasten back from Upton's and they would go together to Mr. Forman's; witness asked Thomas to go with him to Upton's; Thomas went with him. When they got there witness asked Mrs. Upton about the gun-lock; she said that Mr. Upton was in the field, to go and see him; we walked out of the house, and witness proposed to Thomas to go straight back to Michael's; but Thomas opposed it, saying they should go and see about the gun-lock; witness said it was not worth while, and that they ought to go and take the horses back; Thomas then said if witness would go by the field where Upton was, he, Thomas, would go back with witness and help drive the horses up; witness agreed to go with Thomas to the field where Upton was; as they went along from the house they met two Miss Uptons, daughters of the prisoner, riding on horseback, coming out of the field; "a dog that was with the girls kept barking at us;" Thomas had a pistol with which he had been shooting paper wads, and witness took the weapon and shot at the dog to scare him; "also shook my coat-tail at the dog. We went on to near where Upton was; the pistol was loaded with paper and powder; *I saw it loaded*; as we went up Thomas says, 'I think Mr. Upton has a horse hitched there.' Upton came from where he was in the field towards us, and when he was about ten or fifteen feet from us, he stooped down and picked up a gun that was lying on the ground, then said to Thomas, 'Now, damn you, where is your pistol?' and fired;" Thomas fell and witness picked him up; Upton came near with his gun and witness thought he would strike him with it; witness put Thomas' cap under his head and went for help; Upton stepped before witness with his gun drawn; witness changed his course, and Upton again got before him; witness then ran off to the fence. "The place where Upton shot Thomas was about half way between the place we first saw him and the fence;" witness looked back after he got over the fence and saw Upton with his gun down as if reloading it. On the Sunday previous to the shooting, witness was at Upton's, and Thomas was there; Thomas and Upton talked; witness never had heard of any difference, and thought they were friendly.

Thomas was shot on Christmas, died of the wound in about three-quarters of an hour; the ball entered the left side.

Cross-examined. — Witness said it was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning that they went to water the horses; that nothing was said about Thomas' going to Upton's with him until after the horses were watered; witness did not remember of Thomas' saying, just as they were leaving Upton's house: "Let's go up to the field and fix the d—d old rascal;" that he never heard Thomas threaten or abuse Upton; that Thomas once told him that Upton had forbidden him (Thomas) to come on his (Upton's) place; that Thomas prevailed on him to go up to where Upton was in the field, by telling him he would go back with him and drive the horses up; that the road by which they left Upton's house forked after going a little distance, one fork leading to Michael's, the other leading up in the field to where Upton was; that when witness and Thomas came to the fork witness took the road to Michael's and Thomas took the road that went up in the field where Upton was; that he said to Thomas, "Hello, Thomas, where are you going?" to which Thomas said, "Oh! I have took the wrong road;" that Thomas then came across into the road witness was in; that they looked across the field and saw the girls they had met running up the patch to where Upton was; that they had a little talk together, and concluded to go back to where Upton was; that nothing was said in the conversation about Upton; that Thomas wanted to go up there and they concluded to go; that witness did not strike or strike at Upton; that he did not see Thomas in the act of drawing a pistol when Upton shot him; that he was not looking at Thomas at the time, but was looking at Upton; that, as far as he saw, Thomas gave Upton no provocation whatever; that when witness came back to the field with help the pistol was found in Thomas' breast coat-pocket; that he did not know whether Thomas had the pistol in his hand when shot or not; that Thomas turned and walked five or six steps before he fell. [The witness further swore that soon after the killing he left the county and went over into Monroe; but that his leaving was not for fear of Upton, but to go to school. Afterward, however, in private conversation, he admitted that the principal reason why he did leave was that he feared Upton would kill him, as he was the principal witness against him.]

JONATHAN MICHAEL.

On Christmas morning, 1842, Daniel Thomas and Jefferson Shelton were at his house; the latter was hired for the year, with privilege to quit at the end of any month on notice; witness asked Shelton to go to Upton's and "get my gun;" Shelton asked Thomas to go with him; they were at the house before they went to water the horses; the next witness saw of Thomas, he was lying nearly dead in Upton's field; Thomas lived an hour or an hour and a half after witness saw him. Upton did not go off after shooting Thomas, but remained

from three to four months in the county, then moved with his family to Macon [Adair?] where he resided until arrested.

Cross-examined.—Immediately after Thomas' death Shelton became dejected and depressed in mind and seemed exceedingly unhappy; he said that he was afraid if he stayed about there Upton would kill him, as he was the only witness against him.

For the defense several witnesses testified to Upton's quiet, peaceable character. One witness said: "He is a peaceable man till you get him roused."

GEORGE LIGGET.

In September or October, just before Thomas was killed, witness had a conversation with Thomas; this was the first time witness had ever seen Thomas; they were passing by Upton's, and witness asked Thomas who lived there, and Thomas said: "Old Phil. Upton;" said I would find him out soon enough; that the whole of 'em were "a d—d ornery pack;" witness said, "how?" Thomas said, "every way;" "Thomas asked me what would be the consequence if he were to catch a man out and beat him nearly to death—what would be the law; I told him I did not know the laws of the State; told him it might be a dangerous thing to attempt; asked him how big a man Upton was; I said he might get the advantage of him; Thomas said he was not afraid of that, and laid his hand on his breeches-pocket and said, 'I have something here in that case'—said he had a pistol for him; besides, Thomas said he intended to have a man by to help." Some time after this witness told Upton what Thomas had said.

MISS ALCINA UPTON.

On Christmas morning witness and her little sister had been up in the field with her father and had returned nearly to the house; as they came up nearly to the house, Jefferson Shelton and Thomas were standing by the corner of the house talking; she heard Thomas say to Shelton, "Jeff., let's go up to the field and fix that d——d old rascal;" they passed along the road with that, and she and her little sister turned and followed them; they went a little way up the road and Jefferson Shelton shot the pistol off at their dog that was coming down the road; witness and her sister passed on at the forks of the road; one of the roads went past Michael's, the other passed where her father was in the field; when Shelton and Thomas came to the forks one took the road to Michael's then the other one crossed over and started towards Michael's. Witness swore that after she passed the forks of the road she looked back and saw Shelton and Thomas standing face to face talking, and that they turned and got on a log and looked towards the field; when witness got up to her father her little sister was telling him what they had done and said; that her father said nothing but turned and walked towards the men; that Shelton and Thomas came up, one on the right the other on the left, and that

Thomas had his hand on a pistol which was partly drawn from his breeches pocket; that Shelton struck at her father just as he got to his gun; that her father picked up the gun, stepped back, and shot Thomas, then turned and struck Shelton with the gun; that the gun knocked Shelton's hat off, and that he picked it up and ran; then her father went to the house; witness did not know why her father took his gun to the field with him. That he went to the field about nine o'clock in the morning.

Peter Greer swore that Thomas made to him the damaging statements affecting Miss Upton's character before alluded to, and that he (Greer) informed Upton of what Thomas had said. Greer also said he arrested Upton at home, without difficulty. Upton was lying before the fire, asleep, when Greer went to the house, it being late at night. Greer hailed, was invited in, and said, "Upton, you will have to go with me." Upton answered, "Certainly; I will go with you anywhere."

Lewis Scobee said he saw Thomas pick up a fire-stick at Michael's once, and heard him say, "I would like to get a lick at old Phil Upton's head with this — the d——d old — — —." Thomas also said: "I intend to devil and aggravate him until he leaves the country."

THE SIXTEENTH SECTION.

After the year 1840 the sixteenth sections in the Congressional townships came into demand, showing the development of the country, as the other sections were uniformly taken up first, unless the particular section was of superior value.

The section numbered 16, in every Congressional township, was donated by Congress to the State, for the support of common schools, and when a majority of the citizens of any such township should petition the county court to sell that section, then the court would make an order to that effect, and the land would be advertised for sale, and sold to the highest bidder, the purchaser being required to give bond and security for the principal and interest. As long as the interest was promptly paid, the purchaser need not pay the principal. In accordance with the law, the land could not be sold for a less sum per acre than \$1.25. The interest was set apart and used for the support of the schools of the township which contained said section and the principal was retained as a perpetual school fund.

The government also gave to the State, and the State to the counties, all the swamp or overflowed land in such counties for school purposes. The county court sold all such land in this county at prices

ranging from \$1.25 to \$10 per acre. The aggregate amount of school funds arising from the sale of swamp land and the sixteenth section in this county, is \$45,663.

STOCK-RAISING AND SHIPPING.

From 1844 for some years a number of the farmers of the county were engaged in stock-breeding and raising, and others were buying and shipping. Russell Moss and Barton W. Hall had each imported superior breeds of hogs, and many others had Merino and other fine sheep.

Some gentlemen named Parsons and Henry Louthan were stock-raisers and also stock-buyers. The pork-packers at Hannibal, and the Thompson Brothers at Palmyra, sent agents into this county and engaged all the pork they could at their own price. Mr. Holliday says they graded the price so that hogs weighing 200 pounds or more would bring \$5. If a hog weighed only 198 pounds he would be graded so as to be worth but \$4.75; if he weighed 150 pounds he would bring \$1.50. But it did not matter how much over 200 pounds the hog weighed, he would bring only \$5, as the grading was only one way. Beef cattle were similarly graded, the average price being \$25 per head.

Mr. Holliday relates an instance or two wherein one or two farmers revolted against the starvation prices offered them by the "bears" under the grading system, and tried to do business on their own hook. Mr. J. B. Marmaduke had two very fine steers which weighed 1,800 pounds each, and which he tried to sell on foot at home. The best offer he received was \$30 per head. He refused this price and determined to have them packed and shipped. He sent them to Hannibal and had them slaughtered, packed and shipped. The agent sent him the returns of the sale, which, after taking both of the steers, left him above \$8 out of pocket and in debt. Mr. Marmaduke shipped a heavy crop of navy beans, and Mr. Vandeventer sent to market a good crop of wheat, each with about the same result, so far as profits were concerned.

The wheat crop dwindled in value and importance after 1842 for some years, and at last came to be looked on as an uncertain crop. Yet some good crops were raised, especially on new land. The price of hemp was so low that farmers abandoned its cultivation almost altogether and began raising tobacco, which always brought a *cash* price even if it was a low one.

THE FIRST JAIL.

Not until 1846 did Shelby county have a jail. Offenders there had been in abundance, felons, some of them, but the county court found it cheaper to board them in the Palmyra jail than to build one especially for their accommodation. But in May, 1846, it was thought best to erect a sort of bastile for the safe keeping of criminals, which thereafter were to be boarded at home.

The jail was built north of the court-house, on the north side of the square on the site of the present prison. Mr. Russell W. Moss was the contractor, and William Gooch the commissioner. The building was erected on the following plan: —

The material was hewed oak logs, 12 inches square and 18 feet high, with cracks between not more than one and one-half inches wide. The sleepers, or the lower wall, was laid with logs the same as the top and sides, and the floors were laid with two-inch oak plank, well spiked down. There were no windows in the lower part called “the dungeon,” except holes 12x18 inches on the east, north and south sides, which were secured by iron grates. Then there were logs 20 feet long of the same size built around the dungeon, and seven feet higher, which made a room 18 feet square. The space between the outer and inner walls was filled with limestone broken into pieces the size of apples. There were steps to go up on the outside of the building to a door which entered the upper story; then a trap-door by means of which the dungeon was reached. The floor of the upper room was similar to the dungeon floor. This room, Mr. Holliday says, was called a debtor’s prison, while the lower was used for criminals. The cost was about \$600.

In his “sketches” Mr. Holliday says: —

At that time there was a law in Missouri providing that a creditor might put a debtor into prison and keep him there until the last farthing was paid, or until he had given up all property he owned under oath, when he was relieved under what was termed the “Act for the benefit of insolvent debtors.” This was why we had a debtor’s prison. The outside of the jail was weather-boarded, and looked like a common frame house.

Mr. Holliday is mistaken. The act abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed by our Legislature January 17, 1843, more than two years before this jail was built. If the room he refers to was called the “debtor’s prison,” it was misnamed.

Concerning this jail, Mr. Holliday relates the following incident, which is strictly true: —

Among the first prisoners placed in our new jail were two brothers from Schuyler county, who were charged with stealing hogs. Mr. Joshua M. Ennis was sheriff at the time, and his father kept the jail. He gave the prisoners their meals through the trap-door. The weather was not very cold, yet they complained of its severity, and the jailor had a stove put in the dungeon for their especial comfort. Several times, upon opening the trap door, he discovered the lower room full of smoke. When he inquired of the prisoners if they were not uncomfortable on account of the smoke, they replied: "Oh no; the smoke all rises upward so we don't feel it down here." One morning Mr. Ennis made his regular visit to the jail with the prisoners' breakfast, but was astonished to find that the birds had flown. Further discoveries showed that they had burned a hole through the floor and walls and made their escape. They were polite enough to leave a letter directed to the sheriff, in which they said that he had treated them well, and that they liked their boarding-house; but that their business needed their immediate personal attention, so much so that they were compelled to leave; if, however, they had occasion to stop in town at any future time, they should stop with him!

The court had the house repaired, and in a short time another hole was made in the same place by an escaping prisoner, when the court, finding the jail unfit for any further use, sold it and had it removed.

SHELBY COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In July, 1846, a company was organized at Palmyra for the Mexican War. Gen. David Willock was the first captain. The company was originally intended for Col. Sterling Price's Second Missouri Mounted Infantry, but on arriving at Ft. Leavenworth that regiment was found to be full, and four additional companies that were present, including the company from Marion, were formed into an extra battalion, to be attached to the regiment. Willock was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Anson Smith became Captain of Co. I, the company from Marion. Afterwards Smith was succeeded by Samuel Shepherd.

The following members of Co. I, Second Missouri Volunteers, Willock's Extra Battalion, were from Shelby county:

James A. Carothers, First Lieutenant; now dead.

William H. Brown, private.

George W. Barker, private.

J. Calvin Carothers, private.

Robert Clark, private, died in service, at Las Vegas, February 22, 1847.

James R. Creel, private.

Thomas S. Dunbar, private.

Peter P. Davis, private.

James Parker, private.

W. R. Strachan, private, Gen. McNeal's provost marshal. Dead.

The company left Palmyra July 20, 1846; arrived at Ft. Leavenworth in due time, and was mustered into service August 3; left Ft. Leavenworth August 20, for New Mexico; arrived at Santa Fe in October; the fall and winter were spent in that territory, as was the company's entire term of service. Some of its members were in the assault on the Moro, January 25, 1847, and in an Indian fight on the Seneca river, February 1, following. The principal service rendered, however, was in performing guard and garrison duty at Las Vegas, Santa Fe and Taos, and in the grazing camps.

The company was mustered out at Leavenworth in the fall of 1847, and returned home October 10 and 12. The members marched back from New Mexico, and from Leavenworth to Palmyra, though all or nearly all of the Shelby county men stopped at their homes.

THE GOLD FEVER — HO, FOR CALIFORNIA!

The discovery of gold in California, in 1849, excited not only the people of the West, but of the entire republic. The desire to go at once to the new El Dorado amounted to a mania in many instances, and some of the people of Shelby county caught the infection in its most violent form. The "yellow slave" tempted many to perilous journeys and sore hardships that they might become its master. In the early spring some set out for the land where it was said even the waves of the river and spray of the fountain were bright with the glitter of genuine gold. More followed in the summer and fall, and the emigration was much heavier in 1850.

Some of the Shelby county Argonauts made great sacrifices in order to obtain the necessary "outfit," and oftener than otherwise the investment was a disastrous one, for the investor failed to strike "pay dirt," and his trip generally did not "pan out" a profit. Some of the gold-seekers, however, made comfortable fortunes — but these lucky ones were not numerous. Others realized nothing, and still others laid their lives down in the quest for riches, and all that is mortal of them reposes amid the Sierras, or by the Sacramento, or far out on that wide-extended tract of country called "the Plains."

Among the Shelby county men who went to California in 1849 were John F. Benjamin, J. M. Collier, William Dunn, John Dickerson, Capt. J. A. Carothers, Dr. Mills, C. M. Pilcher, Benjamin Forman, "Bob" Marmaduke (slave), "Joe" Dunn (slave), Calvin Pilcher,

William Robinson, Chas. Rackliffe, Lafayette Shoots, John, Robert and William Montgomery.

In 1850, there was a much larger number, a few of whom were Robert and Newton Dunn and Adam Heckart.

ELECTIONS — PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1840.

At the Presidential election, 1840, there was a full vote, and a close one, in this county. The Van Buren or Democratic electors received 233 votes; the Harrison or Whig electors, 226; Democratic majority, 7.

The political campaign of this year was perhaps the most memorable one in the history of the republic. The greatest enthusiasm was awakened among the Whig partisans for their candidates, Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, — “Tippecanoe and Tyler too,” — and they swept the country against the Democracy. In this county, about the first political meetings held came off this year, being held by both parties at Shelbyville and at Oak Dale.

In 1840 there were six townships in the county, Black Creek, North River, Salt River, Fabius, Tiger Fork and Jackson.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1841.

Clerk of the Courts — Thomas J. Bounds, 224; John Jacobs, 198.

Assessor — Abraham Matlock, 163; Alfred Tobin, 130; Joseph C. Miller, 71; George W. Gentry, 44.

At this election there were five townships in the county, Black Creek, North River, Salt River, Jackson and Tiger Fork.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1844.

Governor — John C. Edwards (Dem.), 245; C. H. Allen (Ind. Dem. and Whig), 173.

Congressmen — (Five to be chosen). Regular Dems. or “Hards:”¹ Sterling Price, 231; John G. Jamison, 229; John S. Phelps, 229; James B. Bowlin, 232; James H. Relfe, 234. Ind. Dems. or “Softs:” L. H. Sims, 178; T. B. Hudson, 185; Ratcliff Boone, 186; John Thornton, 182; Augustus Jones, 180; Josiah Fisk, 5.

¹ The Democratic party of Missouri at that date was divided into two factions, the “Hards,” who were in favor of hard money, or of State bank money on a metallic basis, convertible into coin on demand, no bills to be of less denomination than \$10. The “Softs” favored the issue of bank bills of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5, and leaned toward the Whig idea of free banking.

Senator—Robert Croughton (Dem.), 221; Addison J. Reese (Whig), 227.

Representatives—Russell W. Moss, 254; John W. Long, 249.

Sheriff—Gilbert H. Edmonds, 296; Wm. J. Holliday, 209.

County Judges—S. B. Hardy, 292; John Dunn, 229; James Foley, 222; Perry B. Moore, 175; Thomas Lane, 147; Abraham Vandiver, 145; Robert Givens, 94; Levin Brown, 87; Thomas O. Eskridge, 57; Alexander Gillaspy, 49.

Assessor—William H. Vannort elected.

Coroner—James Patterson elected.

C. H. Allen, known as “Horse” Allen, was an eccentric character, who lived in Palmyra. He was a lawyer and had served a term or two as circuit judge. At one time, when presiding over a court, he called an attorney to order, saying, “I’ll let you know that I’m not only judge of this court, but a *hoss* besides, and if you don’t sit down and keep your mouth shut, by — I’ll make you!” This year he ran as an independent candidate for Governor against Judge Edwards, but was defeated by a majority of 5,621, the vote standing: Edwards, 36,978; Allen, 31,357.

At the Presidential election, 1844, the vote of the county stood, for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, Whigs, 244; for James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, Democrats, 209. Whig majority, 35.

At the Presidential election, 1848, the vote was, for Cass and Butler, Democrats, 263; for Taylor and Fillmore, Whigs, 175. Democratic majority, 88. John McAfee, Democrat, was elected to the Legislature.

During the famous discussion in the Missouri Legislature in the winter of 1849, over the famous “Jackson resolutions,” Mr. John McAfee, the member from Shelby, as a strong anti-Benton man, supported them. The next year he was a candidate for renomination, but was defeated by John F. Benjamin, who had recently returned from California, and was an opponent both of Benton and the Jackson resolutions. Benjamin was brought out by the faction of the Democrats led by J. M. Ennis.



CHAPTER V.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY FROM 1850 TO 1861.

Miscellaneous — The Election of 1852 — The Political Campaign of 1856 — Know Nothings — Election of 1858 — Slavery Days — The Presidential Campaign of 1860 — After the Presidential Election — The War Cloud on the Horizon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the spring of 1853 the first newspaper in the county was established at Shelbyville. It was called the *Shelbyville Spectator*. F. M. Daulton was the first editor and proprietor, then associated with him was one James Wolff. The office was on the north side of the public square, near the north-west corner. It was burned down in about a year after the paper started (see newspaper history).

Of the severe winter of 1856-57, Mr. Holliday says: —

The winter of 1856-57 was the hardest winter I ever experienced. Early in October there fell a great deal of rain, after which it turned cold, and the ground froze hard; another rain fell and another freeze followed. Such was the weather during the entire winter. Sometimes the mud was so deep that cattle could find no place dry enough to lie down on; and there was no spot in the field to place feed for the stock, and consequently quantities of feed were wasted. The feed being expended early, the stock fared badly, especially as the grass was late in coming up the following spring, not making its appearance until about the 25th of May. Many cattle died from exposure and want of provender.

A market was opened in Iowa for milch cows, as that State was being rapidly settled, and during the early part of the spring mentioned, some men bought up a drove of cows, destined for the Iowa market, but owing to the backwardness of the season, they did not start until about the 10th of June, when finding insufficient grass to maintain their herd, they were forced to stop on Salt river and remain in the bottoms waiting for the grass to grow. They finally reached their destination in Iowa, where they realized a good price for their cattle, but having had to buy feed for two months longer than they expected, the expenses took up all the profits, and the speculation did not prove a successful one.

In the year 1859, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was completed through the county (see history).

During the troubles in Kansas (1854-58) regarding whether it should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, a few men

from this county went out under the auspices of the pro-slavery party of Missouri to help make Kansas a slave State. Not more than a dozen went and they did not remain long. They were there long enough to vote, and that was all that was required.

In 1859 the Pike's Peak excitement carried off quite a number of our citizens, most of whom returned soon. In the spring a party of five started from near Shelbyville, for Denver, but meeting hundreds who had been there and found out the humbug, they turned back at Cottonwood, in Kansas. This party was composed of M. H. Marmaduke, George Gillaspay, Daniel Brant, Jenkins Beathards, and a free colored man named "Jim" Giveus.

In July, 1855, the contract was let for the building of the offices of clerks of the county and circuit courts, attached to the court-house. J. M. Ennis was the commissioner. He let the contract and the work was finished. In 1858 the cupola was built, at a cost of \$325. Mr. S. P. Eagles, of Shelbyville, was the builder.

In the spring of 1856 there were extraordinary floods in the county. All the streams rose to an unusual height. Salt river and North river were thought by many to be higher than they had ever been before, although some old settlers asserted that North river was highest in 1844.

In January, 1855, snow fell to a depth of 12 inches, followed by a high wind from the north which kept the snow moving for 11 days, so that making or breaking roads was almost impossible. A road made during the day was filled up during the night, and could not be found the next day. On the prairies the snow was blown off the north and west sides of the fields, and deposited on the east and south sides. Where the snow was blown off the hard freeze killed the wheat.

May 12, 1855, there was a heavy frost in the county which killed the hickory leaves, red clover, all the fruit and nearly all the wheat, which was partially headed. The fruit and leaves on the mulberry trees were killed, and another growth put out the same season, and it is said that the fruit actually matured.

Mr. Holliday relates that in the summer of 1855 there was considerable excitement on the subject of a road from Shelbyville to Shelbyna. A petition was presented to the county court praying that body to change the State road from Shelbyville to Paris from its then location, and causing a new road to be made running from Shelbyville to Walkersville, thence to Shelbyna, and vacating the old road.

The court appointed three commissioners, and instructed them to view both routes, measuring the distance of the established road and also the projected one, and report the facts. They did so, and gave

their preference to the route already established. The friends of the new road were not satisfied, and a review was granted them. The county court appointed new commissioners, who confirmed the report of their predecessors. Again the friends of the Walkersville route demanded another investigation and report, and again the case was decided against them. The matter ended with the establishment of a *county* road crossing Salt river at Walkersville, while the old State road, established by the Legislature in 1836, and running from Paris to the mouth of the Des Moines river, was let alone to cross the river where it does now, at the old Dickerson ford.

Although so good an authority as Mr. Holliday says this was in 1855, it is probable that it was some years later, as Shelbina was not laid out until in 1857.

ELECTION OF 1852.

At the Presidential election, 1852, the Democrats carried the county for Pierce and King over Scott and Graham, the Whig candidates by a good majority. The votes of but five townships can now be given, and they were as follows:—

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Pierce & King.</i>	<i>Scott & Graham.</i>
Black Creek	147	142
Bethel	109	15
Tiger Fork	4	9
Taylor	11	10
Jackson	38	26
Total	309	202

This was the last year that the Whig party, as a party, put forth a Presidential ticket.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

A most intensely exciting political contest was that of this year, especially in Missouri. It was not only a Presidential year, but a gubernatorial year, and besides there were Congressmen and county officers to elect. Only two Presidential tickets were voted here — the Democratic, headed by James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and the Native American or “Know Nothing,” headed by Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. This year the Republican party put up its first Presidential ticket, but it received no votes in this county, and but few outside of the Northern States.

For Governor there were three candidates. Truett Polk was the

regular Democratic nominee, with Hancock Jackson for Lieutenant-Governor; Thomas H. Benton was an Independent Democratic candidate, with J. W. Kelly, of Holt county, for Lieutenant-Governor; the "American" candidate was Robert C. Ewing, of Lafayette, with William Newland, of Ralls, for Lieutenant-Governor. Col. Benton was making his last fight for political existence, and bravely he fought. He made a canvass of the State, visiting many of the principal cities and towns.

Benton had hosts of strong friends in this State, many in this county, some of whom even yet cherish his memory with great fondness. Men name their boys for him, hang his portrait in their parlors, and delight to do honor to his memory. When he died — in April, 1858 — there was general sorrow among them, although had he lived longer he doubtless would have been a Republican, as many a one of his henchmen became, and this would have disgusted a large proportion of his friends who admired him to the last.

For Congress there were but two candidates in this district: Hon. James J. Lindley, Whig, Know Nothing, etc., and Hon. James S. Green, regular Democrat, of Lewis county.

The Germans of Bethel township, this county, voted almost solidly for Col. Benton, he receiving in that township three times as many votes as both the other candidates. The following was the result in this county of the

AUGUST ELECTION, 1856.

<i>Townships.</i>	GOVERNOR.			CONG'SS.		LEGIS'RE		SHERIFF		TREAS'R.	
	<i>R. C. Ewing.</i>	<i>Truett Polk.</i>	<i>Thomas H. Benton.</i>	<i>J. J. Lindley.</i>	<i>J. S. Green.</i>	<i>John McAfee.</i>	<i>G. H. Edwards.</i>	<i>J. M. Ennis.</i>	<i>E. L. Holliday.</i>	<i>J. M. Marmaduke.</i>	<i>Joe Bell.</i>
Black Creek, Shelbyville . . .	58	82	16	72	87	92	63	92	63	95	59
" " Walkerville . . .	27	24	13	30	34	34	30	34	29	32	28
" " Van Nort's . . .	18	20	1	20	19	20	17	24	15	22	15
" " Hawkins' Office . . .	44	72	9	60	65	69	55	73	53	74	47
Bethel	21	17	108	35	36	53	37	102	25	100	24
North River	15	16	—	14	17	16	15	15	16	16	15
Salt River	25	35	3	25	38	38	23	34	28	37	23
Tiger Fork	52	13	2	54	14	16	52	15	52	18	50
Jackson	104	21	6	100	26	21	110	30	97	26	99
Clay	27	5	6	31	5	5	25	7	24	5	26
Taylor	20	20	2	21	23	18	23	21	22	28	12
Total	411	325	166	462	364	382	450	447	424	453	398

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1856 — THE “KNOW NOTHINGS.”

One of the most exciting Presidential campaigns ever known to Shelby county was that of 1856. The contest was between Buchanan and Breckinridge, the Democratic candidates, and Fillmore and Donelson, the nominees of the Native American, or “Know Nothing” party. Several meetings were held and a full vote polled.

The Native American, or “Know Nothing” party deserves particular mention, as it once was a political organization very formidable in its character and largely in the majority in this county and district. It was formed some time in the decade of 1830, but did not become strong or very prominent until the dissolution of the Whig party, in 1853. In 1854 the first lodge was established in this county. In 1856 lodges were numerous.

The party was a strange one, as it was a secret political order whose members were oath-bound, and which had its lodges, its signs, grips and passwords, and worked secretly to accomplish its openly professed objects. It was composed chiefly of old Whigs, although there were many ex-Democrats in its ranks. The corner-stone of its platform was the principle that “Americans must rule America,” in other words, that none but native-born citizens of the United States and non-Catholics ought to hold office, and it also favored a radical change in the naturalization laws.

It is said that the hailing salutation of the order was, “Have you seen Sam?” If answered by the inquiry, “Sam who?” or “What Sam?” the rejoinder was, “Uncle Sam.” So popular did the party become that its “boom” carried many counties and districts in the Union.

In 1856 the following was the platform of the Missouri Know Nothings, relating to national issues: —

1. That we regard the maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good.
2. A full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by Legislative or Executive action.
3. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory in all its parts and mem-

bers—a strict construction thereof, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation of its principles—avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial powers of the United States.

4. That no person should be selected for political station, whether native or foreign born, who recognizes any allegiance or obligation to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal or State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

5. Americans must rule America; and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State and Federal offices, in preference to naturalized citizens.

6. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

7. Persons that are born of American parents, residing temporarily abroad, are entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native-born citizens to the rights of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9. That Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system and (expressly pretermittng any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory), it is the sense of this meeting that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States; and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

10. That we will abide by and maintain the existing laws on the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of the subject in spirit and in substance, believing this course to be the best guarantee of future peace and fraternal amity.

As previously stated, but two candidates were voted for at the Presidential election in this county in 1856—Millard Fillmore and James Buchanan. John C. Fremont, “Benton’s son-in-law,” as certain Democrats delighted to denominate him, received no votes. There were a few Republicans in the county, but they did not show their hands. The election called out a full vote and the result showed

that each party had increased its vote, the Know Nothings rather the more. They swept the county by the following vote: —

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Fillmore, K. N.</i>	<i>Buchanan Dem.</i>
Black Creek, Shelbyville.	159	195
Black Creek, Walkerville.	37	24
Bethel	29	57
Tiger Fork.	41	19
Taylor	15	10
Jackson	85	17
Clay	28	12
North River.	9	12
Salt River	29	27
Total	432	373

Leading Know Nothings in this county at this time were Thomas O. Eskridge, Joseph M. Irwin, Henry T. Sheetz, Dr. J. Bell, James Foley, George Gaines, John S. Duncan, Leonard Dobbin, John Dunn and James Gooch.

Prominent Democrats were J. B. Marmaduke, Henry Louthan, Lewis Jacobs, Perry B. Moore, John Dickerson, John F. Benjamin, W. J. Holliday, John McAfee, William R. Strachan, Alex McMurtry, J. M. Ennis.

THE ELECTION OF 1858.

The August election of 1858 attracted but little interest in Shelby county. The Democratic State ticket and John B. Clark for Congress had no opposition here; neither had J. M. Ennis, Democratic candidate for sheriff. The only contest was between the candidates for the Legislature. The Democratic candidate was William Richmond Strachan, who four years later became so notorious throughout North-east Missouri as Gen. McNeil's provost marshal. The Whig candidate was Samuel Singleton. The Democrats swept everything and Strachan was elected by a large majority.

SLAVERY DAYS.

As this volume will be read by many in future years who will have no personal knowlege of what the institution of slavery was when it existed in the United States, a brief account of that institution as it existed in this county may not be inappropriate and void of interest.

In 1860 there were 724 slaves in Shelby county, and this was the largest number ever in the county at one time. The majority of these were owned in the south half of the county, and were employed in agricultural labor.

Slavery in this county was transplanted from Kentucky and Virginia. Certain families owned slaves in those States, and carried

them along when they came to the new country. Nearly all that were ever here came with their masters or were natives of the county. Few were ever brought here and sold on speculation. Many were taken out of the county and sold to go into the far South, but there was no profit in bringing them here for sale. Negroes are known to be prolific when surrounded by favorable circumstances, and they increased very rapidly under the workings and practices of the system. Many slave girls became mothers at fourteen.

The slave owners worked their slaves for profit. Slavery to them was not only social power and supremacy, but it was wealth and a source of wealth. The slaveholder therefore worked his slaves to the best possible advantage for gain. They were provided with comfortable cabins, with coarse but comfortable clothing, with a sufficiency of food, and medical attendance was furnished them when they were sick. The self-interest of the master prompted this, if his humanity did not. It was rare in this county that a master overworked and underfed his slaves, or treated them with extreme harshness and cruelty.

Slaves were property and rated a part of a man's personal estate, as his horses were. To be sure they were regarded as something more than brood mares and stallions, though their value, in a certain sense was the same — proportionate to their increase. This could not be avoided. The owner of land had a right to its annual profits, the owner of orchards to their annual fruits, and under the law the owner of female slaves was entitled to their children. While in Louisiana and perhaps another State slaves were real estate, in Missouri they were chattels. Though no attention was given to their education, their religious instruction was not neglected, and they were encouraged to hold meetings and to conduct revivals and prayer meetings, and in particular the Pauline precept, "Servants obey your masters," was constantly cited to them as one of the teachings and commands of the Bible.

The domestic relations of the slaves were regulated more with regard to convenience than what would be considered propriety in these days. Marriages between them were not made matters of record. Quite frequently no ceremony was said at all — the parties simply "took up." Occasionally the husband belonged to one master, the wife to another. But in most instances the family relation was observed, or at least imitated. Husband and wife occupied one cabin, where they brought up children and lived after the fashion of to-day. The husband and wife not only did not have to provide for themselves, but

they were not expected to provide for their children. That was the master's care and duty.

The husband was usually satisfied with one wife — at a time. There was not that laxity of morals concerning the connubial relations here that existed in the far South. There were numbers of mulatto children, and quadroons and octoroons — as there are to-day — because there were depraved and libidinous men then — as there are now. Sometimes a father owned as slaves his own daughters, whose children had for fathers their mothers' half-brothers. But these cases were rare. The Northern Abolitionists exaggerated and magnified the existence of evils of this sort. Usually the fathers of mulatto children were depraved and disreputable white men who were not the owners of slaves.

It was quite common for certain slave-owners to hire out their slaves to those who needed them and did not own them. A good man would hire for \$250 a year, and found. It was made an indictable offense for a master to permit a slave to hire his own time, and it was also an offense to deal with them unless they had a permit.

Women were hired as well as men. Some idea of the terms on which they were employed may be gained from the following copy of an original letter written by one citizen of this county to another, on the subject: —

JANUARY 10, 1843.

Mr. Thomas J. Bounds: SIR — This will inform you that the woman you wish to hire belongs to me. You can have her a year for forty dollars by clothing her in the following manner, viz.: Two winter dresses, two summer dresses, two shifts, one blanket, a pair of shoes and stockings for the woman; two winter dresses, one summer dress, two shifts for the child. You'll have to lose the time lost by the woman occasioned by sickness or other acts of Providence, and I'll pay all doctor's bills. You'll have to send for her.

Yours respectfully,

R. H. DURRETT.

While there was frequently a harsh master, the instances of downright cruelty to the slaves in this county were rare. There were cruel masters, as there are cruel husbands and fathers, but the rule was that slave-owners were considerate, reasonable and just. It was necessary that there should be discipline, but this was enforced with as few rigors as possible. In every municipal township there were patrols, appointed by the county court, whose duties were to patrol their respective townships a certain number of times per month, and to keep a watch and scrutiny upon the movements of the negroes.

Eternal vigilance was the price of slavery. The slaves required continual oversight. There were restive spirits among them with ideas of freedom, whose movements had to be restrained; all insubordination had to be repressed; all loafing and prowling for the purpose of petty larceny had to be broken up and reproved. After the Southampton insurrection and the fearful murders of Nat Turner and his followers, in 1831, "risings" and insurrections were feared wherever there were considerable communities of slaves. To prevent as far as possible any trouble among or about the slaves was the office of the patrols. They made their rounds — one of their number being the leader or "captain" — as nearly as possible at unexpected times and suddenly. No slave was allowed off the farm where he belonged or was employed after nine o'clock at night without a written pass from his master or employer. All offenders of this class were made prisoners and punished.

The negroes had their happy times, and on the whole it is perhaps nothing but the truth to say that their average *physical* condition when in slavery was as good as it is to-day. The state of some of them was better. Sentimental considerations must be left to others. They had their dances, their frolics, and their assemblages of various sorts. Corn huskings were made occasions of merriment and diversion. In 1840 or later there was a custom, when the huge pile of corn was husked, to take up the master and bear him on the shoulders of the huskers at the head of a procession which marched around the premises singing songs improvised at the time, and so called "corn songs."

In the Civil War about 75 negro men enlisted from this county in colored regiments, chiefly in the Second Missouri and First Iowa "African Descent."

In 1865, when the slaves were freed, the majority of them left their masters and mistresses and set about doing for themselves. Very many went to Macon and Hannibal, preferring town life to rural life. Others left the State, many going to Illinois, where were plenty of anti-slavery people from whom they expected much substantial sympathy and assistance — which but few of them received, however. Numbers believed that not only were they to receive their freedom, but that in some way the government was to compensate them for their term of servitude. A few are said to be yet looking for the "forty acres of land and a mule!"

Slavery received its death blow when the Civil War began — so it turned out. As elsewhere stated hundreds of slaves left their masters

in this county in 1862 and 1863. Even the slaves of Unionists ran away. When in 1865 by Legislative enactment and the adoption of the XIII. Amendment all slaves in this State were set free, there was a great deal of discontent in this county. Men declared rashly that they would not rent a negro a foot of land, or render him any sort of aid in his efforts to make a living; but in time this feeling passed away, the situation was accepted, and now there is but the merest handful of persons who would re-establish slavery if they had the power.

In 1860 the population of Shelby county was as follows: Whites, 6,565; slaves, 724; free colored, 12; total, 7,301.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

In very many respects the Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable, not only in the history of Shelby county, but of the United States. Its character was affected not only by preceding, but by succeeding events. Among the former were the excited and exciting debates in Congress over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; the passage by the Legislatures of various Northern States of the "personal liberty bills," which rendered inoperative in those States the fugitive slave law; the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the fall of 1859, and various inflammatory speeches of prominent leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in the North and in the South.

There was the greatest excitement throughout the country, and when it was in full tide the Presidential canvass opened. The slavery question was the all-absorbing one among the people. The Republican party, while it had not received a single vote in Shelby county, had carried a large majority of the Northern States in the canvass of 1856, and every year since had received large accessions to its ranks, and under the circumstances, there being great dissension in the Democratic party, prognosticating a split, bade fair to elect its candidates.

The Democratic convention at Charlestown, South Carolina, April 23, after a stormy and inharmonious session of some days, divided, and the result was the nomination of two sets of candidates — Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President, by the Regulars, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, by the Southern or States rights wing of the party.

The "Constitutional Union" party, made up of old Whigs, Know Nothings, and some conservative men of all parties, nominated John

Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, on a platform composed of a single line — “The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.”

The Republican party was last to bring out its candidates. It presented Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, on a platform, declaring, among other things, that each State had the absolute right to control and manage its own domestic institutions; denying that the constitution, of its own force, carried slavery into the territories, whose normal condition was said to be that of freedom. Epitomized, the platform meant hostility toward the *extension* of slavery, non-interference where it really existed.

It was to be expected that Missouri, being the only border slave State lying contiguous to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, — “A peninsula of slavery running out into a sea of freedom,” as Gov. Bob Stewart called it, — should be deeply concerned in the settlement of the slavery question. Her people or their ancestors were very largely from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and other slave-holding States, and many of them owned slaves or were otherwise interested in the preservation of slavery, to which institution the success of the Republican party, it was believed, would be destructive. There were many of this class in this county. There was not only a selfish motive for the friendliness toward the “peculiar institution,” but a sentimental one. It was thought that it would be unmanly to yield to Northern sentiment of a threatening shape or coercive character. If slavery was wrong (which was denied), it must not be assailed at the dictation of Northern Abolitionists.

The canvass in the State was very spirited. The division in the Democratic party extended into Missouri. The Democratic State convention nominated Claiborne F. Jackson, of Saline county, for Governor. The Bell and Everett party nominated at first Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and on his withdrawal, Hon. Sample Orr, of Greene county. Judge Orr was selected in the room of Mr. Wilson by the central committee. Very soon the politicians began a series of maneuvers designed to develop Jackson's views on the main questions before the country, and especially as to which of the two Democratic Presidential candidates he favored. For a long time the wily Saline county statesman succeeded in evading the question and in defining his position; but at last the Missouri *Republican* and other Douglas organs “smoked him out.” He announced in a well-written communication that he was for Douglas, because he believed him to be the regular and fairly chosen nominee of the party; but at the same

time he announced himself in favor of many of the principles of the Breckinridge party. He was called by some who disliked him "a Douglas man with Breckinridge tendencies," "a squatter sovereign on an anti-squatter sovereignty platform," etc.

When Jackson's letter appeared, soon thereafter the Breckinridge men called a State convention and put in nomination Hancock Jackson, of Howard, for Governor, and Monroe M. Parsons, of Cole, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Being encouraged by the feuds in the Democratic party, the Bell and Everett men had high hopes of electing their gubernatorial candidate at the August election, and carrying the State for "Bell, of Tennessee," the ensuing November. To this end they did everything possible to foment additional discord and widen the breach between the two wings of their opponents; but they over-did the business. The Democrats saw through their tactics, and agreeing to disagree as to Presidential candidates, practically united in the support of C. F. Jackson and Thomas C. Reynolds, at the August election, and triumphantly elected them by a plurality of about 10,000: C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, 74,446; Sample Orr, Bell and Everett, 64,583; Hancock Jackson, Breckinridge Democrat, 11,415; J. B. Gardenhire, Republican, 6,135.

In Shelby county the vote stood: C. F. Jackson, 621; Sample Orr, 576; Hancock Jackson, 95; Gardenhire, 91. Votes for a Republican were given in the county for the first time. The railroad had brought in numbers of Republicans, and many of the Germans of the county were of the same faith.

Nothing daunted by their defeat in August, the Bell and Everett men in Missouri kept up the fight for their Presidential candidates, and came within a few hundred votes of carrying the State for them in November, the vote standing:—

For the Douglas electors	58,801
For the Bell electors	58,372
For the Breckinridge electors	31,317
For the Lincoln electors	17,028
Douglas' majority over Bell	429
Douglas' majority over Breckinridge	27,484

It is said that many Democrats voted for Bell because they thought he was the only candidate that could defeat Lincoln. In the October election the Republicans had carried Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Lincoln's election was almost inevitable. Fusion tickets against

the Republicans had been formed in New York, New Jersey, and other States, and many thought the Tennessee statesman might be elected after all.

In Shelby the vote for President resulted: Bell, 702; Douglas, 476; Breckinridge, 293; Lincoln, 90. Bell received almost as many votes as Douglas and Breckinridge together. The Republicans held their own from the August election very well, giving to Lincoln only one less vote than Gardenhire had received. There are many even yet who have forgotten that there were *ninety* Lincoln men in Shelby county in 1860, and are inclined to dispute the official record in the case.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The news of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin was received by the people of Shelby county generally with considerable dissatisfaction; but, aside from the utterances of some ultra pro-slavery men, there were general expressions of a willingness to accept and abide by the result — at least to watch and wait. A number of citizens avowed themselves unconditional Union men from the first — as they had every year since 1850, when they met in convention from time to time, and these were men who had voted for Bell, and men who had voted for Douglas, and even men who had voted for Breckinridge. Upon the secession of South Carolina and other Southern States, however, many changed their view. Indeed, there was nothing certain about the sentiment of men in those days, but one thing — they were liable to change! Secessionists one week became Union men the next, and *vice versa*. There was withal a universal hope that civil war might be averted.

Already the best men of the country feared for the fate of the republic. Northern fanatics and Southern fire-eaters were striving to rend it assunder. The former did not want to live in a country (so they said) whereof one-half depended for prosperity on the begetting and bringing up of children for the slave market, and so the constitution which permitted slavery was denominated an instrument of infamy, and the flag of the stars and stripes was denounced as a flaunting lie. The fire-eaters of the South were blustering and complaining that their "rights" had been or were about to be trampled on by the North, and therefore they were for seceding and breaking up a government which they could not absolutely control.

A majority of the people of the county, it is safe to say, believed that the interests of Missouri were identical with those of the other

slave-holding states, but they were in favor of waiting for the development of the policy of the new administration before taking any steps leading to the withdrawal of the State from the Federal Union. "Let us wait and see what Lincoln will do," was the sentiment and expression of a large number. A respectable minority were in favor of immediate secession.

"INCENDIARY TALK."

An incident which happened near the close of the year is thus related by Mr. Holliday in his "Sketches":—

At the circuit court, on the fourth Monday in November, 1860, the slaves belonging to the estate of George Gaines, deceased, were sold at the court-house door, and during the sale there was a little Dutchman who was about half drunk, and who swore it was not right to sell negroes. Although he talked very broken, the bystanders understood enough to think he was saying something about the Divine institution of slavery, and he was arrested, taken before a justice of the peace, and had to give bond for his appearance at the next court, or go to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the circuit court. His was an indictable offense under the statutes of Missouri, which said that if any person should say anything in the hearing of a negro calculated to make him rebellious or insubordinate, such person, on conviction, should be sent to the penitentiary for a term of not less than five years. The Dutchman gave bond for his appearance, but did not appear; if he had, he would have stood a good chance for the penitentiary, for the negroes were not allowed to swear whether they heard certain remarks or not, and men were convicted on the testimony of prosecuting witnesses who swore they "believed the negroes heard," etc. This was the way such trials were generally managed.



CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY DURING 1861.

The Legislature of 1861 — Election of Delegates to the State Convention — The work of the Convention — The Winter of 1861 — After Fort Sumpter — Public Meetings — The First Federal Troops — First Union Military Company — Burning of the Salt River Bridge — The Campaign against Mart Green — The Fight at Shelbyville — Fremont's "Annihilation" of Green's Rebels — Miscellaneous Military Matters — Capt. Foreman's Company Visits Shelbyville — Arrest of Hon. John McAfee — Tom. Stacy's Company — Gen. Grant's First Military Services in the Civil War are Performed in Shelby County — Bushwhacking — Missouri Secession — The Gamble Government and Its Oath — Turning Out the "Disloyal" Officers.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1861.

On the last day of December, 1860, the twenty-first General Assembly of Missouri met at Jefferson City. The retiring Governor, "Bob" M. Stewart, delivered a very conservative message, taking the middle ground between secession and abolitionism, and pleading strenuously for peace and moderation. He declared, among other things, that the people of Missouri "ought not to be frightened from their propriety by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, nor dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South." He concluded with a thrilling appeal for the maintenance of the Union, depicting the inevitable result of secession, revolution and war. Many of Governor Stewart's predictions were afterward fulfilled with startling and fearful exactness.

The inaugural of the new Governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, indorsed the doctrine of his famous resolutions of 1849 — that the interests and destiny of the slave-holding States were the same; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution; but that in the event of a failure to reconcile the differences which then threatened the disruption of the Union, it would be the duty of the State "to stand by the South," and that he was utterly opposed to the doctrine of coercion in any event. Gov. Jackson concluded by recommending the immediate call of a State convention, in order that "the will of the people may be ascertained and effectuated."

Upon the organization of the House of Representatives, Hon. John McAfee, of Shelby, Democrat, was chosen Speaker, receiving 77 votes

to 43 for Marcus Boyd, of Greene (Bell-Everett), 4 for Thomas L. Price, of Cole (Douglas-Dunn), and 1 for John Hyer, of Dent. Mr. McAfee was regarded as a representative of the extreme pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. It was something of a compliment to Shelby county that her representative should be chosen as the presiding officer of the popular branch of the Legislature at such an important and critical period. To Mr. McAfee it was a great honor, and a mark of supreme confidence.

In accordance with the Governor's recommendation, the Legislature, on January 17, passed a bill calling a convention, to be composed of three times as many members as in the aggregate each senatorial district was entitled to State Senators — that is, three delegates from each senatorial district in the State — and appointing February 18, as the day on which they were to be elected, and February 28, the day on which the convention would assemble. The 10th section of this bill was as follows: —

No act, ordinance, or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the Government of the United States, or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same.

The author of this section was Hon. Charles H. Hardin, then a Senator from the Boone and Callaway district, and Governor of Missouri in 1874-76. Thus the secession of the State was made an impossibility without the consent of the majority of the voters. After a much disturbed and very turbulent session, the Legislature adjourned March 28.

During the session Mr. McAfee, the member from Shelby, bore a conspicuous part, not only as Speaker of the House, but as a leader of the extreme pro-slavery men and conditional Union men or contingent secessionists. He made no concealment of his views that he favored the secession of Missouri under certain circumstances.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Seventh Senatorial District of which Shelby county was a part, was composed of the counties of Macon, Shelby and Adair. As the district was entitled to three delegates to the State convention each county was allowed to name a candidate on the Unconditional Union ticket. The three candidates were: Frederick Rowland, of Macon; John D. Foster, of Adair; and Joseph M. Irwin, of Shelby.

In each county there was a *Conditional* Union candidate, one who

would be willing to vote for secession under certain circumstances possible to occur. That candidate in Shelby county was G. Watts Hillias, a young lawyer of Shelbyville. Mr. Irwin was a substantial citizen, an old settler, and took pains to have it known that he was uncompromisingly opposed to secession, and hostile to the course which had been adopted by the seceded States.

There was but little time for canvassing, but newspaper publication was made of the views of the candidates, and the people voted understandingly. The election came off and Messrs. Rowland, Foster and Irwin were chosen by overwhelming majorities. Shelby county voted almost three to one in favor of the Unconditional Union candidates. This clearly showed the sentiment of the county at that time.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Sterling Price, of Chariton county, afterward the distinguished Confederate general, was chosen president. On the second day it adjourned to meet in St. Louis, where it reconvened March 4th, continued in session until the 22d, when it adjourned to meet on the third Monday in December, subject, however, to a call of a majority of a committee of seven. Before adjourning, a series of resolutions were adopted, two of which were of superior importance, and here proper to be noted: — 1. Containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal union. 2. Taking unmistakeable ground against the employment of military force by the Federal government to coerce the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the government of the United States.

Mr. J. T. Redd, of Marion, and Mr. Harrison Hough, of Mississippi county, of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented a minority report, reciting the wrongs suffered by the slave-holding States at the hands of the North, and calling for a conference of the Southern States then in the Union to meet at Nashville to determine what was best for their interests. This report was rejected — or rather it was not acted upon, as the majority report was adopted by a large majority.

Throughout his term of service, Mr. Irwin, of Shelby, was a Radical Union man. He voted for the test-oaths, for all measures calculated to strengthen the Union cause. July 1, 1863 (the day the convention adjourned *sine die*), he voted for the ordinance emancipat-

ing the slaves, to take effect July 4, 1876, and providing for the payment to every loyal owner of the sum of \$300 for every slave so emancipated. He was generally supported by Foster, of Adair, but his other colleague, Rowland, of Macon, was more conservative, and opposed test-oaths, etc,

THE WINTER OF 1861.

During the months of January, February and March, 1861, there was great interest manifested in public affairs by the people of the county. The prospect of war was fully discussed, and many prepared for it. A large portion openly sympathized with the seceded States, but the majority preferred to take no decided steps to aid either side. Many declared that Missouri had done nothing to bring on a war, and would do nothing to help it along should one break out. "We are neither secessionists nor abolitionists," said they, "and we are neither fanatics nor fire-eaters."

Meantime, and especially in February and March, numerous secret meetings were held in the county by both Union men and secessionists. Every man's politics were known (or were thought to be), by every other man, and invitations were sent out to attend these meetings only to those who were known to be "sound." Each side knew that the other side was meeting secretly, and yet there was no attempt at interference. Both parties met and were friendly. The policy seemed to be that of the "I'll let you alone, if you'll let me alone" kind.

The secessionists met from time to time, and deliberated. Honestly believing that the best interests of Missouri would be served if she should unite her fortunes with those of her sister Southern States, these men worked zealously and faithfully. They met in secret conclave from time to time. They got ready for any emergency that might come.

Very many of this class of our citizens deprecated Civil War, and sincerely hoped that it might be avoided, but resolved that, if come it did, they would bind their fate to that of the Southern cause, allied as they were to that section by ties of kinship, of birthplace, of self-interest, of commonality of sentiment, of sympathy. It may be that no men were ever more mistaken, but certainly no men were ever more in earnest and more honest in opinion, than were the secessionists of Shelby county in the late winter and early spring of 1861.

The people of the surrounding counties were busy holding public meetings. Marion county declared openly for secession, and Monroe

avored the Crittenden compromise, but hinted remotely at separation if it came to the point. Lewis, Knox, Adair, and Clark declared in numerous public meetings for the Union.

The winter and early spring of 1861 wore away, and the people were restless, uneasy, and feverish. While the Union sentiment of the county predominated, the secessionists were bold, demonstrative, and disposed to be aggressive. They were encouraged by their brethren in Marion, who held public meetings at Emerson, March 16, and at Palmyra, March 30, at both of which secession flags were raised amid great enthusiasm.

The Union men were cool and determined. The majority deprecated war, and earnestly hoped it might be averted. Some declared they would not take up arms at all except to preserve the peace of the county against both factions.

The *Shelby County Weekly*, the newspaper of the county, which had been started at Shelbyville, March 7, was edited by G. Watts Hillias, who had been the conditional Union candidate for delegate to the convention. The paper was for the Union with many "ifs" and "buts" and provisos. It was really in the secession interest.

AFTER FORT SUMPTER.

The firing on Ft. Sumpter by the Confederates, April 12, 1861; the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 volunteers; Gov. Jackson's indignant refusal to respond to the requisition on Missouri; the excitement throughout the South; the uprising in the North, — these are incidents in the history of the country, the particulars of which need not be set forth in these pages.

The reception of the news that hostilities had actually begun caused great excitement. Many openly declared for the South and secession, but as many, or more, were strongly for the Union, and in nowise backward about expressing themselves.

April 22, Gov. Jackson ordered the Legislature to convene in extra session May 2, "for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary and proper for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of the State and to raise money enough and such other means as may be required to place the State in proper attitude for defense." The Legislature was in session 12 days. Speaker McAfee was zealous in his support of Gov. Jackson's military bill, and all of the war measures adopted against the Federal government.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The day after Sumpter was fired on there was a public meeting at Hunnewell, which, however, had been called some days before. Both sides were represented at this meeting, the secessionists by G. Watts Hillias, and the Unionists by Samuel B. Hardy, Esq., of Jackson township. In a communication to the *Weekly*, Mr. Al. McAfee, a secessionist, gave the following report of and comments on this meeting :

I attended the meeting at Hunnewell on Saturday last, and propose to give your readers a few items. * * * In vain we have looked for a peaceful solution of our national trouble. War has begun, and the time is at hand when every man should speak boldly and fearlessly his sentiments. Men can not longer hide their real opinions under high sounding and once loved and much cherished names. It is the high duty of every man to speak and act for which ever side he deems right. I am a Southerner in the full sense of the word. I am prond of the name and, therefore, neither afraid nor ashamed to make the avowal. All my feelings are with the South. I believe they have truth, justice and right on their side, and such being the case, a justice-loving God will aid them in their glorious struggle for independence.

I attended that meeting to hear Hillias make a speech. I wanted to hear a secession speech straight out, but I was mistaken. He is a secessionist on certain conditions. The young man, in a clear, forcible manner, presented the position he occupied in the recent canvass. He was not for immediate secession — wanted a fair and honorable compromise, but, failing in this, was in favor of Missouri uniting her destiny with the South. We understood in this section that he was an immediate secessionist, and that his opponent occupied precisely the position which I find Hillias occupied. Hence your readers can reasonably account for the heavy vote given for the so-called Union ticket. We are not submissionists by any means.

He gave the Black Republicans some lovely blows. He closed his speech, which was able and eloquent, with some just and cutting remarks in regard to the proceedings of our State convention. He spoke thus of the majority. What a horrible imposition this convention affair is !

Judge S. B. Hardy arose to reply ; said he had been requested so to do by some of the leading men of his party in this section. The Judge began by complimenting Abe Lincoln. Said that Lincoln had done all that man could for the welfare of his country ; that the Black Republican party had already given the South more than they asked, and seemed somewhat displeased at Hillias because he was hard on the Black Republicans. Said we must not judge the Black Republican party too hard — must give the devil his due. The Judge, in his anxiety to relieve the Black Republican party from any censure, was

willing to make of Judge Douglass a Black Republican. Now I have no fondness for some of Judge Douglass' views; yet, if he can preach Black Republican doctrine with a more hearty will than did Judge Hardy, he is too black for me.

I venture the assertion that Giddings himself does not more warmly support Abe Lincoln than did Judge Hardy, and yet he would feel himself insulted if I were to call him a Black Republican. For shame! Judge; you and those who act with you—who sustain Lincoln and preach the same doctrines of his party—do have the moral courage to come out at once and say you are Black Republicans. It would be more manly. In fact, we would respect you all more. Why seek to hide under the name of Union, unless you all intend to form a new party composed of Black Republican principles and adopt the name of Union the better to deceive the masses? It is a good name, for you are all “unconditional Union men”—submissionists in the true and full sense of the word. *Southern men with Northern principles don't suit this climate.*

There is no excuse for men to act thus. The Union of our fathers is dead. Black Republicans killed it. We who loved it, and attested that by following its light, now deeply mourn over it. We would gather up the broken fragments, and placing them as they have been placed by our noble brethren of the South, would assist to guard those glorious particles forever. The question for Missourians to decide is whether they will unite their destiny to a white man's Southern Confederacy or with the negro Confederacy of the North.

Again, Judge, as you were the representative of your party, of course they endorse your views, and you said you were opposed to those seceded States being acknowledged independent by the Government at Washington; hence you are in favor of coercion. That was a manly confession of yours. But I had understood your party had backed down from that position. 'Tis the same that your brethren of the North occupy. They are all in favor of coercion. The war has begun.

When the Judge closed a glorious shout went up for the young champion of constitutional rights, and the way he poured hot shot into the Judge and his Black Republican allies would do the soul of any honest man good.

Now, I undertake to say that the people of this township do not endorse any such sentiments as Judge Hardy uttered on Saturday last; nor do they indorse the policy pursued by a majority in the convention. The men are brave and intelligent; they loved the Union while it was one, but they are not base submissionists. Therefore it is useless for men under the garb of the Union to attempt to hide their love for Black Republicanism.

A. McAFEE.

Jackson Township, April 16, 1861.

SECESSION FLAGS.

In May the secessionists met at Shelbyville for the purpose of raising a secession flag and listening to speeches from certain orators. The flag was prepared by the secession ladies of Shelbyville and was identical with that of the Confederate States. Active promoters of the meeting were J. M. Ennis, J. B. Marmaduke, Hon. John McAfee, G. Watts Hillias, John Dickerson.

The speakers were Hon. James S. Green, of Lewis county, and Edward McCabe, of Palmyra. Other speakers had been invited, but they did not come. J. M. Ennis drove in a buggy all the way to Canton for Mr. Green. The speaking was in the court-house. The speeches were not very notable. Mr. Green was for secession, and was very bitter on the Union men of Missouri. It is remembered that he said to them: "If you win the day we will leave the State; if we win you *shall* leave," and this sentiment was applauded. Mr. McCabe was more conservative.

There was considerable enthusiasm, and some very intemperate expressions used by participants in the meeting. The pole stood on the south side of the square near the entrance to the court-house. It is said that the flag was ultimately cut up and made into dresses by some secession ladies of Shelbyville, who took this method of preventing its capture by the Federals.

About this time—perhaps a little earlier—a secession flag was raised near the north-west corner of the county in William Baker's dooryard. The occasion was made a public one, and quite a crowd assembled. Capt. William H. Rollins made a very violent secession speech. Mr. Baker then lived where the present post-office called Cherry Box now is, two miles from the Knox county line—(nw. 15—59—12).

* Secession flags were frequent at private houses in Shelbyville, Shelby and elsewhere.

The Union men began to stir themselves. In the eastern part of the county, near Miller's mill, they effected something like an organization, and at Shelbyville Ben McCoy, a jeweler, had a company of men which he was drilling occasionally. The north-eastern portion of the county, and about Bethel, abounded in Union men, who were active, zealous and willing to fight. Some Unionists notified Mr. Griffin Frost, the publisher of the secession *Weekly*, that his room was preferable to his company, and he abandoned the office and fled to Marion county.

THE FIRST FEDERAL TROOPS APPEAR.

When it was certain that Missouri would be one of the States wherein the battles of the Civil War would be fought, the immense importance of preserving and holding the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was early realized by the authorities of the Federal government. If it were kept intact, troops could be moved rapidly from one side of the State to the other, supplies and munitions of war sent, and all of North Missouri kept under Federal or Union domination. The great thoroughfare would also be of incalculable service in keeping open communication with the first line of offense adopted by the Union commanders — the Missouri river. It was of the utmost importance, therefore, that the road should be well guarded from the actual and threatened assaults of the secessionists, and kept in running order continually.

On the 13th of June the Second Iowa Infantry, Col. Samuel R. Curtis commanding, passed over the road from Hannibal to St. Joseph, first coming down the Mississippi from Keokuk and disembarking at Hannibal. These were the first Federal troops to enter the county. They took two prisoners and fired on some citizens at Hunnewell.

Quite a number of Union men left this county at this time for St. Joseph to enter the Union service. A battalion of cavalry was contemplated at one time, W. R. Strachan to be major. A company commanded by Capt. Hughes, of Shelbina, was organized. Those who went from this county to St. Joe enlisted in the old Thirteenth Missouri Infantry (afterward the Twenty-fifth), and were captured at Lexington while serving under the gallant Mulligan.

Not long afterward came a detachment of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, Col. R. F. Smith, and detachments of this regiment were stationed at Hunnewell, Shelbina and the railroad bridge over Salt river.

In the early summer of 1861 some of the prominent Union men of the county were Alexander McMurtry, John F. Benjamin, Matt Freeman, Joseph H. Forman, Solomon Miller, Robert Eaton, Samuel B. Hardy, Daniel Taylor.

Some of the secessionists were John McAfee, Al. McAfee, J. M. Ennis, John Jacobs, J. B. Marmaduke, John R. Gatewood, Russell W. Moss, John Dickerson, William H. Rollins.

It now began to thunder all around the sky. On the 10th of July occurred the affair at Monroe City mentioned elsewhere. (See History

of Monroe). Near the same time a detachment of the Sixteenth Illinois came out from Macon City to the farm of William Baker, where the secession flag had been raised. Beyond cutting down the butt end of the pole and questioning some citizens pretty sharply, these troops did nothing really, but the entire neighborhood was frightened out of its wits when it was learned they were coming. The troops camped near Ray's bridge over Salt river.

FIRST UNION MILITARY COMPANY.

In the latter part of July, 1861, a Union meeting was held at Miller's mill, in Tiger Fork township, six miles east of Shelbyville. John M. Glover, of Lewis county, and Dr. John L. Taylor, of Knox, were the leading speakers. The Union men of that neighborhood were out in force, and there were also some secessionists present, among them Hon. John McAfee, the speaker of the House.

In his speech, Glover was very severe on the course taken by Mr. McAfee in the Legislature. After he had concluded a controversy arose between him and Mr. McAfee. The latter gave Glover the lie. Instantly Glover assaulted McAfee with fists and feet, and punished him severely.

On this occasion a company of Union Home Guards was organized. It numbered 72 men, and was officered as follows: Captain, Joseph H. Forman; lieutenants, Robert Eaton and Solomon Miller; orderly sergeant (first), Oliver Whitney, and then George Lear. It served as infantry, and being an independent company, was called the Shelby County Home Guards.

It is said that this company had an irregular organization as early as May, but it did not enter the United States service formally until the 23d day of July, when it was sworn in at Shelbyville by William Richmond Strachan, then deputy U. S. marshal, by authority of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, under whose orders the company continued to do duty until August 23, 1861, when it was disbanded.

The services performed by this company consisted of camp duty, two or three scouting expeditions into this county, guarding of government stores in Hannibal, and also guarding trains over the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. The latter was often very perilous service, as the secessionists frequently bushwhacked the trains. The company was armed with U. S. muskets, sent up to Shelbyville from Hannibal. Upon being mustered out, the most of the members soon after entered the U. S. service in various regiments.

BURNING OF THE SALT RIVER BRIDGE.

On the 10th of July the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad bridge, across Salt river, in this county, two miles west of Hunnewell, was burned by a company of secession troops or Missouri State Guards. From the best information obtainable it is learned that the burning was done by a company from Ralls county, commanded by Capt. Daniel B. West, under direction of Dr. Foster, of Hannibal. Citizens of the neighborhood contributed turpentine and other inflammables to hasten the fire and the spread of the flames. The same day five cars were burned at Hunnewell, and it was with great difficulty the citizens persuaded Foster not to burn the depot at that place.

The bridge was burned while fighting was going on at Monroe City. The result was greatly damaging to the Federal cause, as it hindered the transportation of troops and supplies for some days. A temporary structure was thrown over by Hurlbut's troops and completed in a few days.

At the time of the burning there was no guard or garrison at the bridge, but afterward a block house was constructed by some Illinois troops, and a strong guard kept for some time.

In July, 1861, Brig.-Gen. John Pope was assigned by the Federal authorities to the command of the military district of North Missouri. He at first made his headquarters at Hannibal, then at Macon, then at Hunnewell, Shelby and elsewhere. Under Pope, in command of a sub-district, comprising the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, was Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, who was very active during the summer, being now at Hannibal, now at Palmyra, now at Macon, now at Kirksville, as his presence was needed.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COL. MARTIN E. GREEN.

In the latter part of July a rather strong force of secession troops rendezvoused at the Sugar Camp ford on the Fabius, near Monticello, in Lewis county. This force was commanded by Col. Martin E. Green, of Lewis, and his second in command was Joseph C. Porter, also of Lewis, near Newark. A number of the secessionists of this county made their way into Green's camp and joined him.

On the 4th of August Col. Green broke camp and started northward. On the 5th, early in the morning, he attacked a force of about 400 Missouri Union Home Guards and 100 Iowa Volunteers at Athens, Clarke county, on the Missouri side of the Des Moines river, 20 miles

north-west of Keokuk. The Union forces were commanded by Col. David Moore, of Clarke county. Col. Green had perhaps 1,000 men, including an artillery company commanded by Capt. J. W. Kneisley, of Marion county. Kneisley's battery was composed of the nine-pounder, used at Monroe City, and a six-pounder cast in Hannibal by Cleaver & Mitchell. The Union troops had no cannon. Col. Green was defeated with a loss of 11 killed, and perhaps 25 wounded. The Unionists lost four killed and 18 wounded. Col. Green retreated to his former camp, near Monticello. In a day or two his men were distributed about camps in various parts of Lewis, Knox, and Shelby counties.

In the latter part of August, Gen. Price broke up his camp at Springfield and moved northward toward Lexington, on the Missouri river, his main object being to secure to himself the large forces of State Guards known to be in North Missouri. When at the Osage river, he sent forward a special messenger to Gen. Tom Harris, the commander of the State Guards for this district. Green's command at once prepared to set out to join the advancing army, from which so much was expected. Word was sent to all the other commands, companies, battalions and platoons in this part of the State to repair at once to the Missouri river, at either Glasgow, Brunswick or Arrow Rock, and cross to the south side.

Col. Green had left Lewis county and his forces were concentrated at or near Marshall's mill, on the Fabius, in the north-west part of this county, some six or eight miles from Palmyra.

While in this camp, Green sent a company into this county to arrest some obnoxious Union men. This company, commanded by John L. Owen, of Marion, came into Shelbyville and remained an hour or so, but failing to find the men they had been sent for, returned to camp.

Soon afterward a company commanded by Frisbie McCullough visited the residence of Capt. Joseph Forman, east of Shelbyville, and made him prisoner. Forman had recently been mustered out of the Federal service as captain of the home guard company before mentioned. As they were taking him away he tried to whisper some directions concerning his arms to a hired man named James Gwinn. McCullough noticed this and immediately took Gwinn a prisoner and carried him away into captivity. Forman was not released until Green's command had crossed the Missouri river, and only a few days before the battle at Lexington.

But prior to all this, McCullough's company had visited Shelbyville

and made a prisoner of Hon. John F. Benjamin, whom they carried off into Knox and Lewis counties and kept a close prisoner for some days. Near the same time the same company captured Dr. John L. Taylor, of Newark. At this time Green had two or three camps in the northern and north-eastern portions of this county. He visited Bethel and levied some contributions on the colonists in the way of provisions and other supplies.

From his camp at Marshall's mills, about the first of September, Col. Green proceeded with his entire force to Philadelphia, thence to New Market and on southward to join the army of Gen. Price. He crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph September 2, near Monroe City, and destroyed the track, culverts, bridges, cut down telegraph poles, etc., for a considerable distance. Then he passed on to the neighborhood of Paris and Florida, where he received reinforcements from Ralls and Monroe, and halted to catch breath and observe the movements of his enemies.

Meantime the Federal military authorities had noted the movements of Col. Green, had learned of the formidable character of his forces — for they numbered perhaps 1,500 men, all told, — and of his whereabouts, and set about breaking him up. Gen. Hurlbut took the field in person. Col. David Moore's North-east Missouri regiment marched across the county from Athens, on the Des Moines river, via Waterloo, Luray, Etna, and Edina, to Bethel, in Shelby county. Here on the second it united with the Sixteenth Illinois, under Col. Smith, which had marched across from Kirksville. It was intended to attack Green, then supposed to be near Philadelphia, but on arriving there and learning that he had moved southward, the united forces, numbering in all perhaps 1,200 men, of whom 400 were mounted, and with four pieces of field artillery and a long train of wagons, marched across to Palmyra, where they arrived on the evening of the 4th. With this command were about 150 Knox and Adair county Home Guards, temporarily commanded by Lieut. James Call, of the Third Iowa.

It was on the 1st of September when Hurlbut's command reached Bethel from Kirksville, coming via Lakeland. The troops were 500 men of the Third Iowa, under Lieut.-Col. John Scott, seven companies of the Sixteenth Illinois, under Col. Smith, the Home Guards above mentioned, and three pieces of artillery.

After he had sent Moore and Smith to Palmyra, Gen. Hurlbut took the Third Iowa, and about 120 sick men of the command, and on the 2d started for Shelbyville. Reaching Shelbyville at about noon, the

command halted for dinner, and here the soldiers were gladly welcomed by the Union citizens of the place. After dinner the command pushed on.

While the main portion of the command tarried in Shelbyville, three soldiers set out on foot, without leave, for Shelbina, taking the direct road. Nearly half a mile north of the crossing of Salt river, as they were walking along unsuspecting of any danger they were bushwhacked, and one of their number instantly killed, another wounded, while the third escaped unhurt. The latter was found nearly a mile eastward from the scene by J. C. Hale, who carried him on horseback to his command, which was met on the high prairie, nearly two miles from Shelbyville.

The shooting was done from behind a large double oak tree on the west side of the road, at about 30 yards distance. The bushwhackers were nine in number, some of whom were John Jacobs, Ray Moss, John Evans, Bent Hightower, and a man named Freeborn. All were from this county. They had learned of the presence of the Federal troops and their destination, and determined to waylay them and kill some stragglers. Their horses were hitched near by and immediately after the shooting they mounted and fled.

The dead soldier was found with a dozen hazel nuts tightly clenched in his hand in a death gripe. The three men had been walking gaily along picking nuts from the bushes by the roadside, laughing, talking and singing. Their officers censured them for being absent from their commands and roundly cursed and abused the survivors for disobeying orders. The dead man was taken to Shelbina and there buried. Ray Moss, a son of Russell W. Moss, became a captain in the Missouri State Guards under Gen. Price, served six months, was mustered out and re-enlisted in the regular Confederate service, and had his head torn to pieces by a grapeshot at the battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862. John Jacobs became a captain in the Confederate service and was known as a desperate fighter. He settled in Louisiana after the war and died there a few years since.

Hurlbut reached Shelbina at about 7 p. m., in the midst of a terrific rain and wind storm. It was impossible to telegraph for railroad transportation on account of the storm and the men went into quarters for the night. Transportation arrived the next day about noon, and the command was transported to Brookfield.

Moore and Smith left Palmyra on the 5th for Hunnewell in pursuit of Green, leaving 400 men behind to guard the town. The next day this detachment, under Gen. Pope, who had come up and assumed

command, and accompanied by Col. John M. Glover and about 50 men of his new cavalry regiment then being organized in North-east Missouri, set out for the front.

THE FIGHT AT SHELBYNA.

Col. N. G. Williams, of the Third Iowa Infantry, had been ordered by Gen. Pope to take three companies of his command and a company of Linn county mounted Home Guards and proceed from Brookfield to Palmyra, open the road as he went, and then go to Paris and take the specie and funds in the bank at that place and send the same to St. Louis, "to prevent capture by the enemy." On the morning of August 31, he left Brookfield and reached Palmyra at noon. Here he was informed that the train on which he had come would have to go on to Hannibal in order to turn the engine west. At Hannibal, while the Third Iowa were eating dinner, the Second Kansas regiment which had also fought at Wilson's creek, came up on a boat from St. Louis, on their way home for muster out.

Upon invitation the Second Kansas, only about 300 strong, agreed to accompany Col. Williams to Paris and return. The latter had 320 men, including Loring's mounted Home Guards from Linn county—the greater portion of the Third Iowa being then under Lieut.-Col. Scott, in Shelby county. The command went to Shelbyna on the train on Sunday, Sept. 1. The same evening they started for Paris, which they reached the following morning, after an all-night march. The cashier of the bank had removed the funds and they could not be obtained. Col. Williams remained in Paris that day and night. On the following day he set out to return to Shelbyna, but in the meantime Col. Martin Green had mustered his forces from Florida, and the country was swarming with State Guards and secession troops who were closing in about Williams and his 620 men, and preparing to take them in. The Federals were only able to reach Shelbyna by hard marching and by taking a circuitous route to avoid an ambush which Col. Green had laid for them.

Arriving at Shelbyna, at night, Col. Williams learned that Gen. Hurlbut, with seven companies of the Third Iowa, had left the place that day for Brookfield. Williams was in a close place. That night his pickets were fired on twice by Green's scouts and one man severely wounded. The next morning, Wednesday, Sept. 4th, he could see that he was surrounded and he barricaded the streets and prepared to fight. The track had not been destroyed, however, and at 11 a. m. a train arrived from the West, sent by Hurlbut to take the command

back to Brookfield. At noon Col. Green sent Col. Williams a note, giving him thirty minutes to remove the women and children and to surrender. Williams ordered the women to leave, but made no reply to the demand for surrender.

From a good position on the prairie south-east of Shelbina, and well out of reach of the Federal muskets, Col. Green then opened upon the beleaguered town, with his two pieces of artillery, Kneisley's Palmyra battery, — the old 9 and 6-pounders. The guns were very well served. Almost every shot was well pointed, either striking a building or falling in the square. Capt. McClure, of the Second Kansas, had his foot shot off while standing in the street south of the railroad and nearly opposite the site of the present railroad depot, and but a short distance from the south-east corner of the park (near the south-west corner of First and Chestnut streets). One or two shots missed the town altogether and the balls were picked up a half a mile north the next day. Two balls went through the hotel building.

The Federals were of course unable to fight back (owing to the fact that Green's troops were out of range), and some of them became much discontented. After about 30 shots had been fired, the Second Kansas declared they would not remain any longer, and under their officers boarded the train. Col. Williams protested but it was useless; the Kansas would not stay and make targets of themselves, when they could not return the enemy's fire. The whole command, except the Linn county cavalry, then boarded the train and moved off unmolested to Hudson. The cavalry also got safely away, going on the north side of the track and keeping the train between them and the secessionists, until a mile or two west of town. Some guns, clothing, knapsacks, four mules, a wagon, etc., fell into the hands of Col. Green's men.

Green then advanced and occupied the place. He now had fully 2,500 men, having been reinforced by some Monroe and Ralls county secession troops or State Guards under Col. Brace. Some Shelby county men here joined him also.

Following was the report of the Federal commander: —

REPORT OF COL. NELSON G. WILLIAMS, THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

MACON, September 5, 1861.

Sir:— In obedience to your order, I respectfully submit the following statement of facts connected with the Paris expedition and the reasons why I retired from Shelbina:—

Late Friday evening (August 30) I received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pope to take my effective command, together with Lor-

ing's cavalry, proceed to Palmyra, open the road, and then go to Paris and take the specie and funds in the bank and send it to St. Louis. Early Saturday morning I started from Brookfield to execute the order. I arrived at Palmyra about noon, was there informed by the railroad employes that we would have to go to Hannibal in order to turn the engine west, they telling me it would be impossible to back the train. As a further reason for going to Hannibal there was \$150,000 in specie on board, and from instructions I received it would be in some danger of being seized by the rebels.

I arrived at Hannibal, and while feeding my men the Second Kansas Regiment arrived per boat, en route for Kansas to recruit. I immediately invited them to join me in the Paris expedition, as I had learned on my down trip that it would be unsafe with my force (320 men) to go into Monroe county. They consented and we started Sunday morning. Arrived at Shelbina about noon. I pressed into service some wagons to carry provisions and sick men, and started for Paris about 8 o'clock in the evening. My entire force consisted of about 620 men, viz. : 520 infantry and 100 cavalry.

I arrived in Paris at daylight Monday morning, September 2. I immediately proceeded to the bank in company with M. Cassel, Esq., (agent to receive money). We called the directors together. They informed us that the cashier had taken the money to a safe place and that they did not know where he or the money was. We waited during the day, thinking that they would get the money. In the afternoon I learned that the whole country was rising in arms against us. About 5 o'clock I gave the order to prepare for our return march, but a tremendous storm coming up I countermanded the order, and resolved to stay in Paris over night. I quartered my men in the court-house and vacant buildings. About midnight we received an alarm and turned out under arms and remained so during the night. Started on our return at daybreak.

In the meantime I had learned that Green and his forces had got past Gen. Hurlbut and that he had prepared an ambush for me on the straight road to Shelbina. I determined to take the road to Clinton, making a detour of 10 miles. Every step of the way I found evidence that the whole people were in arms. I arrived, however, in Shelbina at night, having escaped the ambush, but had one man wounded (supposed mortally) by the enemy's pickets. When I arrived in Shelbina I found no communication east or west, also learned that Gen. Hurlbut had left that day for Brookfield. During the night had two alarms. In the morning and after the enemy had shown himself in force, a train arrived from the west and brought word that another train was coming to take my command away. In the meantime the enemy was gathering in still greater force, so that I could make out about 3,000 men.

About noon I received a note from the rebel commander, giving me 30 minutes to move the women and children and to surrender. I ordered the women to leave but made no reply to Green. I barricaded the streets and prepared to resist the enemy. After a short

time the enemy opened on us with two pieces of artillery, one nine and one six-pounder (reported to me to be brass by an escaped prisoner¹). Their battery was planted a full mile off. I am satisfied that at this time the enemy numbered full 3,000. With my glass I could discover a strong force under cover of timber to support their artillery. I offered to lead the men out on the plain and offer the enemy battle. Maj. Cloud, of the Second Kansas, objected. I did not insist as I thought the opposing force too great.

During the firing I discovered the enemy some two miles in the west tearing up the track. I immediately ordered one company on the train to run up to them, which was done, and the enemy driven from that point. I observed also a force in the east tearing up track and started a train that way, but the train came back, as the enemy opened upon it with their artillery. The officer in command reported to me that he supposed the engine and train of more value than a little piece of track. I told him he did right.

The enemy fired well. Almost every shot was well pointed, either striking the building or falling in the square. Capt. McClure, of the Second Kansas, had his foot shot off. After receiving some 30 shots, the officers of the Second Kansas held a meeting, and sent Maj. Cloud to me, demanding that I should withdraw the men, saying that they had been in one Springfield fight and did not wish to be in another (meaning fighting against such odds), and also that if I would withdraw and get artillery they would come back with me. He further stated that his men were discontented, and supposed they were going home, and did not like being brought on the expedition; that he, to encourage them, had held out the inducement to them that the money in the bank was to pay them off with; that they only considered themselves in the light of volunteers, etc. I still resisted, and declared I would not mention the subject of retreating to my men, as I had been to them and told them we could hold the place; but finally they insisted so strongly, and fearing there might be a stampede, I consented to call the officers together.

When they met, I said to them I had nothing further to say. After they had decided it to be expedient to retire I told them to wait orders. I delayed giving orders any further than to tell them to go to their companies and prepare to move. After a few minutes I saw the Kansas men starting for the cars. They filled the first train and started. I jumped on the engine and ordered the engineer to move slow, so that the cavalry could keep up with him on the right flank (the enemy was on the south). I then jumped off and started back for my own men (280), but they, seeing the Kansas men off, had got on the second train and started before I got back. In the confusion the Iowa men left some of their coats and knapsacks in the quarters. They did not know at the time we were retiring from the enemy. There was also one transportation wagon and four mules left, all of which might have been brought off had they waited for orders.

¹ They were not brass, but iron, cast in Hannibal. — *Compiler.*

It is proper for me to state that I had but one captain with me at the time and he had been quite sick several days, and was unfit for duty at the time; but he turned out and rendered me valuable assistance. I was extremely short for officers. I had sent three home sick. I then moved the trains to Hudson and reported to you in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Third Iowa.

Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. A.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES W. BLAIR AND MAJ. W. F. CLOUD,
SECOND KANSAS INFANTRY.

HUDSON, Mo., September 5, 1861.

SIR: — It is perhaps proper for me to state formally to you a fact or two relative to the evacuation of Shelby on yesterday.

The enemy numbered, as nearly as we could ascertain, about 3,000, and we had about 600 efficient men. We drove them several times, and held our position until the enemy brought to bear upon us two pieces of artillery, one six and one nine-pounder. We having no artillery, and not being able to reach them otherwise, but being compelled to sit still behind barricades and receive discharges of artillery which would inevitably have destroyed the command, I, after consultation with Major Cloud and the officers of the Second Kansas, insisted upon the men being withdrawn until we could be reinforced by artillery, which, we understood, was at Brookfield. Col. Williams was averse to the withdrawal, but we insisted that it should be done, and he finally yielded a reluctant and unwilling assent; and as we had volunteered to serve in the Paris expedition, he was in courtesy compelled to pay some attention to our wishes in the matter, and consequently he at last yielded. Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Second Regt. Kansas Vols.

W. F. CLOUD,
Major Second Kansas Vols.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

The secession troops remained some hours in Shelby. Many of them had come up through Hunnewell and across Salt river at the railroad bridge. At Hunnewell they smashed things about the depot, and that evening or the same night they burned the Salt river bridge.

The force sent by Col. Green to tear up the track west of town, and which was dispersed by the company sent up on the train by Col. Williams, was commanded by Col. Blanton, Monroe county, who was shot in the mouth and wounded severely. Another secessionist had his horse killed. The long range muskets of the Iowans gave them a decided advantage over the Missourians with their shot-guns. The

conduct of Green in not sending a sufficient force at a proper distance to destroy the track and prevent the escape of his enemy so nicely bagged, has never been explained. Had he torn up five rods of the railroad and run up one piece of artillery, every Federal would have been taken prisoner.

Green's forces abandoned Shelbyville the same night, but the next morning a battalion came back and burned some freight cars that were standing on the track. Except devouring everything edible in the place, they did little or no damage to the citizens. The next morning there were actually not provisions enough in the town for a single family. The Federals had eaten one meal and what they left the secession troops finished. The people had to go to the country to get their breakfasts.

FREMONT'S "ANNIHILATION" OF GREEN.

Upon receipt of the news of the affair at Shelbyville, Gen. Pope at once took the field. He resolved to repair to Hanniball and from that point prepare to move against Green. Accordingly he did so, and September 6, he sent the following dispatch to Gen. Fremont:—

HUNNEWELL, MO., September 6, 1861.

MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT:—Arrived here this evening. Salt river bridge repaired so as to be passable. Rebel forces retreated from the road to Paris or Florida. Third engine went to Shelbyville and saw train from the west, which came within three miles. The road will be clear to-morrow. Please send blankets and tents; Moore's men are without either.

JNO. POPE,
Brigadier-General.

Gen. Fremont was greatly disturbed upon learning that Col. Green had crossed the Hannibal and St. Joe, that he had chased the Federals out of Shelbyville, and that he was snapping his fingers in the faces of Pope and Hurlbut, and so he resolved on his "annihilation."

It was a practice with Fremont to remain inactive, or order troops aimlessly around, until the Confederates, taking advantage of his mistakes, gained some important advantage, and then he would flutter about quite frantically for a time. He refused to reinforce Lyon and that officer was defeated and slain; then he hurried troops into Missouri by thousands; he allowed Gen. Price to besiege Mulligan at Lexington for nine days, and then after the gallant Irishman had surrendered he rushed about 25,000 men to that quarter of the State. He allowed Green to take his forces out of North-east Missouri, and immediately afterwards sent enough troops into this section to make a

living wall along the Hannibal and St. Joe from Hannibal to Macon. The horse having been stolen, the stable was to be securely locked.

Fremont instantly planned a brilliant maneuver — nothing less than the capture or total annihilation of Mart. Green and his audacious rebels. On the 6th of September he sent the following telegraphic orders (in cipher) to Gen. Pope, at Hunnewell:—

ST. LOUIS, September 6, 1861.

BRIG.-GEN. POPE:— According to the report received at these headquarters Col. Williams, with his command of 600 men, has been forced to retreat from Shelby to Macon City (Hudson) by a band of rebels under Green, numbering about 3,000, where he is now cut off from all lines of communication east of his position. In order to arrest the constant depredations of the rebels in Marion, Monroe, Macon, Shelby, and adjoining counties, and to visit on them the whole vigor of martial law, I have resolved upon a combined attack on Green's men and their annihilation.

To effect this object, you will be reinforced by the First Kansas regiment and the Twenty-third Indiana. Brig.-Gen. Sturgis will advance from here on Macon City with the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Col. Fuller, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Col. Groesbeck, one squadron of the Fremont Hussars, Capt. Blume, and Capt. Schwartz's full battery. You will leave a comparative reserve at Palmyra, and then advance west toward Salt river, and you will, under any circumstances, endeavor to put yourself in communication with the command of Brig.-Gen. Sturgis, who will operate toward the east against Shelby.

It will be your object not only to disperse the enemy, but to follow him into his hiding places and annihilate him. After having put yourself in communication with Gen. Sturgis, by means of a reliable messenger, and after Gen. Sturgis has advanced east towards Shelby, you will force the passage of Salt river (should the bridge be destroyed you will find a suitable bridge towards the north or south) and thus make a combined attack on the rebels. * * *

I enclose a copy of the order addressed to Gen. Sturgis.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Comdg.

Gen. Sturgis was furnished a copy of the order to Pope and was particularly instructed to "cut off the enemy from the road leading to Shelbyville, and generally to render impossible the dispersion of his forces by squads, and to annihilate the gang of rebels as a whole."

These preparations of Gen. Fremont for the destruction of Col. Green and his command were reasonably magnificent, and doubtless were satisfactory to both parties. They suited Fremont and Mart. Green cared nothing about them. But unfortunately for Gen. Fre-

mont the unaccommodating "rebels" refused to sit still and be "annihilated." One reason for this was probably that they had not heard that the "Pathfinder" wished them to, but having heard from special messengers that Gen. Price expected them to be in the neighborhood of Lexington by the 12th, they prepared for immediate departure, and on the 7th the advance guard set out.

Shelby county now saw something of the pomp and circumstances of war. The little town of Hunnewell was made the base of what promised to be an important military movement, and hundreds of soldiers, with their numerous equipments and munitions of war, were here assembled. A full-blown brigadier-general and his staff were present to direct matters in person, and the citizens gazed with open mouths at the spectacle before them.

On the morning of the 7th Pope telegraphed Gen. Fremont from Hunnewell:—

Road will be open to-day. Green, from all accounts, encamped near Florida, 20 miles south-east of this place. About 300 men of the regiment at Quincy now occupy Palmyra. Have not yet heard direct from Hurlbut, but shall by morning.

A few hours later he received Fremont's order and answered as follows:—

The road is now open. Train went this afternoon. I will leave 1,500 men here and make a night march against Green with 1,600 men and four pieces of artillery. You will not hear from me before late to-morrow.

But the next morning, the 8th, still at Hunnewell, he dispatched Fremont:—

Did not move last night, because the reinforcements from Hurlbut did not reach here until 10 p. m., too late for the object. I have now force enough to move on Green, and will do so to-night. Your dispatch to make no important movement without further advices received. Please answer and give me authority to move. The road is now open and clear as far west as Platte river. I have heard nothing of the reinforcements [under Sturgis] of which you telegraphed me.

Fremont's plans woefully miscarried. He had ordered Sturgis to proceed with his command from the St. Louis arsenal to Macon City, over the North Missouri, without first learning whether or not transportation could be obtained sufficient to move the entire force at once. Finding out that it could not, he retelegraphed Pope to "make no important movement without further advices." These "further

advices" never came. Sturgis acted promptly, but on the 9th he had only been able to get to Mexico with his infantry, his cavalry being still in St. Louis, "owing to the lack of engines and cars" and the delay in crossing the river at St. Charles, then not bridged. At this time he supposed Green to be "some place in the vicinity of Florida," and he had heard "nothing from Gen. Pope."

But on the 8th, Col. Green, Gen. Harris and all the rest of them, except a small rear guard, broke camp near Florida and swung out to the south-westward, crossing, without molestation, the North Missouri at Renick, on the 9th, and when Sturgis and Fremont supposed them to be still in camp waiting to be "annihilated" they were on the prairies of Randolph and Howard counties, on their way to Gen. Price, with none to molest them or make them afraid.

The commands of Cols. Green, Porter and others, all under Gen. Harris, arrived safely at Glasgow, captured the steamer *Sunshine*, with Lieut. Rains and 12 men of Mulligan's command, who were on their way to Jefferson City with dispatches calling for reinforcements — made a ferryboat of her and crossed the river on the 12th in entire safety and went into temporary camp in Saline county near Marshall. It was here that Capt. Forman and the other Shelby county pioneers were released, after being duly paroled, not to take up arms till they were exchanged.

Gen. Pope moved from Hunnewell on the evening of the eighth and marched to the vicinity of Green's *former* camp, near Florida, driving away the rear guard and a few belated recruits and capturing a portion of their outfits. But one man was hurt and he was wounded by a pistol shot by Col. Moore, and it is said only two shots were fired. The cavalry followed the train a few miles and returned, reporting that Green must be fifty miles away! Gen. Pope then marched back to Hunnewell and immediately on his arrival there, on the 10th, sent off the following dispatch to Fremont, announcing the result of the "annihilation" scheme: —

HUNNEWELL, September 10, 1861.

I marched on Green at dark, Sunday. Reached his camp at daylight in the morning. As usual he had received notice of our approach, in consequence of night marches, and a few hours before I reached there his force, about 3,000, scattered in every direction, leaving much baggage, provisions and forage, as also the public property captured at Shelbyville. The infantry of my command was, of course, unable to pursue after a forced night march of 23 miles. The horsemen followed the train for 10 or 15 miles until it scattered in various directions. The bulk of his force has crossed the North

Missouri road at Renick, and are making for the woods of Chariton. I go west with Sixteenth Illinois and Third Iowa immediately in pursuit.

Moore's forces proceeded by land to Canton, and will there organize. Four hundred of Bussey's cavalry are in North-east Missouri, but I think not doing much. As soon as I can run down Green's force [!] I will go to Keokuk. Please send Col. Tindall back to Brookfield immediately; he went down for arms to St. Louis, and can now be of much service.

Glover and Moore will organize their regiments, I hope, in a few days. Green's force is mounted, and infantry can not do much in overtaking them.

The railroad east of Brookfield is open, and I think no more secession camps will be made within 20 miles.

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General Fremont.

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY MATTERS.

Shortly after its organization, and while at Shelbyna, Capt. Forman received orders from Gen. Hurlbut to take his company of Home Guards and proceed to Shelbyville and search certain houses for ammunition and military stores. A detachment of the Sixteenth Illinois was at Shelbyna and 10 of the men volunteered to accompany Forman. The command reached Shelbyville early in the morning. The store of J. B. Marmaduke was thoroughly searched for powder and arms, but nothing was found. Fred Boettcher, then a gunsmith, was arrested charged with having put in order several guns and pistols to be used by the secession troops. He was taken to Shelbyna and sent from thence to St. Louis. Before leaving town some of Forman's men cut down the secession flag pole then standing on the south side of the square.

About the sixth of August three companies of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry came to Shelbyville from Macon City and arrested Hon. John McAfee, who was carried to Macon and kept a prisoner for some time.

As Mr. McAfee was a sympathizer with the Confederate cause and had been an active and prominent secessionist, he was especially obnoxious to the Federals, who treated him severely — worse than any of their other prisoners. Gen. Hurlbut forced him to labor hard in the hot sun, engaged in digging “sinks” or privies for the soldiers. A few days afterward he was taken from Macon to Palmyra and the General ordered him to be tied on the top of the cab of the engine to prevent the bushwhackers from firing at the engineer. This was pre-

vented by some of the soldiers and the engineer. The latter said he would not run the engine if Mr. McAfee was mounted upon it in that way; the soldiers delayed executing their orders until the train was ready to start, and then signaled to the engineer to "pull out," which he did.

It was a common saying at that day that three men in North-east Missouri did more to bring about hostilities in that quarter, more to induce other men to array themselves in armed hostility against the United States Government—than a thousand others. These were Hon. James S. Green, of Lewis; Hon. Thomas L. Anderson, of Marion, and Hon. John McAfee, of Shelby. And yet when hostilities came, when war actually broke out, neither of them took up arms, or did aught but lip service for the cause. This was complained of by many among the Confederate partisans, who thought Messrs. Green, Anderson and McAfee ought to fight the way they talked. It is said that Gen. Hurlbut offered McAfee a horse, saddle and bridle, a shotgun, pistols and sword, and safe conduct out of his lines for 24 hours if he would enlist in the Southern army and join Martin Green.

But Mr. McAfee was not the only man in Shelby county who did much to stir up men's passions and bring about war, and then when it came "take to the woods." There were others of this kind in the North as well as in the South.

The success of the Confederate arms at Bull Run, July 21, and at Wilson's Creek, August 10, greatly encouraged the secessionists in Missouri and stimulated recruiting in this quarter for the Southern cause. While no considerable companies were raised in this county, there were many recruits, who went out singly and in squads either to join the Missouri State Guards under Gen. Price, in South-western Missouri, or the forces under Col. Martin E. Green up in Lewis and Knox counties. The Confederate victories really decided the course of many a man who had been "on the fence," and caused him to announce that he would "go with the South."

About the 1st of August a small company was organized in the south-eastern part of the county for service against the Union cause. This company was an irregular organization, never mustered into service, and was composed of men from Shelby, Marion and Monroe counties. Its captain was one Thomas Stacy, a young married man living in Jackson township. He was a brave man, but very rough and savage in his manner of fighting. He did not hesitate to bushwhack trains or straggling parties, to rob Union men, or to murder them. When the fancy took him he would rob a secessionist without hesita-

tion. Stacy wore his hair long and dressed fantastically. He had about 25 men at the start. His camps were in the timber and brush along Salt river and Black creek and he lived off the country.

On the night of the 8th of August Stacy's company made a raid on Palmyra, then unoccupied by the Federal soldiery, secured some arms belonging to citizens, and captured and paroled two citizens. A day or two previously they had assisted in bushwhacking a train. August 16, near Hunnewell, they fired on a train containing some of the Sixteenth Illinois and badly wounded two men.

July 12, the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, Col. U. S. Grant, and the Fourteenth Illinois, Col. John M. Palmer, were sent to Monroe City to relieve Col. Smith, of the Sixteenth. In a few days they were sent on to Hunnewell and to the Salt river bridge in this county. The latter structure had recently been burned by the secessionists, and Grant and Palmer guarded the workmen engaged in rebuilding it.

A few days after their arrival here Grant was sent with his regiment on an expedition down near Florida, to break up Tom Harris' recruiting camp, but on his arrival at the site of the camp he found that the secessionists had scattered about the time he had left the Salt river bridge. Whereupon, like the king of France, he marched back again. This was the beginning of Gen. Grant's illustrious career during the Civil War, and these were his first services in the field. It is something of a distinction for Shelby county that the great captain of the Union armies — afterwards twice President of the United States — should first begin those services which gave him his distinction and established his fame, within her borders, engaged in guarding bridge builders and the Salt river railroad bridge and in scouting through the country. The following is one letter on this subject from Gen. Grant to the compiler of this volume: —

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 3, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In July, 1861, I was ordered with my regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, to North Missouri, to relieve Col. Smith of the Sixteenth, who was reported surrounded on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. On arrival at Quincy I found that the regiment (?) had scattered and fled. I then went with my regiment to the junction of the road from Quincy with the one from Hannibal, where I remained for a few days, until relieved by Col. Turchin with another Illinois regiment. From here I was ordered to guard the workmen engaged in rebuilding the Salt river bridge. Col. Palmer was there with his regiment at the same time. When the work was near completion I was ordered to move against Thomas Harris, who was reported to have a regiment or battalion encamped near Florida, Mo. I marched there, some 25 miles from Salt river, but found on arrival that he left about

the time I started. On my return I was ordered to Mexico, Mo., by rail.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

R. I. Holcombe, Esq.

Bushwhacking was a favorite diversion of some of the first secession troops raised in this county. The plan of organization of the military forces favored this sort of disreputable warfare. There were no full companies raised and organized in the county, but the men were forced to leave and go elsewhere to enlist, and so went out in squads and couples and joined the Southern army in the field. Many men, impatient to do something against the detested Federal forces, and not belonging to an efficient organization, sought to do something on their own account, and believing that everything was fair in war, counted it no sin to ambush an unsuspecting enemy and shoot him down without mercy and without warning. Had these men been organized into companies, their mode of warfare would have been different. True, Tom Stacy's company made a vocation of bushwhacking, but it numbered but few more than 20 men.

Early in the contest there was a case of bushwhacking two miles south of Shelbyville. Two citizens of the county — Eli Bertram, of Shelbyville, and a German named Betz or Blitz — had left the county and enlisted in a foreign regiment, said to have been the Sixteenth Illinois. Returning to their homes on a brief leave of absence, they were walking from Shelbyville to Shelbyville. At the forks of the road, south of the latter place, where the road to Walkerville branches off, Ben. Hightower was in waiting with a double-barreled shot-gun, and fired upon them. Bertram was severely but not dangerously wounded. The charge in the gun was only turkey shot, instead of buck-shot.

It is believed that Hightower was met in Shelbyville by Bertram and Blitz, who berated him for being a “d——d traitor,” etc. He hurried home, determined on revenge. Catching up his gun, which he supposed was loaded with buck-shot, as he had charged it, he rushed out. Not knowing whether the soldiers would come by way of Walkerville or on the straight road, he repaired to the forks so as not to miss them. It chanced that his brother had fired off the charge of buck-shot and reloaded the gun with turkey shot, or the injury inflicted would have been more serious.

Another citizen of the county, now a prominent merchant of Shelbyville, was accused of bushwhacking Bertram, but proved a complete *alibi*. Not long afterward, however, learning that certain individuals

had sworn to kill him, he "took to the brush," determined to shoot the first Federal he saw. As he lay well concealed in a thicket, along came a Federal soldier, trudging afoot, and leisurely and contentedly munching an apple. The would-be bushwhacker felt his former bloodthirsty disposition vanishing from him at the sight. He lowered his gun, uncocked it, and slipped quietly away, heartily ashamed, and the soldier passed on in peace and safety.

On another occasion two young men hid themselves to bushwhack a train, near Salt river, when one of them remembered that his family had been expecting some relatives from Kentucky on a visit, and he said, "What if they should be on that train?" The murderous scheme was instantly abandoned.

MISSOURI'S SECESSION. (?)

On the 26th of October "Claib. Jackson's Legislature," as it was called, met in the Masonic Hall at Neosho, and on the 28th an ordinance of secession was passed by both Houses. In the Senate the only vote against it was cast by Charles H. Hardin, then Senator from the Boone and Callaway district, and afterwards Governor of the State, and in the House the only member voting "no" was Mr. Shambaugh, of DeKalb. According to the records and to Mr. Shambaugh, there were in the Jackson Legislature at the time but 39 members of the House and 10 members of the Senate, when, by the constitution, a quorum for the transaction of business was required to consist of 17 senators and 67 representatives.

But notwithstanding these facts, the secession ordinance and the act of annexation to the Southern Confederacy were approved by the Confederate Congress at Richmond,¹ recognized by that portion of the people of Missouri who were in favor of cutting loose from the old Union, and Gen. Price fired a salute in honor thereof. And so those Missourians then and afterwards in arms against the Federal flag became entitled to the name of *Confederates*, and will so be denominated in future pages of this history, instead of being called "State Guards," "Secessionists," "Southern troops," etc., as they have hitherto been spoken of.

At this time Shelby county had perhaps 250 troops in the field

¹ A convention held at Richmond, October 31, between Thomas L. Snead and E. C. Cabell, on the part of the Jackson government of Missouri, and R. M. T. Hunter, on the part of the Confederate States, agreed upon the admission of Missouri into the Southern Confederacy, and it was really this agreement which was ratified by the Confederate Congress.

doing battle for the Southern cause. In Gen. Green's division of the Missouri State Guard the third battalion of infantry was commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. A. Rawlings, of Shelby county; and Co. A, Capt. Oliver Sparks, contained a number of men from here.

THE GAMBLE GOVERNMENT AND ITS OATH.

The Missouri Convention having deposed Gov. Jackson, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds and Secretary Massey appointed in their places Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, and reconstructed the State government generally, it was made by that body the duty of all the civil officers in the State to take an oath to support the provisional government and also the constitution of the United States "against all enemies and opposers whatsoever."

The county officials of Shelby were: Representative, John McAfee; circuit clerk, William L. Chipley; county clerk, Thomas O. Eskridge; county attorney, John F. Benjamin; sheriff and collector, John Dickerson; deputy sheriff, James L. West; treasurer, C. K. Cotton; public administrator, R. A. Moffett; school commissioner, C. B. Johnson; assessor, M. J. Priest; justices of the county court, James S. Pickett, Perry B. Moore, Daniel Taylor.

Of these officials, Messrs. Dickerson, West, Priest, Johnson, Moore and Pickett refused to take the "Gamble oath," as it was called, and were deposed from office accordingly. The others took the oath and retained their places. Of the disloyal, C. B. Johnson raised a company for the Southern cause, and fought irregularly or as a partisan ranger for several months, or until in the summer of 1862.

There were no sessions of the county court from November 4, 1861, until in May, 1862. The military came in, everything was disorganized, and the county ran itself.

About Christmas Day, 1861, the county judges attempted to hold a court at Shelbyville without first taking the Gamble oath. Capt. Thomas G. Black, of Co. C, Third Missouri Cavalry, Glover's regiment, was sent up to prevent this. It was an offense for any person to *attempt* to exercise official functions without first having taken this oath.

Capt. Black arrested Sheriff Dickerson, James B. Marmaduke, J. M. Ennis, Dr. Coons, Rev. J. P. Noland and Charles Dines, at Shelbyville, and then went to Newark and on the way took Thomas Garrison. All the prisoners were charged with disloyalty. They were taken to Palmyra, then the headquarters of Glover's regiment, and after an imprisonment of seven days were released on taking the Gamble oath.

The following is a copy of this oath : —

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

After a time the “Gamble oath” was supplemented by one more binding, more exacting, harder to take, and still harder to observe. This was called the “iron-clad oath.”



CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY DURING 1862.

Organization of the Missouri State Militia — Co.'s A and H, of the 11th M. S. M — Bushwhacking in the Spring of 1862 — The Murderous Affair at Walkersville — Two Soldiers and One Citizen Killed — Pursuit of the Bushwhackers, and Killing of Two of Their Number — Execution of Rowland Harvey — Glover's Campaign in the Spring — Miscellaneous — Execution of Frank Drake and Ed. Riggs — Capture of Capt. Tom Sidener — Burning "Rebel Houses" — The November Election.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

About the 1st of December, 1861, Gov. Gamble received authority from the War Department at Washington for the organization of the Missouri State Militia, the members of which, when engaged in active service, were to be armed, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the United States, and to co-operate with the United States forces in the repression of invasion into Missouri and the suppression of rebellion therein. The militia was not to be ordered out of the State of Missouri, "except for the immediate defense of said State."

In February Col. H. S. Lipscomb, under proper authority, began the organization of a regiment of cavalry, afterward designated as the Eleventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia. This regiment, when organized in May following, was officered by Lipscomb as colonel; A. L. Gilstrap, lieutenant-colonel; John F. Benjamin, John B. Rogers, J. B. Dodson, majors. In September following, the regiment was consolidated with the Second Missouri State Militia, John McNeil, colonel; and John F. Benjamin, lieutenant-colonel.

Cos. A and H, of the eleventh regiment, were almost exclusively from this county. The following were the officers with the date of their commissions, rank and disposition: —

CO. A, ELEVENTH CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Rank From.</i>	<i>Accounted for.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Feb. 10, 1862	John F. Benjamin.	Capt...	Jan. 16, 1862	Promoted to Major.....	May 6, 1862
June 3, 1862	James M. Collier..	Capt...	May 29, 1862	Resigned.....	Aug. 6, 1862
Aug. 18, 1862	Albert G. Priest....	Capt....	Aug 13, 1862	Ass'd Capt. Co. I, 2d Cav	
Feb. 10, 1862	W. J. Holliday.....	1st Lt.	Jan. 16, 1862	Ass'd 1st Lt. Co. I, 2d Cav	
Feb. 10, 1862	John Donahue.....	2d Lt.	Jan. 16, 1862	Ass'd 2d Lt. Co. I, 2d Cav	

After it was Co. I, Second Missouri State Militia, this company was officered as follows:—

CO. I, SECOND CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Rank From.</i>	<i>Accounted for.</i>
Aug. 18, 1862	Albert G. Priest.....	Capt...	Aug. 13, 1862	Resigned July 28, 1863.
Aug. 15, 1863	Alexander R. Graham.....	Capt...	Aug. 11, 1863	Resigned Nov. 3, 1863.
Dec. 4, 1863	James A. Ewing.....	Capt...	Nov. 25, 1863	Commissioned Capt. Co. B, 14th Mo. Cav. Vol.
Feb. 10, 1862	William J. Holliday.....	1st Lt.	Jan. 16, 1862	Resigned June 13, 1863.
Aug. 15, 1863	James A. Ewing.....	1st Lt.	Aug. 11, 1863	Promoted to Captain Nov. 25, 1863.
Dec. 4, 1863	Robert C. Calvert.....	1st Lt.	Nov. 25, 1863	Mustered out expiration of term, Feb. 25, 1865.
Feb. 10, 1862	John Donahue.....	2d Lt.	Jan. 16, 1862	Recomsn'd July 13, 1863.
July 13, 1863	John Donahue.....	2d Lt.	Jan. 16, 1862	Resigned Oct. 7, 1863.

John S. Duncan was commissary sergeant, and his son, young Charles B. Duncan, was a bugler of this company.

Co. H was mustered out upon the consolidation of the two regiments. While in service its officers were: J. W. Lampkin, captain; Cyrus S. Brown and John C. Carothers, lieutenants.

These companies did a great deal of scouting duty throughout this and adjoining counties, participated in the Porter raid, and were very efficient in their service generally.

BUSHWHACKING IN THE SPRING OF 1862.

Upon the first blush of spring in the year 1862, military operations in North-east Missouri began to assume a more sanguinary character. The Confederate bushwhackers were early on the war path. Near Colony, in Knox county, about the 25th of March, they waylaid seven or eight members of the State militia from Edina, fired upon and killed two and dangerously wounded two more. As another party of militia were returning from the burial of the two men killed, they were fired on, presumably by the same bushwhackers, and three more were killed.

Some time about the 10th of March, Mr. James M. Preston, a Union man living near Monroe City, was taken from his home one night by Capt. Tom Stacy and his band of Confederate partisan rangers, or "bushwhackers," and murdered. The killing was done in Shelby county, near Stacy's camp, or headquarters, on Black creek or North river. Stacy afterward said that Preston had been "carrying water on both shoulders;" that he pretended to be a Confederate when in the presence of the bushwhackers, and that when Federal troops came along he was a stanch Unionist, and informed on certain Southern men and had them arrested.

Stacy tried Preston, after a fashion, found him guilty of playing the spy on him and his band, and shot him forthwith. The body was never recovered. It was said to have been sunk in Salt river with large stones tied to it. He left a wife and family in distressed circumstances. His murder aroused the greatest indignation among the Unionists, who vowed that, as the Confederates had inaugurated that sort of warfare, they should have their fill of it before the war was over.

Tom Stacy's band numbered at this time perhaps 20 members; but its strength varied from a dozen to 50. It kept Shelby county in quite a furor at times, and greatly disturbed the western part of Marion on various occasions. When any of the members wanted a horse, a gun, a blanket, or any other article, they did not hesitate to take it wherever they found it—no matter whether its owner was a Unionist or a Confederate sympathizer. All was fish that came to their net.

THE BUSHWHACKING NEAR WALKERSVILLE—TWO SOLDIERS AND ONE
CITIZEN KILLED.

On Wednesday, April 2, of this year (1862), Col. H. S. Lipscomb, of the Eleventh M. S. M., and a Capt. Wilmot, with an escort of 13 men of the same regiment, in charge of a wagon load of supplies, started from Shelbina for Shelbyville. Taking the road *via* Walkersville, on Salt river, about a mile below that little hamlet, Tom Stacy, with 16 of his band, bushwhacked the party, killing two militiamen, named — Long and Thomas Herbst, and a prominent and worthy citizen of the county, named Lilburn Hale.

The latter gentleman lived about three miles south-east of Shelbyville. That morning he had gone to Shelbina to mail a letter to his son, J. C. Hale, then in Pike county, and now a prominent attorney of Shelbyville. Returning on horseback, he was overtaken by the military a quarter of a mile from the scene of the shooting, and was riding along with Col. Lipscomb when the murderous volley was fired. Long and Herbst were residents of this county, also, and both left families. All the men were shot in the head. It was wondered at that not at least a dozen men were killed. The firing was done at point-blank range.

In a short time Col. Lipscomb and some others of the escort came galloping into Shelbyville and gave the alarm. There was the greatest indignation among the militiamen and the Union citizens. Mr. Hale was generally respected, and his murder incensed the people as

much as the killing of the soldiers. The troops in town consisted of the Eleventh M. S. M., who sprang at once to arms. Lieut. John Donahue, at the head of 25 men of Co. A, started immediately in pursuit of the bushwhackers, who, it was conjectured, had set off immediately after the shooting for their rendezvous, in the south-eastern part of the county. Lieut. Holliday with a considerable force went at once to where the shooting was done.

Holliday's squad, under Sergt. Engles, started on the direct trail of Stacy and his men. The trail was easily followed, as the ground was very muddy; but Stacy tried to throw off the force which he knew was on his track, by riding into and through the current of the river where he could. But Engles and his men kept on the trail, eager as panthers and true as bloodhounds.

About the middle of the afternoon Lieut. Donahue came upon the bushwhackers at a point on Black creek, at the Kincheloe bridge, 10 miles from Walkersville. They were coming north, or north-east, and the Federals were going east. The former had just crossed the bridge. With a yell the militiamen dashed upon the bushwhackers and the latter fled, scattering in every direction, some taking to the thickets, others swimming Black creek, which was near by, and still others fleeing straight away.

The bushwhackers were completely routed. Two of their number were killed outright; one was drowned in Black creek, and another was badly wounded and never heard from again. Tom Stacy was so hard pressed that he was forced to abandon his horse, saddle-bags, coat, hat, sword and double-barreled shot-gun. Some articles in his possession, particularly the sword, a beaver cap and some trappings, were identified as having belonged to Russell W. Moss, Esq., near whose residence, north-west of, Hunnewell in the Black creek timber, Stacy and his band had their camp.

The two dead men were found to be William Carnehan and James Bradley, both citizens of this county. Bill Carnehan lived at Walkersville, and left a wife and children. It is said that he had eaten many a meal at Mr. Hale's table, and knew that gentleman well. Bradley lived in the north-western part of the county.

The killing was in this wise: Jim Bradley, like Absalom, rode upon a mule. In the rush of the retreat he was either thrown or jumped off, "and the mule that was under him went away." Bradley then threw away his fine double-barreled gun and started to run. Sergt. John S. Duncan (now postmaster at Shelbyville) was upon him in an instant. Bradley stopped, threw up his hands and called out,

"Don't shoot; I give up; I hain't done nothing," etc., all very rapidly and excitedly. Duncan said, "Well, I can't shoot an unarmed man," and lowered his gun. But Bradley started as if to go back for his gun, and Duncan said, "Don't run," and just then Private Tom Phillaber, who lived in the north-eastern part of the county, came up, and without a word leveled his Austrian rifle and fired, the ball striking Bradley (10 feet away) in the breast, killing him instantly. The body was not bayoneted, as has been reported. Bill Carnehan was shot out of his saddle farther down the creek. The man drowned in Black creek was wounded just as he entered the water.

Tom Stacy leaped from his horse and took to a tree. He carried with him a short rifle. An Indian fight took place between him and Lieut. Donahue. The latter fired twice and missed. Tom reserved his fire for close quarters. Private James Watkins reinforced Donahue, and then Stacy retreated, saving his life by his fleetness and knowledge of woodcraft.

The militiamen beat up the woods and brush for some time, but failed to find any more of the guerrillas, and soon after gathered up the corpses of the men they killed, put them in a wagon "pressed" for the occasion, and started for Shelbyville. Not a man among the Federals was injured in the least. Indeed the bushwhackers fired but two or three shots.

Meanwhile a tragic scene was being enacted at Shelbyville. There was the most intense indignation in the town over the killing of Long and Herbst and Mr. Hale. Capt. John F. Benjamin was almost beside himself with rage and excitement. He had a room full of Confederate prisoners in the sheriff's office up-stairs in the court-house. The most of these, if not all of them, had not been regularly enlisted and mustered into the Confederate service as regular soldiers, but were mere partisan rangers. Benjamin declared he would shoot three of these men instanter in retaliation for the three Unionists killed that day.

Among the prisoners was one Rowland Harvey (alias "Jones" or "Maj. Jones"), of Clarke county. A few days before this he had been captured near Elliottsville, on Salt river, in Monroe county, by a scouting party of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia led by Benjamin himself. Harvey was a lieutenant of a band of Confederate partisans, of which Marion Marmaduke, of this county, was captain. Capt. Benjamin selected Harvey as the first victim. He was an elderly man, and it is believed was a reputable citizen. But now he was given a hard fate and a short shrift.

It is said that the guard opened the door of the prison room and pulled out Harvey as a fancier thrusts his hand into a coop and pulls out a chicken. He was hurried down stairs, taken out into the stockade, south-east corner of the yard, and tied to one of the palisades with a new rope before he realized what was being done. He seemed to think the proceedings were intended merely to frighten him. In two minutes a file of soldiers was before him, and he was looking into the muzzles of six Austrian rifles. The command, "*fire!*" was given — there was a crash of the guns — and in an instant the unfortunate man was a corpse. He could not fall to the ground, for he was lashed to the palisade, but his limbs gave way and his head dropped on his breast, while his body hung limp and twisted.

By Benjamin's order the body was taken down by some Confederate sympathizers and carried into an old log building in the rear of J. B. Marmaduke's store, on the south-west corner of the square. Here it was prepared for burial, and interred by the same class of citizens in the Shelbyville cemetery, where its ashes yet lie.

Another prisoner captured at the same time with Harvey was John Wesley Sigler, a young man of Shelbyville. He had a close call. Benjamin selected him for the next victim from among the now terror-stricken prisoners huddled together in the sheriff's office; but now more rational-minded men interposed and better counsels prevailed. It was urged that it would be better to wait and see what the result of Donahue's and Holliday's scout would be — maybe they would exterminate the band that had done the murderous work. Wait and see. This was done, and soon came Donahue bearing in a wagon the corpses of Carnehan and Bradley, and these were tumbled into the room where Harvey lay, all ghastly and gory. Then Benjamin's wrath was mollified and no one else was shot.

MISCELLANEOUS — 1862.

During the winter of 1861-62 two companies of Glover's regiment were stationed at Shelbyville, being quartered in the court-house. These were Co. C, Capt. Black, and Co. F, Capt. Call.

Many of the Union men of this county enlisted in these companies, and in others belonging to the same regiment.

During the winter of 1862 the court-house at Shelbyville was surrounded by a strong palisade forming quite a strong defense. Indeed, 200 men inside of the stockade could have easily kept off a force of ten times their number not supplied with artillery. The palisades were stout oak posts, well set in the ground, and 15 feet high, the

points being sharpened. Post-holes were made for the use of the defenders. The stockade was built under the direction of Col. John F. Benjamin.

A strong block-house had been built at Salt river railroad bridge, the fall before. A garrison was kept here nearly all the time, the first being the Twenty-sixth Illinois.

Our people now began to realize some of the horrors of civil war. Tragedies were occurring frequently in North-east Missouri, and more were in prospect.

Col. John M. Glover, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, had been appointed to the command of the sub-district of North-east Missouri. He adopted the most vigorous policy. On the 6th of April he took five companies of his regiment and went to Edina, where he established headquarters and caused the surrounding country to be thoroughly scouted. His men were instructed to enforce Halleck's and Schofield's orders against bushwhackers and to shoot them down, and they obeyed with alacrity.

Glover's troopers penetrated into Adair, Scotland, Clarke, Lewis and Shelby counties, and killed seven men who were accused of bushwhacking. The names of some of these were William A. Marks, a relative of Col. Martin E. Green, William Musgrove, William Ewing, — Standiford.

Two days after his arrival at Edina, to Capt. Benjamin, at Shelbyville, Col. Glover gave the following among other instructions, headed "Special Order No. 30:" —

In every case within your reach where the rebels take a dollar's worth of property of any kind from a Union man or family, do you take at least twice as much in value from rebels in the vicinity (from parties who took the goods if you can identify them) and hold it as security for the return of the property, and hold it till the robbery is made good. You will forthwith levy an assessment and collect it from the wealthy secessionists in the vicinity sufficient to comfortably support the families of those members of the M. S. M. who were killed by the rebels, and see that they are comfortably supported by this means until further orders.

Two days later, enclosing a list of 65 names of men in different parts of the country, Col. Glover wrote to Benjamin: —

EDINA, April 10, 1862.

Captain Benjamin — SIR: I send you a list of names marked (A), who did the killing of militia in this (Knox) county. The others are members of a "bushwhacking" company in this and other counties. Give a list of the names to your commissioned officers, with instruc-

tions to hold all such, if arrested. Keep their names as secret as possible; I do not want them to know they are suspected, or we shall not be able to catch them. You have two of them, I am told (the Feltz). Hold them safely. We have five or six of them, and on yesterday we killed one of the murderers, William Musgrove. These men are scattered all over the country. You will be as active as possible, and charge your men to be cautious. These men are frequently to be found in the vicinity of Magruder's, on Black Creek. These fellows are in the habit of crossing Salt river, south-west of your town, on a bridge on an unfrequented road. You will do well to give it some attention. My instructions are not to bring in these fellows, if they can be induced to run, and if the men are instructed they can make them run.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. GLOVER,
Commanding N. E. Mo.

On the 4th of June, Col. Glover was ordered to South-west Missouri, and Col. John McNeil, Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was, by Gen. Schofield, placed in command of the district of North-east Missouri, with headquarters at Palmyra. M. A. Stearns was Assistant Adjutant-General, and Maj. John F. Benjamin was at first appointed commander of the post at Palmyra. Col. McNeil's regiment, or a considerable portion of it, followed him to Palmyra. Col. Lipscomb was assigned to the command of the post at Macon City. The Third Missouri went to Rolla about the middle of June.

On the 8th of June a scouting party of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, commanded by Capt. W. W. Lair, made a prisoner of Maj. John L. Owen, who lived near Monroe City, in Marion county, and shot him. Owen had been a Major in the Missouri State Guard under Gen. Price. He had taken part in the fight at Monroe City, when he burned the depot, some cars, and destroyed other property amounting to about \$25,000. Returning home in December, 1861, he found an indictment for treason hanging over him, and so he could not come in and surrender. He continued to hide out until he was captured.

He was found in a patch of brush near his residence, early in the morning. Near him lay his blankets and a revolver. Capt. Collier and the Shelby county company made him prisoner, and took him to his family. Here they assured his wife they would take him to Palmyra and would not harm him. Half a mile from his house they set him on a log against a fence, and put eight bullets through him—caliber 54. The shooting was done by the immediate orders of Capt. Collier, although Capt. Lair was present. These officers are both now residents of Shelbyville, and Capt. Collier states that when he

left Palmyra he had strict orders to enforce the terms of Gen. Schofield's "Order No. 18," enjoining the "utmost vigilance in hunting down and destroying" all bushwhackers and marauders, who, the order said, "when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare," were to be shot down "on the spot."

The action of Capts. Lair and Collier was approved, by their superior officers, but condemned by very many people, who regarded the killing of Owen as an atrocious murder. It was said that he did not come within the purview of Schofield's order, in that he was not engaged in "unlawful warfare" at the time of his capture, and that he was unarmed. Three or four members of Collier's company have assured the writer that Owen did have a pistol near him when captured, which he admitted was his, and this was construed to be the same as if he was "in arms."

No session of the county court was held from November, 1861, until in May, 1862. Pursuant to public notice given, the court convened May 5. There were present one of the old justices, Daniel Taylor, and two appointed by Gov. Gamble—Samuel Huston and Robert Lair—in the room of James Pickett and Perry B. Moore, turned out for disloyalty.

Elias L. Holliday was appointed elizor sheriff in the room of John Dickerson, "suspended." He acted until in October, when J. H. Foreman was appointed by the Governor, and in November he was unanimously elected.

Certain justices of the peace had refused to take the Gamble oath, and were suspended. In May H. H. Weatherby was appointed in the room of John J. Foster, in Salt river township, and in August James Jameson was appointed in Jackson township, in place of Daniel H. Given.

Leonard Dobbin was appointed assessor, *vice* M. J. Priest, "disloyal."

EXECUTION OF DRAKE AND RIGGS.

After the conclusion of the campaign against Joe Porter, the Federal military authorities saw proper to shoot some of Porter's men for having violated their paroles, or in retaliation for the killing of Union men. Gen. McNeil shot ten at Palmyra, October 18, in retaliation for the murder of Andrew Allsman, a Union citizen of Palmyra at the time, but who had formerly been a citizen of this county. Allsman was taken prisoner when Porter captured Palmyra, carried off and shot up in Lewis county, two nights after the Whaley's Mill fight.

The incident of the shooting of the ten men in retaliation is widely known as "the Palmyra Massacre."

September 26, 1862, Gen. Lewis Merrill shot ten other prisoners at Macon City for violations of their paroles. These were Dr. A. C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, William Searcy, J. A. Wysong, J. H. Fox, David Bell, John H. Oldham, James H. Hall, Frank E. Drake and Edward Riggs. The last two were citizens of Shelby county. James Gentry had been sentenced, but a night or so previous to the day set for his execution he made his escape from the prison where he was confined and got safely away. He was then and still is a citizen of Shelby county.

Frank E. Drake lived in the north-western portion of this county, and his widow and some of his children still live in the county. Edward Riggs was a young man. He was captured during the campaign against Porter, and confined for a time at Shelbyville, while Capt. Collier commanded the post. McNeil gave Collier orders to shoot him, but Collier postponed the carrying out of the order some days until a letter from the proper authorities came, notifying him that his resignation (which he had previously sent in) was accepted, and he was out of the service. McNeil turned Riggs over to his successor, Capt. Lampkins, informing him of the circumstances, but Lampkins said, "Well, nobody has given *me* any orders to shoot him;" and so he turned him over to somebody else, and at last he fell into the hard hands of Merrill.

It can not now and here be positively stated why these men were shot. Gen. Merrill stated at the time and still declares that "each one of them had for the *third* time been captured while engaged in the robbing and assassination of his own neighbors, and therefore were the most depraved and dangerous of the band." It was further alleged that "all of them had twice, some of them three, and others had four times made solemn oath to bear faithful allegiance to the Federal government, to never take up arms in behalf of the rebel cause, but in all respects to deport themselves as true and loyal citizens of the United States." It was further charged that "every man of them had perjured himself as often as he had subscribed to this oath, and at the same time his hands were red with repeated murders." For the sake of Gen. Merrill and all those who were responsible for the execution of these prisoners, it is supposed that these charges and allegations were sustained by abundant proof. Surely, unless they were, the general could never have been so cruel as to consent to their execution.

On the morning of the 25th the condemned men were taken out of prison and confined in a freight car. Rev. Dr. Landis, the chaplain of Merrill's Horse, visited them and reported them all deeply penitent and preparing for death. They admitted that they had done wrong, but claimed that they had been led into evil by others.

The prisoners spent most of the night in praying. Next morning urgent appeals were made to Gen. Merrill, who was present in Macon, to spare their lives; to have them tried by the civil courts; to imprison them till the end of the war; but he did not modify their sentence. One of these appeals came in the shape of a letter, written by the youngest of the ten, about 20 or 21 years of age, and simply claimed mercy for the writer. It was received early on the morning of the execution, and as the general was still in bed, the note was placed in the hands of his adjutant. The following is a verbatim copy:—

General for god sake spare my life for i am a boy i was perswaded to do what i have done and forse i will go in service and fight for you and stay with you douring the war i wood been fighting for the union if it had bin fur others.

“J. A. WYSONG.”

At 11 o'clock a. m. the procession was formed, and the silent multitude, civil and military, moved at the signal of the drum, toward the field of execution near the town. The executioners were detailed from the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and numbered sixty-six men. They marched six abreast, with a prisoner in the rear of each file. A hollow square, or rather parallelogram, was formed on a slightly declining prairie a half mile south of the town. The executioners formed the south line of this square, the balance of the Missouri Twenty-third the east and west lines, and Merrill's Horse, the north. The executioners were divided off into firing parties of six for each prisoner, leaving a reserve of six that were stationed a few paces in the rear. Gen. Merrill and staff were stationed close within the north-east angle of the square. The firing parties formed a complete line, but were detached about two paces from each other. Each prisoner was marched out ten paces in front, and immediately south of his six executioners.

This order having been completed, the prisoners were severally blinded with bandages of white cloth, and were then required to kneel for the terrible doom that awaited them. At this time every tongue was silent and nothing was more audible than the heart-throbs of the deeply moved and sympathizing multitude. At a signal from

the commanding officer, Rev. Dr. Landis stepped forward to address the Throne of Grace. His prayer was the utterance of a pitying heart, brief and impressive. It was an earnest appeal for pardoning mercy for those who were about to step into the presence of God and Eternity. And there followed the closing scenes of this bloody drama. The prisoners remained kneeling while sixty muskets were pointed at their palpitating hearts. The signal is given and the fatal volleys discharged, and the ten doomed men make a swift exit from time to eternity. The bodies of five of the deceased were claimed by their respective friends; the balance were interred by military direction.

CAPTURE OF CAPT. TOM SIDENER.

About the 1st of October a Confederate officer, Capt. Thomas Sidener, of Monroe county, whose home was a few miles south of Shelbyna, was captured in Shelbyville. He had been in service against the Federal Government since the summer of 1861, and had commanded a company under Joe Porter. His company suffered severely at Kirksville, and after Porter's last disbandment he determined to abandon the Confederate service for good. He concluded to go to Illinois, which State so many of Porter's men found a haven of refuge, and in order to prevent his being captured *en route* disguised himself in female wearing apparel.

With two lady relatives, a sister and a cousin, and his brother "Jack," Capt. Sidener set out in an open carriage from his home for Canton, where he expected to cross the Mississippi. The party passed Shelbyna all right, and on through Shelbyville; but in going through Shelbyville the ladies and Jack Sidener were recognized by a militiaman named Frederick Blessing, who informed Col. John F. Benjamin that "some of Tom Sidener's folks had just gone through town with some baskets and bundles and he believed they were taking supplies to him." Col. Benjamin ordered the party pursued and brought back. This was done — they being overtaken a mile north of town. On returning to Shelbyville, as soon as Capt. Sidener alighted from the carriage his boots betrayed him. He was stripped of his dress and bonnet and confined in the hotel for a day or two, when he was sent to Palmyra. A few days later he was shot to death as one of the ten who were executed by order of Gen. McNeil in retaliation for the killing by some of Porter's men — certainly not Capt. Sidener — of Andrew Allsman, referred to elsewhere.

The ladies were kept under guard at Shelbyville for a day or two and then released.

BURNING HOUSES.

Some time during the campaign against Porter the houses of certain Confederates in Shelby were burned by order of the military authorities, Gens. McNeil and Merrill. Old Robert Joiner, living several miles north-west of Shelbyville, in the edge of Tiger Fork township, was accused of "keeping a rendezvous for guerrillas and murdering bushwhackers." Lieut. Wm. J. Holliday, of Co. I, Second Missouri State Militia, was sent out with a detail to burn Joiner's house, about September 5. The old pioneer carried out his orders, but he shed tears while doing so. When the house was in flames and the family were huddled about their household goods, which were piled out of doors before the torch was applied, the old man cried like a child, exclaiming, "O this war! This war!" He said to Mrs. Joiner: "Take your family and go to my house and stay there as long as you please; you will be more than welcome."

Dinner was cooking when the burning party arrived. The orders were, "You have half an hour to get out your things." The soldiers assisted the family in removing everything to a place of safety. There was but one man about the premises, a Mr. Cochrane, a son-in-law of Joiner's, who made his home here. His wife was very ill and was borne out of doors on the lounge whereon she was lying. Harry Latimer's wife, a daughter of Joiner's, was then living at her father's with her children, while her husband was out with Porter. A few days later he was captured and executed. Mr. Joiner himself was a prisoner in Shelbyville at the time. His three sons were in the Confederate service.

Not only was Joiner's house burned, but his barn and all the out-buildings. A new sled was drawn out of the barn before the building was fired. When the fire had swept away everything the family found homes among their neighbors. Not long afterward Mr. Joiner was released on oath and bond, and returned to his family. But he had contracted a severe cold in prison, and his health and spirits were broken. The next spring he died. Both Joiner and Holliday were old pioneers together, and among the very first settlers. But the war made enemies everywhere and among all classes.

Capt. A. G. Priest, of Co. I, was sent into Jefferson township to burn some houses down there — "bushwhackers' nests" the militia called them. The dwellings of Carter Baker and John Maupin, below Clarence, were burned. Carter Baker had been wounded in one of the

skirmishes of Porter's raid, and was lying on a bed stiff and sore when he was borne on his couch into the yard, with his "lares and penates." He cursed at the harsh policy of burning the houses of wounded men and swore at the Federals generally. "Hush," said Capt. Priest, impressively, "you may be thankful that your life is spared. There are men here who would kill you gladly and throw your body into the fire while your house is burning, and I can hardly restrain them!"

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1862.

Notwithstanding the presence of hundreds of soldiers in this county, in the year 1862, and the thousand and one shocks to law and order incident to "war's alarms," courts were held and other proceedings gone through with according to the forms of law; and the vote at the election of this year, while not very large and full, was fair and free, and the election itself was conducted without intimidation or any over-awing on the part of the soldiery. So far as this county was concerned, the bayonet protected, and did not attempt to control the ballot-box.

About the only political issue involved in the election of 1862 was the question of emancipation in Missouri. The Emancipationists in this county—that is, those in favor of the gradual emancipation of slaves in the State, compensation to be given to loyal owners—were slightly in the majority, as it turned out. Everybody was for the Union—that is, everybody allowed to vote, for no one was permitted to cast a ballot without first taking the "Gamble oath," to support the United States government and the Gamble or provisional government against all enemies, domestic and foreign. But the Union men differed as to emancipation, some favoring, some opposing.

At this election, the soldiers of the county, who would have been qualified voters here, were allowed to vote, no matter where stationed. Those stationed at points in the county, were not allowed to vote at the ordinary polling places, but each military troop had a ballot-box of its own, presided over by three sworn judges and two clerks, and this polling place was required to be separate from where the civilians voted, in order that the presence of the soldiers might not intimidate the citizens. Many of the soldiers did not vote, being stationed in the far South, where polls were not opened.

In this Congressional district a Representative in Congress was to be chosen in the room of John B. Clark, Sr., who had been expelled for participation in the rebellion, and then serving in the Confederate Congress. The candidates were W. A. Hall, of Randolph, Anti-

Emancipationist, and Moses P. Green, of Hannibal, Emancipationist. The candidates stumped the district in the very hottest times — during Porter's raids and the thrilling episodes attendant thereon.

Two years previously an avowed emancipation ticket would have received but few supporters in this county, but now there were many, even slave-holders, who felt that the best interests of the State would be subserved if the slaves were emancipated by law and compensation granted to loyal owners. The indications were that in a brief time abolition, without compensation, would be accomplished at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, and there were those who decided to be wise in time. Emancipation was a theory widely different from abolition. The former might or might not be a question of expediency; the latter was solely a question of principle. There were, even in 1862, but few out and out abolitionists in this county.

The unconditional Union men were for the Union regardless of whether slavery stood or fell, some preferring that it might be preserved, others that it might be destroyed.

The following was the result in this county, declared by the board of canvassers: —

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1862.

<i>Voting Precincts and Military Companies.</i>	CONGRESS		ST. SENATE		REP'TIVE.		SHERIFF	COUNTY JUDGE	CO. TREAS.	
	<i>M. P. Green.¹</i>	<i>W. A. Hall.</i>	<i>A. L. Gilstrap.¹</i>	<i>Fred Rowland.</i>	<i>J. M. Collier.</i>	<i>W. R. Strachan.¹</i>	<i>J. H. Forman.¹</i>	<i>Sam'l. Huston.</i>	<i>C. K. Cotton.¹</i>	<i>Benj. Grogg.</i>
Shelbyville	186	68	195	43	70	159	28	60	174	16
Shelbina	44	46	52	29	40	47	76	64	32	44
Clarence	47	69	55	62	60	57	79	87	78	25
Hunnewell	5	51	11	33	24	31	50	39	44	3
Bethel	178	29	182	24	36	168	199	109	35	154
Co. B, Third Mo. Cavalry	9	2	7	..	5	8	..	..	..	..
Co. F, Third Mo. Cavalry	9	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Co. K, Third Mo. Cavalry	6	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	..
Co. L, Second M. S. M.,	14	13	20	7	13	1	2	..	..	..
Total	598	279	523	199	248	482	340	359	363	242

¹ Emancipationists.

Hall defeated Green in the district by a good majority.

W. R. Strachan, who was elected to the Legislature from this county, was the provost marshal for North-east Missouri and had attained considerable notoriety in connection with the Palmyra Massacre. Many strong confederate sympathizers, Russell Moss among them, voted for him, however.



CHAPTER VIII.

COL. JOE PORTER'S RAID.

Who Joe Porter was — His First Appearance in North-east Missouri in the Summer of 1862 — Passes through the Country into Schuyler and is defeated at Cherry Grove — Retreats South — Raids Newark and Monticello — Is Pursued by the Federals under John McNeil — The Fight at Pierce's Mill — Death of Tom Stacy — Porter Retreats to the South, Crosses the Railroad and goes into Monroe County — The Fights at Bott's Bluff and at Moore's Mill — Back to North-east Missouri — Effect of the Enrolling Order — Recruits, 2,000 men — The Fight at Newark and Capture of 75 Prisoners under Capt. Lair — McNeil and Benjamin pursue — Total Defeat of Porter at Kirksville — He Retreats and Fights his Way to the Log Cabin Bridge, in Shelby County, where he Disbands — McNeil shoots 16 Prisoners — Porter in Monroe with Another Force — Back into Marion County — Captures Palmyra — McNeil Pursues — The Route of Whaley's Mill — Porter Disbands Finally at Bragg's School House — Two Shelby County Men Executed, etc., etc.

PORTER'S RAID.

In connection with a complete history of Shelby county it is proper to give some account of the long military campaign in North-east Missouri, during the summer and fall of 1862, which embraced the operations of the Confederate forces under Col. Joseph C. Porter, and the movements of the Federal troops sent against them. Hundreds of men from Shelby county belonged to Porter's command; hundreds — or at least a hundred — belonged to the Federal forces that were against them, and many of the incidents of the campaign occurred here.

Col. Porter had his home in Lewis county, a little east of Newark, and the previous year had gone out as lieutenant-colonel of Martin E. Green's regiment of Missouri State Guards. He had seen service at Athens, Shelby, Lexington, Elk Horn (Pea Ridge) and elsewhere, was a brave and skillful soldier, a man of mature years, of great personal bravery, of indomitable will and perseverance, and endowed with remarkable powers of endurance and indifference to exposure and every sort of hardship. Early in the spring of 1862 he received permission and authority from Gen. Price and came northward into this quarter of Missouri to recruit. He was promised a suitable commission to command whatever body of troops he might bring out.

It can not now and here be stated at just what period and at what point Col. Porter made his appearance in this portion of the State,

but on the 17th of June 1862, he was near Warren or New Market, in Warren township, Marion county, with 43 mounted men, and made prisoners of four men of Lipscomb's regiment, who belonged to the company stationed at the Salt river railroad bridge in this county. The Federals had their arms and horses taken from them, were sworn not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy until duly exchanged, and then released. At this time he had with him a few men from Shelby, who had joined him in Monroe county, where they had been hiding for some time.

Moving northward through the western part of Marion, the eastern portion of Knox, and the western border of Lewis, past his own home, where his wife and children were, Col. Porter scarcely drew bridle till he reached the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs, near Colony, in Knox county, where he rested a brief time. On his route recruits came to him until he had perhaps 200 men.

From the Sulphur Springs he moved north, threatened the Union Home Guards at Memphis, picked up recruits here and there in Scotland, and moved westward into Schuyler to get a company known to be there under Capt. Bill Dunn.

Danger in the rear! Hearing of the invasion of this portion of the territory over which they claimed absolute control, the Federals at once set about to drive out the presumptuous Confederates. Col. Henry S. Lipscomb and Majs. Benjamin and Rogers, with some companies of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, including Collier's and Lampkin's, of Shelby, set out at once, struck the trail and followed it to Colony. Here they were joined by Maj. Pledge, with a detachment of the Second Missouri State Militia, and the united forces pressed rapidly on, marching night and day, until they overtook Porter at Cherry Grove, in the north-eastern part of Schuyler county, near the Iowa line, where, with a superior force, they attacked and defeated him, routing his forces and driving them southward. The loss in this fight was inconsiderable on either side, but among the Federals killed was Capt. Horace E. York, of Lipscomb's regiment.

Porter, at the head of the main body of his command, retreated rapidly, followed by Lipscomb, until at a point about 10 miles west of Newark, where, the pursuit becoming very tiresome and pressing, the Confederates "scattered out," as the term was, for the time being. Porter, with perhaps 75 men, remained in the vicinity of his home for some days, gathering recruits all the time, and getting ready to strike again.

Monday, July 7, Capt. Jim Porter, a brother of Col. Joe Porter, at

the head of 75 men, entered Newark, in daylight, and held the town. The stores of Bragg and Holmes were visited and patronized very liberally. Payment was offered in Confederate money, and refused. The next day they captured Monticello, took \$100 from County Treasurer Million, some goods from Thurston's store, some horses from other people, then went west to their camp at the Sugar Camp ford, on the Middle Fabius.

The Confederates were masters of the country for some days and Western Lewis was practically out of the Union. Many recruits were sworn into the Confederate service, many Union men arrested and released on paroles signed by "Joe C. Porter, Col. Commanding Confederate Forces in N. E. Missouri," while the Federals were trembling for their safety at Canton, at La Grange, at Palmyra, at Hannibal.

Monday, July 14, the report came that Joe Porter, with 400 men, was encamped near Marshall's mill, gathering himself for a spring upon Palmyra that night, intending to rout the Federals under McNeil, release the Confederate prisoners in the jail, and hold a grand season of fraternization with the scores of families of Confederate sympathizers known to be there. The alarm was false, but McNeil telegraphed for reinforcements, picketed the town far out on all the roads, and guarded it well till daybreak. During the night some companies of Lipscomb's regiment came on a special train from Macon, and early the next morning, McNeil, with a considerable force, say 500, of his own regiment (the Second) and Lipscomb's, started after Porter, leaving Lieut.-Col. Crane at Palmyra with 200 men.

McNeil had seen the necessity for prompt and vigorous action from the first, but could not get troops enough together to move as soon as he desired. He determined to pursue Porter and not to give him time to drill or even fairly organize his forces, and to fight him whenever the opportunity offered.

Gathering a considerable force together, Col. Porter left his lair near Newark and again moved northward into Scotland. On the 12th of July he appeared before Memphis with several hundred men, bulldozed the town into surrendering, and captured and held it for several hours. A Union home guard company were made prisoners, and its commander, Capt. Wm. Aylward, was taken out and hung. A Capt. Dawson, of McNeil's regiment, was wounded and carried off with Aylward, but released after a time. A number of bushwhackers and other desperate men, including Tom Stacy and his company, had joined Porter, and their conduct was as rough as their living. Stacy's company was called "the chain gang" by the other members of Porter's command.

In his pursuit of Porter, Col. McNeil marched in a north-westerly direction from Palmyra, toward Scotland county. Pushing on past Emerson, he arrived at Newark, Wednesday, July 9. Here he was joined by 257 of Merrill's Horse (Second Missouri Cavalry), under Capt. John Y. Clopper. This force, and a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, under Maj. J. B. Rogers, were sent on in direct pursuit of the Confederates, while Col. McNeil waited at Newark for the arrival of his baggage and commissary train from Palmyra, which came in a day or two escorted by 75 men of the Second Missouri State Militia. The Federals were much embarrassed by their trains. Col. Porter had no trains, or not more than two or three common farm wagons. His troops lived off the country, and every man was his own quartermaster and commissary.

The force under Clopper and Rogers, dispatched by McNeil from Newark against Porter, attacked him at 2 p. m. on Friday, July 18, at Pierce's Mill, on the south fork of the Middle Fabius, ten miles south-west of Memphis. A bloody little engagement resulted. The Confederates were in ambush. Capt. Clopper was in the Federal front, and out of 21 men of his advance guard all but one were killed and wounded. The Federals — Merrill's Horse — charged repeatedly, without avail, and if Rogers had not come up when he did, with the Eleventh, which he dismounted and put into the brush, they would have been driven from the field. As it was, Porter retreated.

The Federal loss in this engagement was not far from 30 killed and mortally wounded, and perhaps 75 severely and slightly wounded. Merrill's Horse lost 10 men killed, and four officers and 31 men wounded. The Eleventh Missouri State Militia lost 14 killed and 24 wounded. Among the killed was a Mr. Shelton, of Palmyra, and Capt. Sells, of Newark, was badly wounded. Porter's loss was six killed, three mortally wounded, and 10 wounded left on the field. Among the mortally wounded was Capt. Tom Stacy, who died a few days afterward. His wound was through the bowels, and he suffered intensely. He was taken to a house not far away and visited by some of the Federal soldiery, who did not abuse him or mistreat him. His wife and family lived in this county at the time. His widow, now a Mrs. Saunders, resides in the western part of the county.

After the fight at Pierce's Mill, Col. Porter moved westward a few miles, then south through Paulville, in the eastern part of Adair county; thence south-east into Knox county, passing through Novelty, four miles east of Locust Hill, at noon on Saturday, July 19th, *having fought a battle and made a march of sixty-five miles in less than*

twenty-four hours! Many of his men were from Marion county, and some of them are yet alive who retain vivid remembrances of this almost unprecedented experience. It must be borne in mind, too, that for nearly a week previously it had rained almost constantly.

Near Novelty Porter abandoned his two baggage and provision wagons — all he had — and Saturday night went into camp four miles south-west of Newark with 200 tired men, half of whom were asleep in their saddles, and who had eaten nothing for 36 hours. Stripping their jaded horses to allow their backs to cool, and bolting a few mouthfuls of half-baked corn cakes, the troopers cast themselves on the ground for a brief rest and sleep, and when the first birds were singing the next morning they were afield and ambling away toward the rosy dawn. McNiel's Federals were after them, pursuing vigorously and marching as many hours a day, impatient for a fight. No time was to be lost.

Reaching Memphis after the fight at Pierce's Mill, and finding that Porter had gone south with Rogers and Clopper in pursuit, McNeil himself, with his detachment of the Second, came south to Newark and reached Palmyra at midnight on Wednesday, the 23d, having made a forced march from Newark — 32 miles. The Federal commander was totally bewildered. Porter's extraordinary celerity and long and hard marches confused him. Asked where Porter was, he replied, "How can I tell? He may be at any point within 100 miles. He runs like a deer and doubles like a fox. I hear that he crossed the North Missouri, going south, to-day, but I would not be surprised if he fired on our pickets before morning."

Leaving his bivouac south-west of Newark, very early on Sunday morning, July 20th, Porter was in the vicinity of Whaley's Mill, six or eight miles east of Newark. From here, with a small escort, he went to his residence, a few miles north-east of Newark, spent a brief but delicious season with his wife and weens, and with their kisses warm on his lips, he hurried away to join his command, determined this time to cross the Missouri if possible. Striking south that Sabbath day, he swept past Warren, 16 miles west of Palmyra, with not more than 200 men, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joe near Monroe Station, and when darkness settled down good and black, he went into camp for a brief rest in Monroe county.

Tuesday morning, July 22, a scouting party of 50 men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. Henry Clay Caldwell (now U. S. District Judge in Arkansas), encountered Porter at Florida. The interview was short but memorable. The Iowans lost half a dozen killed and

wounded and were soon scampering away to Paris to tell the forces there that Joe Porter was not up in Knox county so much as he was thought to be.

A day or two later occurred the skirmish at Botts' farm, on the banks of the south fork of Salt river, near Santa Fe, in Monroe county. This was between a detachment of the Third Iowa, and Jim Porter's, Clay Price's, Braxton Pollard's, and other companies of Porter's command. One Federal was killed and one wounded. Porter's loss was about the same. This skirmish is known as the fight at Botts' Bluff.

Leaving Florida, Porter continued southward. On Wednesday night he crossed the North Missouri Railroad and passed into Callaway county, where he formed a junction with a considerable force under Alvin Cobb. Porter had expected to cross the Missouri at some point in Callaway, but coming upon the ground he found too many Federal lions in his path, and one fierce little Federal tiger, Col. Odon Guitar by name, was stopping the way and snarling savagely.

Monday, July 28, Porter and Cobb were attacked by Col. Guitar with portions of his own regiment, the Ninth Missouri State Militia, Schaeffer's battalion of Merrill's Horse, Duffield's company of the Third Iowa Cavalry, a company of Pike county militia, and two pieces of Rabb's Third Indiana battery. The fight came off at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, and, as might have been expected where two such chieftains as Porter and Guitar were engaged, was desperate and bloody. Porter was defeated, although the Federals allowed him to retreat comparatively unmolested. The Federal loss was 16 killed and 43 wounded. The Confederates reported a loss of 11 killed and 21 severely wounded, but the Federals declared this was a large under-estimate.

What next? Short time for deliberation. The little Federal tiger was gathering for another spring. He had two pieces of fine artillery, manned by veterans; Porter had none. He had well armed and well mounted cavalrymen, as good as were in the Federal service — such as the Ninth Missouri State Militia, Duffield's Third Iowans, Merrill's Horse; Porter had a lot of farmers and farmers' boys, with no drilling or training, and no experience save what they had obtained under him.

At this time came Schofield's order for the enrollment of "all the militia in the State," to fight in the Federal service against Porter and his men and all such as they, who were unjustly termed "guerillas." Porter knew that there were thousands of men in Missouri who

had vowed to take no part in the war — to fight on neither side unless compelled, and if compelled, then they would fight under the Confederate banner, or, as they expressed it, “for the South.” He knew, too, that hundreds of this class of men were in North-east Missouri, and where two weeks before they had been reluctant even to give him aid and comfort, now they would run out eagerly to meet him and to fight under him, praying, each man, that his right arm might wither if he ever lifted it against the Southern cause. “I can raise 1,000 men in Monroe and Marion counties alone on this issue in 24 hours,” Porter said to Cobb, as they were discussing Schofield’s order.

Back to North-east Missouri. Hot work ahead!

Recrossing the North Missouri near Mexico, Porter and Cobb came into the heavy timber along South Fork, near Florida. A force under Joe Thompson was detached for the capture of Paris, which was easily accomplished on Wednesday, July 30. The county officers and some of the citizens were arrested and paroled, and a little foraging was done. That night 400 of Porter’s men came up and stayed an hour or so, and then the place was evacuated as suddenly as it had been entered.

Under the order to enroll, many citizens of Shelby, whose sympathies were with the Confederate cause, rallied for active service. In the western part of the county, Capt. J. Q. A. Clements raised a company of 80 men in 24 hours. This company mustered and set out immediately for Porter, joining him near Paris, having crossed the Hannibal and St. Joe below Clarence. It had rendezvoused at Snowden’s ford of Salt river, in the western part of the county, three miles south-east of Hager’s Grove.

A number from this county joined a company commanded by Capt. Head, of Monroe county.

Thursday, July 1, Porter’s whole force, 1,000 strong, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph between Monroe and Hunnewell, and camped that night at New Market, 14 miles west of Palmyra. The next morning the march was resumed to Philadelphia. From every by-path in squads and from every cross-road in companies, recruits poured in, all mounted and armed as best they could be, to escape the hated Federal conscription or enrollment, and to fight if they were forced to at all, — under the stars and bars. Many had been arrested by the Federal troops and released on parole and bond not to take up arms against the Federal government, but they understood that they were not to fight on either side, and so regarded the oaths

they had taken as idle words and their bonds as waste paper, when they were directed to enroll themselves as militia and be prepared to fight under the Federal flag and for its cause. It is safe to say of Gamble's and Schofield's order creating and calling out the Enrolled Militia, that, however much good it ultimately accomplished, it drove 10,000 men into the Confederate service within thirty days.

From his camps near New Market and Philadelphia, Col. Porter sent foraging and recruiting parties throughout the country, and some of these came within sight of the spires of Palmyra. Here there was great alarm and uneasiness. Only 150 troops held the place and they were much demoralized and disaffected, threatening to surrender without firing a gun if attacked, because they were not reinforced and strengthened. Recruiting for the Confederate service was lively. Every confidence was felt in Joe Porter, the rebel Roderick, one blast upon whose bugle horn was worth a thousand men. He assured the people that he had come *to stay*, or at least to go away when it pleased him, and that in 10 days he would have such a force that no Federal command in the State could prevent his passage across the Missouri river and into Arkansas. Men poured in from Marion, Shelby and Lewis, and in a few days Porter's command swelled from 1,000 to 1,500, and more were on the way.

Leaving Philadelphia at 10 a. m., July 31, Col. Porter crossed the South Fabius at Hick's Mill and struck into the State road from Emerson to Newark near Midway (now Ben Bow). Here they captured the mail carrier between Palmyra and Newark, a sixteen-year-old boy, and some of them found a large American flag, which they caused Joe Blackwood to run up on a long pole there standing. Then they hauled it town, tore it to shreds, and one strip bearing the legend "Union Forever," they tied to a mule's tail, and went cantering up the road laughing and shouting. The troopers took some tin-ware, cooking utensils, and other goods from Stuart's store, and then departed.

At Newark there were two companies of Lipsecomb's regiment, the Eleventh Missouri State Militia — Co. K, Capt. Wesley W. Lair and Lieut. James Warmesley; and Co. B, Lieut. B. F. Snyder and Isaac Bohon, numbering about 80 men. Schofield's order had been received, and the militia were coming in and enrolling under direction of Capt. Lair. The two companies were encamped in tents outside of town. Up to the 31st, Porter was thought to be down in Callaway, and the militia were quite off their guard. The situation was made known to the bold raider, and he resolved to bag the game

so temptingly in his sight. McNeil sent Capt. Lair word that Porter had crossed the railroad with 1,500 men, and Lair informed his men that they would probably have a fight "before long."

Striking westward from Midway, some miles before reaching Newark, Porter divided his force into two columns. One under Capt. Jim Porter and Col. Alex. Majors, of Monroe county, he threw out to the south-west, across the Fabius at Whaley's Mill, and then sent it westward until it intersected the Philadelphia or West Springfield road leading into Newark from the south-east, across the Fabius, near where Lair's tents were pitched. Porter himself, at the head of the greater portion of his command, kept on the main road straight for the little town. It will be understood that two roads entered Newark along which the Confederates were passing — the Emerson road from the east, the West Springfield road from the south. The Federals were within the jaws of a trap, and the jaws were closing.

At 5 o'clock p. m. on the 31st of July, the Confederates were upon the militiamen. The surprise was perfect. Lair had only informed his men of their probable danger an hour or so before the attack, and they were discussing the situation, when the crack of Porter's pistols was heard. The militia were driven from their tents into the town, fighting back spitefully as they ran. They took possession of the Presbyterian Church, Bragg's store, and the Masonic hall, and continued the combat. They were surrounded by an overwhelming force — both divisions of Porter's forces having come up — but they fought well, repulsing all efforts to capture them or drive them out by a charge. Many of Porter's men exposed themselves needlessly and paid dearly for it. At last Porter had prepared two wagons loaded heavily with hay, which he purposed running up against the buildings, setting on fire and smoking out his game. A flag of truce was sent first, demanding a surrender. Capt. Lair himself came out, saw Porter and the two talked the matter over. The militiamen surrendered.

The terms were very liberal. The Federals were to be paroled and released, their private property was not to be taken from them, but they were to lose their tents, arms, etc. The prisoners were well treated. Capt. Bob Hager, of Monroe, cursed Lieut. Warmesley for being a "d—n nigger thief," but nobody was hurt, and there was no hint at retaliation upon Capt. Lair or any of his men for the killing of Maj. Owen, a former fellow-soldier of Porter's, major of the regiment in which he had been lieutenant-colonel.

Porter and his men camped in Newark that night, and it was not

until next morning that the prisoners were paroled and released. The Federal loss in the Newark fight was 4 killed, 6 wounded, and 72 prisoners; of the latter 40 were of Co. K, and 32 of Co. L. The killed were Lieut. Valentine Lair, a son of Capt. Lair, and acting adjutant of the battalion, and Orderly Sergt. Francis Hancock, of Palmyra, both of Co. K, and John Downing and James Berry, of Co. L. The Confederate loss was reported at from 10 to 20 killed, and 30 severely wounded. Eight are known to have been buried.

In the Newark fight the men from Shelby bore a conspicuous part. Among the Confederate killed was Capt. J. Q. A. Clements, who fell dead at the head of his company, shot through the brain, and Lieut. Tom West, of the same company, who had his leg crushed by a Minie ball, and amputated, and who died in a day or two. Capt. Clements was an intelligent, well informed gentleman, who was something of a lawyer, and resided in the western part of the county. After his death Capt. Samuel S. Patton took command of the company.

In Head's company two Shelby county men were killed; Anderson Tobin, who lived in the south-western part of the county, was shot through the head and died instantly, and — Kesterson, of Walkersville, was killed by a ball through the body.

Though Porter's men treated their prisoners well, they were severe on some of the Union citizens of Newark. The stores of W. G. Bragg and Mr. Holmes were "gutted," and other citizens of the place and vicinity were made to suffer, some in person, many in property. This was done not in accordance with Porter's orders, but in spite of them, for this was his old home and the people were his old neighbors, against whom he bore no malice, and to whom he wished no harm.

The angry roar of a Federal command in his rear, swarming like mad hornets, well mounted, well equipped, and led by the savage fighter, Col. John McNeil, roused Porter, and warned him to up and hie himself away, and he left Newark at nine in the forenoon of August 2, going northward to enable to join him a force which had been operating against Canton and the eastern part of Lewis county, and which had been ordered to move to the westward or north-westward so as to avoid the Federals on the south and unite with the main body somewhere in the north-eastern part of Knox.

The force that was sent against Canton had rendezvoused at the "sugar camp" on the Fabius and was composed of about 250 men,

led by Col. Cyrus Franklin,¹ Maj. Davis and Ralph Smith. It galloped into Canton Friday night, August 1, killed a young Union man named Joseph W. Carnegy, and captured 75 muskets belonging to the militia in Canton, together with some other property and supplies. They held the town till Saturday noon, and then departed, taking with them ex-United States Senator Green and some other citizens.

Although Mr. Green had been an original Secessionist, and counseled war against the Union, from the start, he never took up arms himself, but was one of the first to surrender (in the summer of 1861) and to take the oath, which he religiously kept. He counseled a cessation of hostilities after Ft. Donelson was taken, and even urged Confederates to lay down their arms. Mr. Green demurred at being taken prisoner and carried away, but the raiders declared they were going to conscript him and make a soldier of him. "Come along, Jim," said one of them: "You got us into this scrape, and by — you shall help get us out." The ex-senator was taken to the "sugar camp," when, after making a short speech, he was released on parole not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy.

After Col. McNeil had arrived at Palmyra subsequent to the Pierce's Mill fight, he remained but a few days, when, with the greater part of his regiment, he went to Hunnewell to watch Porter and to strike him "in the air" should he attempt to come North again and pass his old crossing between Hunnewell and Monroe, as was considered by some very improbable. Here he could also intercept any straggling parties coming down from the North to join Porter or make their way South. In a day or so after reaching Hunnewell, McNeil heard of the Moore's Mill fight, that Porter was in Monroe county, and that Joe Thompson had raided Paris. He at once set out for the latter place, but found that the Confederates had left. He soon learned more — that after he had left Hunnewell, Porter had seized the opportunity to cross the Hannibal and St. Joe, on the old and now unguarded crossing, and was now safe in his old range, which he had reached without endangering the safety of his command by a fight.

Chagrined and impatient, McNeil hastened back to Hunnewell, swearing to ride men and horses to exhaustion if necessary to overtake the presumptuous raider and destroy him or capture him. Learning something of Porter's exact whereabouts and conjecturing that he would be at Newark, McNeil determined to try and strike him

¹Col. Franklin, a Virginian by birth, had gone from Iowa into the service of the Confederacy, and rose to the rank of Colonel.

there, and at once set out in pursuit, going north-west. At Bethel, in Shelby county, he was reinforced by Maj. John F. Benjamin, with a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia and a few enrolled militia. Benjamin had set out from Shelbyville, leaving a small garrison to defend the stockade. Mayne's Co. B, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, Leonard's and Garth's companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, and some of Merrill's Horse, and two brass pieces of artillery of Rabb's Third Indiana battery, sent up from Jefferson City, under Lieut. Armington, were also on the chase.

Saturday morning, August 2, McNeil and Benjamin made a rapid march to Newark, 10 miles away. Porter had just left the village and the Federal advance leaped upon his rear guard a mile or so from town, killed two, wounded five, and drove the rest upon the main body, capturing also several horses. McNeil's forces arrived and occupied the town till the next day, when, reinforcements coming up and increasing the Federal strength to about 1,000, they set out at 2 p. m., following Porter, and camping that night on Troublesome creek, on the farm of a "secesh" gentleman named Kendrick, whom they "ate out of house and barn."

From Newark Porter went north along the western line of Lewis county, and was joined by the force from Canton and Col. Frisbie McCullough with 300 men. Porter now had at least 2,200 men, and felt comparatively safe, although he knew he could obtain more, and as was natural he wanted all he could get. If his luck should hold out, instead of the insignia of a colonel, the stars of a Confederate brigadier would glitter on his collar. He moved north by Smith's bridge over the North fork of North Fabius, where he encamped Sunday night, August 3. When he left he tore up the bridge.

Porter was now threatening Memphis, but learning that Maj. Rogers was holding that town with a fairly strong force, and would not let go without a hard fight, he turned west toward Kirksville. Monday night he camped at Bolden's Mill. Tuesday he kept up the march, bringing together all his forces and ordering a concentration at Kirksville. This place had, until a day or so previously, been held by the Federals under Capt. James A. Smith, but Col. Gilstrap had ordered him down to Macon for safety, and Capt. Tice Cain, with his company of Confederate rangers, from Putnam, Schuyler, and Adair, galloped in, took possession of the town and sent a courier to Porter with the news.

Porter had thought of halting where he was, waiting for the arrival of his pursuers and fighting out the issue between them, but when he

neared that Kirksville had been taken he thought best to try the combat there, under cover of the houses and behind fences and brick walls. He relied, too, upon the effect of an ambuscade which he carefully and rather skillfully planned. Fatal mistake! Had he fought McNeil in the woods of Lewis or the timber of Knox and Adair, as he could have done, he most probably would have won. There is no question but that his force outnumbered McNeil's more than two to one, and this force in a rough-and-tumble fight in the bush and timber and among hills and hollows could but have done effective work.

Porter arrived at Kirksville early Wednesday morning, August 6, with the Federals at his heels. Here he planted his standard and formed his battle line. He placed only about 500 of his men in the woods to the east of the town, 500 more in the houses, behind the fences, and elsewhere under shelter in the town itself, and the remainder, nearly 2,000 more, were scattered about on the flanks and to the west of the place. He conjectured that the Federals would come boldly up — assault the first line, drive it back — rush wildly on, imagining the victory won, into the town, be shriveled up by the fire of the concealed troops in the houses, and then the reserve would come up and finish the work. But Col. Porter's scheme lacked McNeil's endorsement and coöperation. One commander may plan a battle, but it takes two commanders to fight it.

McNeil came up and attacked the first line vigorously, doubling it back on the town, a portion of his forces working gradually around through the brush on either flank, so as to partially envelop the Confederates. The Federals had two iron 6-pounders and a 12-pound howitzer belonging to the militia. These were brought up and banged away for some time, with but little more effect than to frighten a few of the Confederates who had never before heard the screech of a shell or a ball, and indeed had never smelt hostile powder. McNeil himself came forward and took personal charge of the fight. A Confederate rifle ball knocked the skin off his temple and clipped a lock of his hair, but he never flinched. Say this always for John McNeil. He was not a coward. Cruel he may have been, savage as a fighter he certainly was, but not a drop of coward's blood ever flowed in his veins. At Kirksville, as elsewhere, he rode into the thickest of the fight, and watched the movements of the Confederates without a telescope or a field-glass. It is claimed that a Shelby county man, George Boyce, fired the ball that grazed him.

A great deal of time was spent by the Federal commander in developing the plans of the Confederates. He knew Porter had a very

large force, and it puzzled him when only a few hundred came into the field. Where are the rest? he wondered. Suspecting that an ambush was laid for him, and divining Porter's scheme, he called for volunteers to ride into the town and learn what was there. Ten plucky fellows of Merrill's Horse, led by Lieut. John N. Cowdry, a gallant officer, charged into the very heart of the town, around the square, and through the streets, developing the fact that every house was a Trojan horse, and every garden fence an ambuscade, while the court-house was a castle, with its lower windows boarded up and loop-holed and all its rooms filled with sharpshooters. After receiving the fire of a thousand shot-guns, rifles and revolvers, losing only one man killed, a soldier named A. H. Waggoner, one mortally wounded, William Ferguson, and having but two others struck, the dauntless Cowdry rode back and reported.

Easy enough to win the fight now for McNeil. Porter had not a single cannon. McNeil had five. They were brought up immediately and opened. First the iron guns. Then came Armington with his brass pieces, which opened with conical shot, tearing the little frame houses to fragments as if they were built wholly of shingles, and crushing the brick walls as if they were egg-shells. The Confederates fell back. McNeil's right wing, under Benjamin, wriggled still farther to the right, and the cannon followed it. A corn field and a Hungarian grass patch were taken from the Confederates and they forced into the town. The artillery followed, and again thundered away, the Indiana battery doing fearful execution. Slowly the Federals advanced, under cover of their artillery fire, and Porter's shot-gun men, on whom he had relied to do such effective work, had to run from their coverts and for their lives before a Federal came within gun shot.

The Federals took their time, and advanced slowly, so as to prevent the fulfillment of Porter's plans, but at last the Confederates were thoroughly demoralized by the artillery fire, and began to give way, and then Benjamin grew impatient and charged down into the town with the Eleventh Missouri State Militia; Capt. E. Mayne, with his company of the Third Iowa, galloped squarely for the court-house, and fell dead with a bullet through his brain. Merrill's Horse came in, and Capts. Garth and Reeves Leonard, with their companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, clattered through the streets and alleys, but all of them found only fugitives to fight.

There is not room here to give the details of the battle of Kirksville, but it may thus be summarized. Out of 2,800 men, perhaps

not more than 1,000 Confederates were really in action. Out of 1,000 Federals, not more than 600 fought. McNeil kept a good strong reserve. The Federals skirmished slightly with the Confederates, then stood off and battered them to pieces with their artillery, and then charged on them, created a panic among them, drove them helter-skelter back upon the reserve, panicked it, and drove the whole force in terror from the field and away from the country.

As to loss: six Federals fell dead on the field — Capt. Mayne, of the Third Iowa; A. H. Waggoner, Mathias Olstein, and Sylvester Witham, privates of Co. "C," Merrill's Horse; Sergt. Wm. Bush, Co. B, Ninth Missouri State Militia; H. H. Moore, private, Co. "E," First Missouri State Militia. The wounded numbered 33, as follows: Col. McNeil and Adjt. McFarlane; Merrill's Horse, 8; Third Iowa Cavalry, 1; First Missouri State Militia, 5; Ninth Missouri State Militia, 14; "Red Rovers," 2; Indiana Battery, 1. Of these at least two afterward died.

The Federals claim they buried 58 of Porter's men who were killed outright; that 84 were left severely wounded, and that they captured 250 prisoners. The Confederate loss was never exactly known by that side, and the Federal statements could not be disputed. The Federal loss was and is a matter of official record.

Among the Shelby county Confederates killed were Timothy Hayes, of Patton's company (formerly Clements'); John Richardson, of the same company, was mortally wounded and died a day or two later. A number were wounded.

The fight began at 11 a. m. and lasted about five hours.

During the engagement a lady resident of Kirksville, a Mrs. Cutts, was shot by a stray bullet and mortally wounded. She was just coming up from the cellar when she was struck.

Porter retreated with his forces rapidly and in disorder to the westward. It was "save himself who can." The idea was to put the Chariton river, five miles west of Kirksville, before dark between themselves and the victorious Federals, with their terrible cannon and well-mounted cavalymen. Desertions began and were numerous and unrestrained. Officers and men both fled. Col. Frisbie McCullough started for his Marion county home, but never reached it alive. Other officers set the example for their men to abandon the cause so readily which but a few days before they had espoused so ardently. The woods about Kirksville were full of stragglers and skeddaddlers, and the Federal cavalry rode about, beating up the brush for them, capturing many and shooting down those who offered the least sign of resistance.

At Clem's Mills, five miles west of Kirksville, Porter crossed the Chariton with the main body of his command. Many crossed where and as they could, and plunged into the timber west of the stream, and soon Night threw her black mantle of concealment over them and they were safe for the present. A little time for rest, a little time for bandaging, a little time for reorganization, and the march was resumed.

Down in Chariton county Col. J. A. Poindexter was known to be with 1,200 or 1,500 recruits, and to him Porter thought best to go, for in their union there would be strength sufficient to force a passage of the Missouri at Glasgow or Brunswick, and to open a roadway to the Confederacy, especially if the co-operation of Joe Shelby, with his regiment, in Saline and Lafayette, could be secured. Turning southward, therefore, Porter set out for Poindexter. But quite often, in peace and in war, one man proposes and another disposes. Three miles north of Stockton, now New Cambria, in the western part of Macon county, Porter encountered 250 men of the First Missouri State Militia, under Lieut.-Col. Alexander Woolfolk, coming up from below to co-operate with McNeil, and at Panther creek that day, Friday, August 8, there was a brief fight, and Porter was turned from his course and retreated toward the north-east.

The next day Col. James McFerran, of the First Missouri State Militia, joined Woolfolk with 250 more men and took command, and marching rapidly on, these 500, McFerran at the head, came up with Porter at Walnut creek, in Adair county, attacked vigorously, and after a sharp fight drove Porter eastward to the Chariton, leaping on the rear guard every few minutes, killing a man now and then, and causing no end of annoyance and uneasiness. Porter grew tired of this, and the same day, at See's Ford, where he recrossed the Chariton, he put 125 men in ambush, on the east bank, under Capts. John Hicks and Jim Porter, and when McFarren came up and the stream was full of drinking horses and their unsuspecting riders, and just as two men rode up the bank, these 125 opened fire at short range, and the stream was full of writhing men and plunging horses. And yet only two Federals were killed outright and 15 wounded. After that, for a time, the pursuit was not so close and harassing.

Porter passed on to Wilsonville, in the south-east part of Adair, and near here he paused. Dangers surrounded him on every side, and the dark hour was on Saul. His men were discouraged, and many were heartily tired of "war." They began to "scatter out," every man for himself, and in a few hours 500 had drifted away into the brush

and by-ways. There was a general disbanding of the forces at Phelps' "log-cabin" bridge, on Salt river, from which point many Shelby county men went directly home.

Porter himself, at the head of a considerable number of his men, went south-east through the southern portion of Knox, passing near Novelty, going below Newark and leaving that town several miles to the north, and then curving upward to Whaley's Mill, on the South Fabins, where, on Monday, August 11th, there was a virtual disbanding of the Confederate forces, many going home, many striking out for Illinois and Iowa, and a few determined spirits accompanying the undaunted chieftain, who, the same night, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joe, and went into Monroe to join Cobb, then reported in the Salt river hills, near Florida.

After the battle of Kirksville, when the Federals were looking over their prisoners, it was discovered that among them were some who had previously taken the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government of Missouri, and were at large on parole and under bond. Some of them had been arrested by the Federals, and had been paroled two or three times not to take up arms against the authority of the United States. When the enrolling order of Schofield and Gamble came out, they cast away their paroles, spat on their bonds, and caught up their shot-guns.

Thursday, the next day after the battle, quite a number of "oath-breakers," as they were called, were tried by a Federal drum-head court martial, convened by McNeil, in Kirksville, and 15 of them were convicted of violations of their paroles, and sentenced to be shot. McNeil approved the proceedings and the order, and the poor fellows were executed the same day. Their names, as can best be learned now, were William Bates, R. M. Galbreath, Lewis Rollins, William Wilson, Columbus Harris, Reuben Thomas, or Thompson, Thomas Webb and Reuben Green, of Monroe county; James Christian, David Wood, Jesse Wood and Bennett Hayden, of Shelby;¹ Wm. Sallee and Hamilton Brannon, of Marion, and John Kent, of Adair.

Of the Shelby county victims all lived in the south-western part of the county. James Christian, three miles east of Clarence, aged between 30 and 40; David and Jesse Wood were young men living west of Shelbina; Bennett Hayden lived near the present site of Lentner Station, aged 30. All were married but David Wood, and all had been arrested and released on parole and bond.

¹ It is reported that Thomas Stone, of Shelby, was shot at the same time.

Thursday afternoon, the same day the oath-breakers were shot, a squad of eight or ten of the enrolled militia from Edina were out scouting for Porter's stragglers and beating up the timber for them. Eight miles from Edina they came upon a man with a gun, who was making his way eastward, and who, when he saw them, darted into a brush patch. The Federals surrounded the thicket, and one of them, a man named Holmes, of Edina, volunteered to enter it. He did not proceed far until he came upon the fugitive, who was at bay, and who raised his gun and warned his pursuer to proceed no further. It was Col. Frisbie McCullough, of Marion county, who, as before stated, had abandoned Porter after the Kirksville fight and was trying to reach his home. Holmes called upon him to surrender, and learning the odds against him, and being very tired and weary, he gave himself up.

He was taken to Edina, thence to Kirksville, where the same day of his arrival he was tried by a military commission, convicted and shot. In a communication to the writer Gen. McNeil says:—

Col. McCullough was tried by a commission, of which Lieut.-Col. Schaffer was president, under Order No. 2 of Gen. Halleck, and Nos. 8 and 18 of Gen. Schofield. He had no commission except a printed paper authorizing "the bearer" to recruit for the Confederate army. He was found guilty of bushwhacking, or of being a guerrilla. He was a brave fellow, and a splendid specimen of manhood. I would have gladly spared him had duty permitted. As it was, he suffered the fate that would have fallen to you or me if we had been found recruiting inside of the Confederate lines. He met a soldier's death as became a soldier.

It was Col. McCullough who made a raid on Shelbyville in the early fall of 1861 and took Hon. John F. Benjamin a prisoner. He also made prisoners of other Union men of the county.

Three days after the battle of Kirksville, Col. McNeil went to Bloomington, the old county seat of Macon county, ready and waiting for another opportunity to strike Porter. From Bloomington he went to Shelbyville, and then learning something of Porter's movements and objects, he moved down to his old post of observation at Hunnewell.

Porter remained in Monroe county only long enough to cool off in the shade of the Salt river timber after his long and wearisome chase in the hot weather of the dog days. In a day or so he was again in the saddle and *en route* for Marion county. Eluding McNeil's guards and scouts, he recrossed the Hannibal and St. Joe again near Monroe, about a week after the Kirksville fight, and on Friday, August 15, was

three miles north-east of Emerson, in Marion county, with 150 men, not disheartened, not cast down, but cheerful, good-natured, plucky and hopeful.

He sent out his scouts and they ranged through the country, picking up horses and supplies, and occasionally a prisoner. The country was full of stragglers who had left him after the Kirksville fight and the disbanding near Novelty, and these were in hiding. When they heard "Old Joe" was back they crawled out of the brush and started for him again. Many, however, had crossed over into Illinois, and some were cooped up in the Federal prisons at La Grange, Quincy and Palmyra. A company of Enrolled Militia from La Grange, stationed at the West Quincy ferry, bagged many a poor "Reb" seeking a retreat in the Sucker State.

Col. Porter himself remained in the vicinity of Emerson some days. His men lived off the country and recruited their commissary departments and corrals from the smoke-houses and stables of the farmers in the country, and indeed seized many an article because they took a fancy to it. This seems a little inequitable now-a-days, but in that period quite often Federal trooper and Confederate raider acquired property rights by —

The rule, the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can!

At last Porter went to the southward, again into Monroe and the south-east corner of Shelby.

He was reported near Florida, Monroe county, on Monday, August 25, threatening Paris with 1,000 men. McNeil moved down from Hunnewell and occupied Paris with all of his available force — 800. Tuesday morning Majs. Rogers and Dodson, with three companies of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, started from Shelbyville to reinforce him, and Wednesday McNeil moved out to encounter Porter again. He marched up from Paris and Hunnewell to Newark and then to Monticello in order to be where he could better direct operations against Porter. Lewis and Marion were full of armed bands of Confederates, and there was the greatest alarm among the Federals. Even Hannibal was thought to be in danger.

Friday, September 12, Porter, with 400 men, captured Palmyra, with 20 of its garrison, and held the place two hours, losing one man killed and one wounded. One Union citizen was killed, three Federals wounded. The town was defended by 60 Enrolled Militia in the court-house under Capt. Dubach and Lieut. Washburn, 20 at the jail

and 30 more in a store building. The men at the jail were captured. The Confederates carried away an aged Union citizen named Andrew Allsman, whom they killed, and for whose life 10 of Porter's men subsequently paid a forfeit.

On leaving Palmyra Porter went into the north-west corner of Marion and encamped on the South Fabius. The next day he received a reinforcement of 150 men under Ralph Smith, of Lewis county. Other parties of Confederates were in the country, but they had lost confidence in Porter, and refused to cast their fortunes with him. With his 500 men the undaunted, self-confident raider was soon again on the war path, and turning north-west, he proceeded on a circuitous route towards Newark, and on Saturday night or Sunday camped half a mile south-west of Whaley's Mill, in the south-west corner of Lewis county. Here a bountiful supply of corn meal was secured and a square meal or two indulged in. Col. Porter's residence was but a few miles away.

The night after the capture of Palmyra, old Co. A, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, of Shelbyville, went to the eastern part of this county and prepared an ambuscade for Porter's men, expecting them to pass along the road. The Confederates heard that Federals had been seen advancing along that road, and *they* prepared an ambuscade on the same road for *their* enemies. The two forces lay all night half a mile from each other, but each unconscious of the presence of the other.

When Gen. McNeil heard the first intelligence that the Confederates had captured Palmyra, he was at Monticello, or in that neighborhood. He immediately set out southward, and Saturday, September 13th, arrived at Emerson with 400 or 500 men, consisting of detachments of his own and Lipscomb's regiments, the Second and Eleventh M. S. M., and three pieces of artillery. From his scouts and the citizens he learned the course Porter had pursued from Palmyra, and leaving Emerson Saturday evening, he followed the trail of the Confederates to the north-east some miles and encamped. McNeil by this time knew Porter's tactics well enough to conclude that when he seemed about to do one thing he was certain to do another, and divined that instead of going to Monticello, which he was menacing, he would probably come down "like a wolf on the fold" upon Newark, or some place to the westward. Accordingly Sunday morning, September 14, he struck directly west, towards Newark.

On reaching the vicinity of the residence of Col. Porter, three miles east of Newark, the Federal advance discovered two mounted Con-

federate pickets. Chase was given, but they escaped. The wives of both Col. Joe and Capt. Jim Porter were at the residence of the former. Just before this a guide had been picked up who knew where the Confederate camp was, and was willing to lead the way to it. Whaley's Mill stood about two miles south-east of Porter's residence.

Gen. McNeil's forces now pressed on rapidly toward the Confederate camp. Near the Mill the advance discovered a strong picket guard, the members of which, being fired on, turned and fled towards the camp, the Federals following rapidly. There was mounting in hot haste among the boys in gray, and dreading the terrible cannon which had done so much injury to them before, they retreated in most unseemly haste, with no resistance worthy of the name.

McNeil came thundering into the camp within fifteen minutes after it had been abandoned. The fires were burning, cooking utensils, and piles of corn meal and other provisions lay here and there, carpet sacks, clothing, and bedding were scattered about, and everything showed a hasty flight and great demoralization. In a few moments the bugles sounded the "forward," and the Federal cavalrymen sprang away in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The Confederates followed the course of the South Fabius (on the north bank of which stream Whaley's Mill was located) in an easterly direction, keeping on the north side of the stream. For several miles the chase continued, and was very exciting. There was but little danger about it, for the Confederates made no fight proper to be called a fight. They showed no disposition, or not much, to do anything but to get out of the way of the Federals and their dreadful cannon as rapidly as possible. They did no real fighting — only incontinent skedaddling. The Federals crowded upon them, rode them down when they hesitated, and shot them when they offered the slightest resistance. And all the time there was cheering and shouting and firing, and the people of the country heard something else that Sabbath morning besides the church bells and the sounds of prayer and praise.

For miles this pursuit was kept up, the Federals chasing Porter's men as hunters chase a quarry. At last the Confederates followed no roads, but dashed on through bushes and thickets dense and rough, over fences high and strong, across ravines wide and deep, and along by-paths narrow and steep. The Federals could follow where they led and dashed after them.

After three or four miles of this sort of racing, the main portion of the Confederates arrived at or near a crossing of the South Fabius

known as the old Claggett ford, hard by the residence of a Mr. Pierce. Here they crossed to the south side of the creek, then turned again toward the east for a mile until they intersected the road leading from Claggett's old mill, due south a mile and a half until it struck the Philadelphia and Newark road at Bragg's school house, in the north-eastern part of Shelby county (sec. 23-59-9). And still that swift, unrelenting pursuit, the heavy cavalry at their heels, and the artillery just behind, the postillions lashing their horses like race-riders.

At Bragg's school house Col. Porter again disbanded his forces and it was "every man for himself and McNeil will take the hindmost." Some went east, some went south, some went west. Porter, with a considerable company, started for Lewis county. A number of horses — on one of which was a U. S. saddle and accoutrements — and twenty shot-guns and muskets were abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. Six Confederates were killed and a number wounded during the retreat from Whaley's Mill, and quite a lot of prisoners were taken.

The Federals came up and halted at the point of the Confederate dispersion. Gen. McNeil made his headquarters at Judge S. I. Bragg's in Shelby county, that Sunday night, remaining there till next day. It being impossible and unprofitable to follow the Confederates any further, he came on to Philadelphia and encamped there on Monday night. Leaving Philadelphia Tuesday morning, the Federals arrived at Palmyra about noon and went into camp. Their loss was as follows: One man of the Eleventh M. S. M. came upon a squad of Confederates in the brush, was fired on and mortally wounded, dying next day. After the pursuit had ceased, some of Porter's ambushed men fired upon an escort, killing one outright and wounding two, one mortally.

When Gen. McNeil observed the piles of meal on the ground in the Confederate camp near Whaley's Mill, he declared, "That mill has ground its last grist for the rebel commissary department." By his orders the mill was burned to the ground.

Among the prisoners captured by the Federals near Bragg's were two men from Shelby county, named John Holmes and Henry Latimer; the latter lived about four miles east of Bethel. The next morning by order of Gen. McNeil, they were taken into Bragg's meadow and shot to death.

Both Holmes and Latimer had been taken prisoner by the Federals and twice released on oath not to take up arms. Latimer was confined at Shelbyville on one occasion. When the enrolling order of

Schofield's came out he stopped work in a hay field and joined Porter as soon as possible. Holmes went out at the same time. Both were members of Capt. Marion Whaley's company, and had been at Kirksville and elsewhere.

At the time of the Whaley's Mill fight they were not present, but with a dozen or more of Whaley's company, including Capt. Whaley himself, who was wounded, had a camp on Tiger fork, where they were hiding. The day before both Holmes and Harry Latimer were at John Carlisle's and got some bacon. Latimer said to Carlisle, facetiously: "Well, John, the Federals have issued another order about oath-breakers. They say they have to *catch* us before they shoot us!"

The next day in the evening Holmes and Latimer rode out of the timber south of Bragg's on their way to join Porter, and just out on the prairie they met a squad of McNeil's regiment searching for Porter's fugitives. "Halt!" called out the Federals. The partisans hesitated, thinking the militia were Porter's men. The Federals fired a shot or two and then Holmes and Latimer dismounted and were made prisoners. They were taken up to Bragg's house where McNeil was, and were recognized by some Shelby county men as having violated their paroles. At the time of his capture Latimer was riding a horse which had been taken a few nights before from Addison Lair, a Union man of Tiger Fork township. Holmes was riding a horse belonging to another Union man. Mr. Lair's horse was returned to him.

When McNeil was informed of the circumstance of the capture of the two men, he asked: "Had they arms in their hands?" Being answered in the affirmative, he returned: "Well, they shall be shot in the morning at sunrise." They were put into a granary in Bragg's door-yard, along with a score of other prisoners, and informed of their fate. Latimer had a brother in the Federal service, in Benjamin's regiment, and he used this fact to help his case. He even said: "I was led into this thing by Porter, and if you will reprieve me I will join my brother's company." But one who knew him, said: "Ah, Harry, you can't be trusted. You know you would desert the first opportunity." And doubtless he would, for Latimer thoroughly detested the Federal cause.

That night McNeil said to Judge Bragg: "Those fellows will be shot in the morning *sure*; they had better escape to-night if they can." But the granary was well guarded and if the doomed men ever thought of escaping they did not attempt it. After a time

Latimer nerved himself to meet his fate, but Holmes seemed horror-stricken. The other prisoners, remembering the shooting of 16 of their comrades at Kirksville, were apprehensive as to their own fate.

The next morning, a little before sunrise, when it was announced to McNeil that his breakfast was ready, he took out his watch, observed the time, and said to a lieutenant of the guard: "It is time those men were executed; take them out and execute them." As he was sitting at his breakfast a few minutes later, a soldier came to the door and said that the prisoners wished to see Mr. Bragg. "May I go and see them?" asked Bragg, addressing McNeil. "Certainly," replied McNeil, "do all for them you can." Bragg went out and overtook the party a few rods south of his house, on the way to the place of execution, in the meadow. The doomed men shook hands with Bragg and asked him to tell their relatives and friends of their fate. Then they passed on.

Holmes weakened in the presence of death, and was pale and trembling. Latimer was brave and defiant and went to his fate as full of courage as that other Latimer, who, hundreds of years before, was burned at the stake in England, for his Protestantism, and who said to his fellow-martyr, George Ridley, as they were walking to the place of the burning: "Be of good cheer, Brother Ridley! We shall light a candle this day in Old England that with God's grace shall never be put out!" Who knows but that Harry Latimer had in his veins some of the blood of Bishop Latimer?

Nearing the scene Latimer said to Holmes: "Stand up, John, stand up straight!" A few seconds later there came a crashing volley, and both men fell with the life shot out of them. The Federals had caught the oath-breakers sure enough. They were buried decently near where they fell. Seven years later their remains were taken up and reburied in the Looney graveyard, near Mt. Zion.

Harry Latimer was a native of Tennessee, aged 32. He left a wife, who was a daughter of Robert Joiner, the old pioneer, and five children, the youngest six months old. John Holmes was about the same age of Latimer, and left a wife, the daughter of another old settler, named Turner, and one child. His widow resides now in Marion county, and Mrs. Latimer lives on her husband's farm.

Kemp Glasscock, who was cow hunting, was taken prisoner with Holmes and Latimer, but was released by McNeil and allowed to go home.

A little north of Bragg's residence, in a little path that led from the

woods to the well, under the hill, John Lear, one of Porter's men, from near Warren, Marion county, was killed. He was flying from the Federals along the path and was being followed. His horse stumbled and threw him. He called out, "I surrender!" A boy soldier, not more than 15 years of age, rode up and with his revolver shot him dead, the ball entering near the top of the right shoulder and coming out near the heart. They searched his pockets, drew off his boots, and after composing his limbs placed his old hat over his face and went away in the twilight, leaving the owls of the wood to hoot to each other, "A man lies dead in the road!"

The boy soldier asked for Lear's gun as a reward for what he had done, and McNeil gave it to him. Lear's body lay in that path where it fell from Sunday evening till Tuesday morning, when John Carlisle and Ed. Joiner came and put it in a rude coffin and buried it in Bragg's orchard, where it still lies.

As to the two Federals killed, an escort started with a Mr. Pierce to go west and north-west to bring up some wagons. It was after dark. Some of Porter's men were in ambush a few hundred yards west of the house and fired on the Federals. One horse was killed and one man outright; two men were wounded, one mortally. The man killed instantly was named Scanlan, and he lived in Knox county; he was but a young man and the only child of his father, who was a widower. The mortally wounded man was Corporal Stephens, also from Knox county. He crawled from the road into the woods and brush, and lay there all night. His cries for help could be plainly heard at Bragg's house, but no one went to his assistance. He died the next morning early, within ten minutes after help reached him. Both bodies were buried in Bragg's orchard, and afterwards John Lear's was placed beside them.

A short time afterward came old man Scanlan to visit the grave of his dead son. When it was shown him he stretched himself upon it and embraced it, moaning and murmuring, "My dear boy! My dear boy!" The by-standers turned away and he was alone with his grief a good while. When he came to the house he said, "I thought I would take him away, but I can't bear to." Five years later he came with a handsome coffin and bore away the remains. "My boy was a Catholic," he explained, "and his bones must rest in consecrated ground."

In a short time after his burial came the wife of John Lear for the body of her husband, but it could not be removed. She was a daughter of a Mr. Jacobs, of Shelby county. "I want to know for

certain if it is my husband," she said. They cut out the pocket of his embroidered shirt, the work of her own hands, and brought it to her. "It *is* my husband!" she exclaimed. Then she put a strong enclosure about the grave and went away to her home. Side by side still rest the remains of Confederate John Lear and Federal Corporal Stephens in their last bivouac in the little graveyard.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Under the roses the blue,
Under the lilies the gray.

After his route by McNeil at Whaley's Mill, and his dispersion at Bragg's school house, Col. Porter kept himself hidden for a few days. He abandoned the idea of raising a regiment, or even a battalion, and realizing that there was no rest for the sole of his foot so long as he remained in this quarter, he resolved to leave, and passing over into Shelby county was soon on his way to Dixie. September 23d he captured and paroled Capt. Bishop, of Shelby county, north of Hunnewell. He now had perhaps 100 men, and with these he determined to abandon North-east Missouri for good, and so passed on and away from his home and the scenes of his daring and dangerous exploits and experiences forever. He made his way in perfect safety through Monroe, Andrain, Callaway and Boone counties, crossed the Missouri river in a skiff, and on he went down into Arkansas. Here he organized from the men who had accompanied him and others whom he found in Arkansas, a regiment of Missouri Confederate cavalry.

From Pocahontas, Ark., in the latter part of the month of December, 1862, as acting brigadier, he moved with his command and the battalions of Cols. Colton Green and J. Q. A. Burbridge, to co-operate with Gen. John S. Marmaduke in his attack on Springfield. By a mistake of Gen. Marmaduke, Col. Porter's command did not participate in this attack. It moved on a line far to the eastward. After the expedition had failed the commands of Marmaduke and Porter united at Marshfield, and started to retreat into Arkansas. At Hartsville, in Wright county, on January 11, 1863, a considerable Federal force was encountered and defeated, although at severe loss to the Confederates, who had many valuable officers killed and mortally wounded. Among the latter was Col. Porter. While leading a charge he was badly shot, but managed to accompany the army into Arkansas, and died from his wounds near Batesville, February 18, 1863.

CHAPTER IX.

DURING 1863 AND 1864.

The Military Occupation of 1863—1864—Miscellaneous—Bill Anderson's Raid—Capture and Plunder of Shelbyville—Burning of the Salt River Bridge—The Centralia Massacre—A Shelby County Company Almost Annihilated—Names of the Slaughtered—The Presidential Election.

1863.

The year 1863 found Shelby county securely in the possession and under the control of the Federal military authorities with no rebel to molest them or make them afraid, and so the county remained throughout the year. A very large majority of the citizens were really Unionists, and many more so avowed themselves whether they were or not.

The militia held the posts at Shelbyville and Shelbyville and guarded the Salt river railroad bridge. From time to time detachments were stationed at Clarence, Hunnewell and elsewhere throughout the county.

The military usually lived off the country, and obeyed the old military maxim to "forage on the enemy." Many a load of corn was hauled from a "rebel" crib, many a "rebel" horse was "pressed." When scouting through the country the militia usually took their meals at farm houses, preferring to favor those of Confederate proclivities when practicable.

In the early spring of the year Cos. I and L, of the Second Missouri State Militia—the Shelby county companies—were sent into South-eastern Missouri. On the 26th day of April they assisted in defending Cape Girardeau and in repulsing an attack on that city by the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke.

1864.

Up to December 31, 1863, the county of Shelby had the following number of troops in the regular military service of the United States, as reported by the adjutant-general:—

IN MISSOURI REGIMENTS.

Twenty-fifth Infantry ¹	. . . 1	Third Cavalry	. . . . 45
Twenty-sixth Infantry	. . . 1	Seventh Cavalry	. . . . 1
Thirtieth Infantry	. . . . 4	Eleventh Cavalry	. . . . 34
Total	. . . . .		86

IN THE MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

Second Cavalry	. . . . 182	Eleventh Cavalry (before consolidation)	. . . 236
Total	. . . . .		418

In regiments from other States there were 36, making a total of 540. There were, as is well known, at least 60 men from this county in other regiments whose names were unreported, making not less than 600.

This, of course, did not include those in the Enrolled Militia, of whom there were some hundreds.

In November, 1864, the county court offered a bounty of \$100 to every man who enlisted in the Federal service or furnished a substitute. Under this order bounties were paid to nearly all of the heirs and legal representatives of the members of Co. G, Thirty-ninth Missouri that were killed at Centralia.

BILL ANDERSON'S RAID INTO SHELBY COUNTY — CAPTURE AND SACK OF
SHELBYNA — BURNING OF THE SALT RIVER BRIDGE.

Although the most exciting period of the war through which Shelby county passed was in 1862, yet the experiences of some of the people of the county in the summer of 1864 were of the most thrilling character and are vividly remembered even yet.

In the latter part of the month of July the Confederate guerrilla chieftain, Bill Anderson, with 23 men, crossed the Missouri river at Waverly, into Carroll county, shot down without mercy a dozen Union citizens, and passed on into Randolph, where he had been reared to manhood. Entering Huntsville, his old home, he robbed the town and county treasury of \$30,000 and proceeded eastward. Crossing the North Missouri at Allen (now Moberly), he entered Monroe and turned northward toward Shelbina.

¹ There were at least 50 men from Shelby in this regiment, but as they had enlisted in other counties, they were credited to those counties.

On the morning of July 27, Anderson, at the head of 34 men, entered Shelbyville from the south. Riding directly into the square, about the first man he accosted was Taylor, the banker. "Come here you red-headed — — —!" yelled Anderson, "and hold this horse." Taylor, gazing into the muzzle of a huge dragoon revolver, became at once a very efficient groom.

The guerrillas dispersed through the town and made a prisoner of every able-bodied male citizen that they met. They began a systematic and thorough plundering of the stores, shops, and citizens. The store-houses were gutted. In every instance the money drawers were robbed first and the proprietors were forced to give up their purses, pocket-books and watches. Clothing, dry goods, notions, boots, ladies' goods, infants' articles — all were seized by the brigands without scruple and without discrimination.

Bolts of silk and alpaca were taken for saddle blankets; ribbons and laces ornamented the hats and clothing of the men, and festooned the necks and were plaited into the manes and tails of the horses. "Give me another bolt of stuff to make my gal a dress," yelled one guerrilla to Mr. Reid, the merchant. "It will take a whole bolt," he added, "for she is awful big, and she's just as sweet as she is big!" When the bolt was handed out, "Now, I want some trimmin's," he said. Helping himself to these, it was noticed that they included a string of baby shoes.

The citizens had been taken unawares. The guerrillas were nearly all dressed in Federal uniform, and at a distance the line looked as blue as a bunch of violets and as loyal as "Co. I." To be sure the citizens could not have done much against the invaders, and perhaps it would not have been best if they had tried to do anything, since the guerrillas were splendidly mounted, more splendidly armed, rode like Mamelukes, and were fierce and merciless as janizaries.

All the citizen prisoners were formed in a line along Maple street, south of the depot, and relieved of their money and valuables.

Although many threats were made, nobody was hurt, except in his feelings! All fared alike. The Confederate sympathizer shared the fate of his Union neighbor, and was fleeced as completely. C. M. King, then a spruce young attorney, was arrayed in a handsome suit of clothes. Confronted by a guerrilla with a drawn revolver and the demand, "Hand out your money," Charley produced a dollar and offered it. "Is that all you have?" roared the robber. Assured that it was, the guerrilla declared that King ought to be shot "for puttin' on so d—n much style without the money to back it!" Thereupon he contemptuously threw Charley's dollar back to him!

Another citizen, a Confederate sympathizer, was robbed of all his money. "Now your watch," called the robber. Begging to be allowed to keep his watch, saying, "You have taken all my money and that ought to satisfy you," Mr. Citizen was met by the proposition: "What in h—l does a man care about the time o' day when he hain't got any money."

W. A. Reid lost \$550 in cash and \$1,000 in goods. He saved \$500 by kicking it under the counter and covering it with rubbish.

J. W. Ford, druggist, lost \$157 in cash and a considerable lot of goods. The turpentine, alcohol and other inflammables used in burning the depots and cars were taken from his store.

Sparks, Hill & Co., of the tobacco factory, had some tobacco on the cars which were burned. Anderson graciously allowed them to remove it and his men then helped themselves. List & Taylor and S. G. Lewis, the other leading merchants, were also robbed.

Inquiry was made by the guerrillas as to the situation at Shelbyville, but it was learned that the citizens there had an improvised cannon, a strong stockade, plenty of arms, and that they would fight before they would give up their town. So Anderson wisely concluded not to attempt a raid on the county seat, although he said it would give him great pleasure to "go over there and clean up the d——d milish."

After a stay of some three or four hours, and having pretty thoroughly "cleaned out the town," the guerrillas set both railroad depots and two cars on fire, and departed, going eastward. They were not requested to remain longer! The depots (freight and passenger) and the cars were burned up.

Riding rapidly on, the band soon came to Lakenan Station. Here a halt was made long enough to give the station house to the flames, and then the march was resumed for the main objective point, the Salt river bridge. Reaching the bridge the band dismounted, put out pickets to the east and south and soon had the bridge on fire. When they thought the conflagration and entire destruction of the bridge were assured, the guerrillas rode away toward the south-west, going back into Howard and Chariton counties. At Saunder's, south of the bridge, they got dinner, and in a quarrel over a watch which one of them had stolen, he was shot dead and Saunders was forced to bury his body.

Although they did nothing on this raid but rob and burn and murder, Bill Anderson and his band of cut-throats are somehow regarded by a small minority of people as semi-heroes, and braves, and as

exponents of the Confederate cause. The true citizen, the honest man, and the genuine Confederate all repel this idea, or even its insinuation. The good citizen can have no sympathy with robbery and murder. The true Confederate soldier can have no fellowship with robbers and cut-throats.

Anderson pretended that he was acting under orders from some superior Confederate authority, and that his operations were military movements. The burning of the depots and of the Salt river bridge was done as much to give color to this pretense as in wantonness. Any one who was ever deceived thereby was not wise. Bill Anderson never held a commission of any sort in the Confederate service. Only once (at Boonville, during the Price raid) was he recognized as being in the military service, and then Gen. Price sent him out to destroy the North Missouri Railroad, detaching him from the main Confederate army.

But if Anderson's raid on Shelbina was a military movement, pray, how must be characterized the robbing of citizens, irrespective of their politics, of their money, watches and jewelry, the plundering of merchants of their dress patterns and baby shoes, and the seizure of everything striking the fancy of the villians, from a suit of clothing to a jack-knife or a box of cathartic pills?

Only one end of the Salt river bridge was burned off. Some citizens came up and put out the fire and saved the greater portion of the structure. The guerrillas also set fire to a long line of cordwood beside the track, but the greater portion was saved by these same citizens. Mr. J. B. Wood ("Cobe") was one of these, although considered a "reb." Before Anderson's men left he was at work trying to save the bridge and a guerrilla came over and kicked him off the grade. The next day, when the Hannibal militia came, they inquired of him why he did not put out the fire, and then *they* kicked him off the grade.

The next day a considerable number of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Militia (the "Railroad Brigade"), under Col. J. T. K. Hayward, came up from Hannibal to the burned bridge on the cars. Here they alighted, and marched up to Shelbina on foot. Of course they came too late to do any good, but they showed a willing spirit, whatever that may have been worth.

Meredith's company went out to Saunders', where the guerrillas had eaten dinner and, calling on John Henry Saunders (sec. 17 — 56 — 9), demanded his gun. Although he was willing they should have it, his nephew had mislaid it and it could not be found. A brute of a militia man then struck him over the head a cruel blow with the butt of his

musket, knocking him senseless. It was Mr. Saunders' watch over which the guerrilla was killed.

It was not many days thereafter until the depots at Shelbina and Lakenan and the bridge over Salt river were rebuilt. Trains began to run regularly, and business was resumed as usual. The Shelbina merchants restocked their establishments with bran new goods, the prices of which were constantly advancing, and the most of them in time made up their losses before they recovered from their scare.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

Just two months after Bill Anderson's raid on Shelbina occurred the noted and horrible affair at Centralia, Mo., known as the Centralia massacre. How Shelby county came to be identified with this fearful incident is related below. As more than 50 of her citizens were slaughtered in that fearful affair, swallowed up in death as by the yawn of an earthquake, no apology is offered for the following account:—

On the 25th of September, 1864, a band of guerrillas, bushwhackers, and 150 recruits who had been mustered into the Confederate service, all numbering about 400 men, crossed the North Missouri Railway (now the Wabash) at a point near the present site of Moberly, 125 miles north-west of St. Louis. They went eastward into Monroe county, threatening Paris, the county seat. The Confederate recruits were under the command of Maj. John Thrailkill. The guerrillas and bushwhackers were divided into squads and companies of various sizes, led by George Todd, Bill Anderson, Dare Poole, Tom Todd and Si Gordon, all experienced and noted leaders. The master spirit was George Todd, who planned all movements and settled all controversies. Tom Todd was a Baptist minister.

Learning that there was a strong Federal force at Paris, the guerrillas turned southward toward Jefferson City, resolving to cross the Missouri and join the army of Gen. Price (known to them to be already in the State and advancing northward, and at that time at Pilot Knob), as soon as it should come up in that quarter, near the State Capitol.

They recrossed the North Missouri three miles east of Centralia and 30 miles below where they had crossed the previous day, and went into camp on the farm of a Maj. Singleton and in the timber corner of Callaway, about three miles from Centralia.

The next morning (September 27), Todd sent Bill Anderson with his company of 75 men up to Centralia to reconnoiter and pick up

information. A Federal detachment was at Sturgeon, eight miles from Centralia, and another at Columbia, 16 miles away. Centralia was then a small village of 25 houses, a station on the North Missouri. Anderson rode in without molestation (there were no troops there), sacked the place, gutting the two stores; robbed the stage coach from Columbia; plundered the depot of some cases of boots and a barrel of whisky, and, at about 12 o'clock, captured the west-bound passenger train from St. Louis. The train — express, baggage and passenger cars, all — was robbed of about \$30,000 — not a cent less. Then the cars were fired and the train started up the road under a full head of steam, but it ran only about two miles when it stopped and burned up. The Centralia depot and some cars were also burned.

On this train were 23 Federal soldiers, furloughed and discharged men, and one man (a German) wearing a blue blouse. The guerrillas took them off the train, separated them from the other passengers, robbed every one, stripped the most of them, then stood them up in line and shot the 22 soldiers and the citizen wearing the blue blouse. One soldier, Sergt. Tom Goodman, of the First Missouri Engineers, was spared by the express order of Bill Anderson — why, no one ever knew. The murdered soldiers were chiefly from the First Iowa Cavalry and First Missouri Engineers. Four of the bodies were scalped; all were shot more than three times. After this scene was over the guerrillas returned to camp, yelling and hooting. Some of them bore with them new boots filled with whisky.

The force at Paris was composed of some companies of the Thirty-ninth Missouri, a regiment which had been in service about a month, but the most of whose members had served in the militia and were not altogether inexperienced. The Colonel of the regiment was E. A. Kutzner. The regiment was armed only with Enfield muskets and bayonets.

As soon as it was learned that the bushwhackers had entered the county, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of the Thirty-ninth, set out after them with detachments of Cos. A, G, and H, numbering, officers and all, 147 men. Nearly all his men were mounted on plow-horses, broodmares and mules "pressed" from the citizens for the occasion. Co. A, from Adair county, was commanded by Capt. James A. Smith; Co. G, from Shelby county, by Lieuts. Thomas Jaynes and Josiah Gill; its Captain, William Glover, of Shelbyville, was at home at the time, sick; Co. H, from Marion and Lewis counties, by Capt. Adam Theis.

Maj. Johnson soon took the trail of the guerrillas and followed it to

where it recrossed the North Missouri, arriving at the latter point about 3 p. m. of the 27th. Seeing the smoke of the smoldering depot at Centralia, three miles off, the Major marched his command up to the little hamlet to investigate. Here he saw and learned what had happened. With all proper deliberation and coolness he prepared to act. While in the garret of the hotel, in company with Dr. A. F. Sneed, a citizen of Centralia, engaged in reconnoitering the position of the guerrillas as well as he could at a distance of three miles across open country, the Major saw a squad of them approaching the town. Hastily descending he prepared to attack them.

In vain did Dr. Sneed and others remonstrate, telling Johnson how many guerrillas were really down at Singleton's, how splendidly they were mounted, and how well they were armed. Maj. Johnson had been ordered to follow and punish the bushwhackers. He had pursued them for 24 hours; had come up with them, and found the mangled and murdered corpses of 22 of his comrades lying festering in the sun; a village robbed and plundered, and the people paralyzed with terror. What was he to do? Turn about and flee from danger, now that he was in its immediate presence? There are those who think he should have done so for the sake of his men; but they forget that his men were as eager as he to advance on the guerrillas. He did his duty, as became a true soldier.

"I will fight them anyhow," the brave officer exclaimed to Dr. Sneed. Mounting his horse, he hastily formed his men into line. Detaching Capt. Theis with his company of 36 men to remain in the village, Maj. Johnson marched out to attack his desperate foe with 110 men. He said a few words to them, informing them of their danger. Not a man flinched or desired to remain behind. It was as when Gonzales addressed his men at La Espina:—

"I lead ye not to win a field—
I lead ye forth to die!"

The bushwhackers led Maj. Johnson and his men south-east from Centralia across the prairie into a fallow field, on the farm of one Capt. Fullenwider. Here a fatal ambushade and trap had been prepared. The Federals marched south into the field, and then turned and faced the east, immediately opposite Bill Anderson's company, drawn up in line ready to charge them. The line now dismounted, and leaving every fourth man to hold horses, the rest advanced on foot to within 400 yards of Anderson's company, behind which was Poole's, all the guerrillas that could be seen. The line halted and

fixed bayonets. Johnson rode 20 paces to the front, and halted, sitting motionless on his horse, his revolver in his right hand. The guerrillas were preparing to charge him — he could see that.

But Maj. Johnson could not see all of his fearful peril; at least, it is believed he could not. The fallow cornfield was a sort of moraine, sloping to the east. On either side, running into Young's creek from west to east was a slough, a sort of ravine filled with plum bushes, crab apple, hazel and other brush. Behind these lines of brush, securely hidden, and lying down on their horses, with one foot in the stirrup and the other on the ground, were hundreds of guerrillas, the most desperate men then in existence, the best pistol shots in America. On the north were Thrailkill, Gordon and Tom Todd; on the south George Todd. In the center was Bill Anderson, and lapping his line in the rear was Dave Poole.

When George Todd had gotten his men into position as he wanted them, he lifted his hat to Bill Anderson, the latter lifted his hat to Poole, and then with a great yell Anderson dashed forward. Johnson's men could fire but one volley, and this they did. In a moment Anderson and his band were upon them; then Poole and his men; thereupon the Todds, Thrailkill and Gordon came swarming up from the flanks and the bloody work was soon over. No quarter was shown to a single Federal: perhaps none was asked. The guerrillas say the most of the Federals died fighting — striking with their muskets, stabbing and thrusting with their bayonets. Maj. Johnson fired three shots from his revolver, and was then shot out of his saddle, a bullet through his temple. Capt. Smith was killed. Lieuts. Jaynes, Gill and Moore escaped, being mounted.

Anderson and Poole kept on for the "fourth men" holding the horses, and in five minutes were in Centralia. Fifteen men were killed between the field and the village. Lieut. Jaynes (now living near Hunnewell, this county) was the first in town from the scene of carnage. Capt. Theis tried to form his company and fight, but before he could do so the guerrillas were upon them. All that could then set out for Sturgeon. Fifteen of Theis's company (H) were killed in Centralia and on the road to Sturgeon. Some were killed in outhouses, and one was murdered by the bedside of a sick lady. One citizen was killed by the guerrillas.

Out of the 147 men under Johnson's command but 23 escaped, for 123 were killed, and one, Frank Barnes, of Co. H, was wounded — shot five times. Co. A lost 56 men killed, including Capt. Smith; Co. G, 51 men killed; Co. H, 15 killed, one wounded. The guerrillas

lost but three killed and ten wounded. Maj. Johnson had a small piece of his scalp taken. Six or eight others were scalped, and Samuel Bell of Co. G, was mutilated in a revolting manner not to be described. Some of the bodies were buried at Mexico, Mo.; others by the citizens at Centralia. Friends came and carried away many. Maj. Johnson was buried in Marion county, not far from his home.

It is proper, for it is the truth, to say that the reports which have been circulated that Maj. Johnson carried a black flag at the head of his command; that he cursed and swore at the citizens of Centralia, threatening them with dire vengeance when he should return from the battlefield, and that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing, are all cruel and malicious slanders wholly without foundation. Maj. Johnson was a school teacher, and sometimes officiated as a minister. He was an honorable, Christian gentleman, temperate at all times, and the people of Centralia say he spoke kindly to and with sympathy for them. He perhaps did not know how largely the guerrillas outnumbered his men, but no doubt if he had known he would have moved against them just the same. He said: "I will fight them, anyhow."

The guerrillas carried from two to six Colt's navy revolvers each, and were quite proficient in their use. Their horses were also the best in Missouri. The Federals had only muskets and bayonets for arms, and generally miserable hacks of horses. Frank James, the noted bandit, was at Centralia, a member of Anderson's company. His brother, Jesse, was not present.

The following is a list of the Shelby county company killed at Centralia, 51 in all, as shown by the records in the Adjutant-General's office at Jefferson City. It is believed that every man was from this county:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CO. "G," THIRTY-NINTH MISSOURI INFANTRY,
KILLED AT CENTRALIA, MO., SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Sergeants.—David N. Dunn, John Donahoe, William Lair, George W. Miller. *Corporals.*—Leander P. Burt, James S. Gunby, William Loar, David Riggs, L. D. Sherwood, Jacob R. Wexler. *Privates.*—George W. Adams, Charles M. Jenkins, Charles Bishop, William Knepper, Samuel Bell, Anthony Labus, Philip Christian, Louis F. Marquette, William Christian, Charles Masterson, Oscar Collier, John Moore, John J. Cristein, John C. Montgomery, Homer M. Dunbar, William A. Ross, William Drennan, Robert E. Spires, Sylvester H. Dean, J. G. Sellers, James S. Edwards, Edward Strachan,

Eleazer Evans, James Stalcup, Robert P. Elston, William T. Smith, William G. Floor, Peter T. Simmernon, James Forsythe, James W. Trussell, Robert Greenfield, George W. Van Osdale, William P. Golay, Jasper N. Vaden, Henry T. Gooch, A. M. Vandiver, Joseph S. Glahn, Jonathan Webdell, John W. Hardin, William T. Whitelock and Elijah Hall.

The news of the slaughter of so many of their friends and kinsmen was received by the people of Shelby county first, with grief, then with great indignation. The long, loud wail that went up from homes desolated, robbed of their chief supports, and forever stricken, soon gave way to cries for vengeance. Many were for taking redress upon those of Confederate sympathies here at home, as if innocent blood could atone for innocent blood. Soon more righteous counsel had sway. The widow sat in her weeds and gathered her sobbing brood about her to pray for strength to endure her calamity. The mother and sister bewailed the loss of a son and a brother in what calmness they could and in what resignation they might.

The next day after the massacre Mr. J. C. Hale and others went down to Sturgeon and identified and shipped home the bodies of Sergts. Dunn and Lair and Louis Marquette. The next week Mr. B. F. Dunn and others went to Centralia, but it was found impossible to identify any more of the bodies, and they left them in the long wide trench where the citizens had buried them. In 1873 the remains were taken up and conveyed to the National Cemetery at Jefferson City, where they yet repose.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At the Presidential election, 1864, the vote of Shelby county was : For Lincoln, 366 ; for McClellan, 216. Republican majority, 150. This year Hon. John F. Benjamin, of Shelby county, was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket by a large majority. Mr. Benjamin was the first Congressman ever elected from the county and served three consecutive terms.



CHAPTER X.

LEADING INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, FROM 1865 TO 1884.

The War Over — Adoption of the Drake Constitution — The “Ousting Ordinance” — Indicting the “Rebel” Preachers — Registration of Voters — Miscellaneous — Robbery of the County Treasury — The Political Campaign of 1870 — Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage — The Floods of 1876 — The Benjamin Will Case — The Robber Johnson — Murders and Homicides.

1865.

The early spring of this year was unusually wet and cold, and the season was backward and unpropitious, but the farmers in the county began to plow and sow, although it was not certain but that another should reap. The news from the chief seats of war and all the signs of the times indicated that the war would soon be over, but these signs and tokens had all appeared before, and many had been deceived thereby. Not until the middle of May and the 1st of June was planting finished in this county. But the season turned out fruitful, and crops were extraordinarily large. Everything was abundant and prices good.

“RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!”

About the 1st of April news came that Gen. Lee’s army in Virginia was in a bad way. April 9, four years, lacking three days, from the capture of Ft. Sumter by the Confederates, Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox. A few days previously Richmond had been occupied by the Federal troops, and when this intelligence was received there was the wildest rejoicing among the Unionists of the county. Even many of Confederate sympathies were not sorry that peace was in prospect, though the terms might not have been to their liking.

The hearts of the Southern sympathizers of the county now sank heavily. It was clearly evident that a bad investment had been made when stock was taken in the Confederacy; for it was apparent that defeat, utter and complete and overwhelming, would soon overtake those who followed the stars and bars. The Confederate people of

the county became reconciled to the inevitable, and waited with resignation for the end.

THE WAR OVER.

And the end soon came. A few days after Lee had surrendered to Grant, Gen. Joe Johnston's army surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and May 13, Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army, except a portion of Shelby's brigade and some other Missourians, gave up to Canby. Gen. Price, Gen. Shelby, and certain other Confederate Missourians to the number of 500 or more went to Mexico for awhile. Very soon thereafter the Confederate soldiers began to return to their Missouri homes. Many passed through this county, and others lived here. In most instances the vanquished men in gray were allowed to return to their homes in peace, but occasionally some brute or brutes in blue, who shamed the name of soldiers, insulted and abused them. The returned Confederates, having fought a good fight and been fairly defeated, philosophically accepted the situation and set to work to retrieve lost time and mend their broken fortunes. That is, those who did return, for many a Shelby county soldier who wore the gray had lost his life in the cause he deemed right, and filled a soldier's grave.

ADOPTION OF THE "DRAKE" CONSTITUTION.

On the 18th of April, the State Convention, by a vote of 38 to 14, framed an entirely new constitution of the State, which was to be presented to the voters for adoption on the 6th of June. The canvass which succeeded was one of great bitterness. Although the war was practically over, all of the regular Confederate armies having surrendered, and the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, a close prisoner, yet a few guerrillas and bushwhackers continued in existence in this State, to the detriment of the peace and safety of the sections which they infested. The presence of these villains furnished an excuse for keeping bands of the military in the field, in many counties, to "preserve the peace," hold the guerrillas in check, and punish them for disorders.

All of those who had participated in, or given any sort of voluntary aid or encouragement to the rebellion or the Confederate cause, were, by the third section of the proposed new constitution, debarred from voting or holding office, as well as from teaching, preaching, practicing law, etc. And all such were prohibited from voting for or against the adoption of the constitution! A spirit of unrest and malevolence, hatred and ill-will, prevailed among our people, and the

character of the issue discussed, to say nothing of the discussions themselves, was not calculated to restore an era of good feeling, or cause the two factions to make haste to clasp hands over the bloody chasm. Hundreds of our tax-payers, many of them old and honored citizens, non-combatants during the war and men of education and influence, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of the ballot in the decision of the great issue before the State — that issue being the adoption or rejection of an organic law, which was to govern them and their children after them.

On the other hand, the Radicals and friends of the new constitution maintained that citizens who, by overt or covert acts, had attempted to destroy their government; who had, by fighting against the Federal government, “committed treason,” or in deeds, words and sympathy, given encouragement to those who had, were not and could not be proper recipients of the ballot. It was further alleged that, had the Confederate armies succeeded, and Missouri become in fact and indeed one of the Confederate States, then every Union man in the State might have considered himself truly fortunate if he had been allowed to live in Missouri; that no Union soldier, or militiaman, or those who had sympathized with either, would have been allowed a vote; and that, in all probability, Gen. Price’s threat, made in the fall of 1861, would have been carried out — and the \$250,000,000 worth of property belonging to the Union people of the State would have been confiscated for the benefit of those who had remained loyal to the Confederate cause, and suffered thereby, etc., etc.

In Shelby county the threat of Senator Green, at Shelbyville, in the summer of 1861, was quoted. Speaking to the Union men, he said: “If *you* win, we *will* leave; if *we* win, you *shall* leave.”

In the whole State only 85,478 votes (including soldiers’ votes) were cast at the election adopting the new constitution, as follows: For, 43,670; against, 41,808; majority for, 1,862 — a very small majority, indeed, to decide so important a question. The constitution went into effect on the 4th of July following. At this election, the following was the vote of Shelby county: For, 282; against, 164.

No wonder the ex-Confederates and those who sympathized with them hated intensely the Drake constitution, and still retain vivid and bitter memories of the days when it was in force. Happily those days have passed, and with them nearly all of the bitterness and animosities then engendered.

By a section of Article II, every person holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, in this State, whether under the authority of the State

or any municipal corporation, was required to take the oath of loyalty within 60 days after the adoption of the constitution.

THE "OUSTING ORDINANCE."

The State Convention passed an ordinance vacating certain civil offices in the State and filling the same anew by appointment of Gov. Fletcher. This authority His Excellency exercised generally by the elevation of his political friends over the incumbents who were not Radicals. In this county the appointments were:—

W. J. Holliday, county clerk, vice T. O. Eskridge, removed; John S. Duncan, circuit clerk, vice W. L. Chipley, removed; James Bell, treasurer, vice C. K. Cotton, removed. County court justice Samuel Huston gave way to Lewis F. Carothers. The other officials remained.

In this judicial circuit John I. Campbell was appointed judge in the room of Hon. Gilchrist Porter.

All of the new appointees were Radical Republicans. When it came to holding offices in those days, no Democrat needed to apply. Judges Bay and Dryden, of the Supreme Court (Democrats), who had been elected in 1863, were removed by force, being placed under arrest by the police of St. Louis for refusing to vacate when ordered, they holding the ousting ordinance to be unconstitutional. Those who were removed in Shelby county submitted without an audible murmur!

INDICTING THE "REBEL" PREACHERS.

Under section 9 of Article II. of the Drake constitution, teachers and preachers were liable to arrest and punishment if they could not take the oath embodied in the second section. In this county there were many such.

In November, 1866, the grand jury of Shelby county indicted the following ministers of the gospel for preaching without taking the Drake oath: Rev. Jesse Faubian, three counts; Henry Louthan, Robert Holliday, Milford Powers, William Pulliam, Father D. P. Phelan, and Rev. Robey and Brown.

The indictments against the preachers were found separately, and charged each and every one of them with having, on a certain day, "at the county of Shelby aforesaid, more than 60 days after the 4th of July, 1865, unlawfully, feloniously, etc., 'preached,' without first having taken, subscribed and filed, * * the oath of loyalty," which said preaching was "contrary to the form of the constitution

in such cases made and provided, and *against the peace and dignity of the State!*”

The preachers were arrested, but never brought to trial and conviction. The cases were postponed, and some time this year the Supreme Court of the United States decided the “teaching and preaching” clause of the Drake Constitution to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and the charges were dismissed.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Under the constitution of 1865 every voter in the State had to be registered before he could vote. If he had not been “strictly loyal” he could not register. A board of registrars was appointed and before these each voter must appear.

In this county the board of registrars prepared a list of questions which were submitted to every applicant for registration. These questions were printed in a book, with blanks for answers, one book for each township, and answers of the applicant became a matter of record.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon the conclusion of the war the county made rapid progress in its development, increase of population, acquisition of permanent improvement, etc. Immigrants came in from other States and found good homes on the cheap lands then being offered. Much new land was opened and other older tracts were better improved.

As soon as the county got rid of some of its indebtedness, a part of the legacy left by the war, it began the construction of bridges and the improvement of roads. July 15, 1871, the contract for the large, long bridge across Salt river, between Shelbyville and Shelbyna, at the old Dickerson ford, was let. Addison Lair was the commissioner and Morse & Hearne were the contractors. The contract price for the bridge proper was \$5,373.75, but the entire cost of the bridge and its approaches was \$10,007. Morse & Hearne built the approaches also. The work was completed in December, 1871. Three or four years since this bridge was pronounced unsafe.

The same year (1871) the iron bridge across the South Fabius, in the north-eastern part of the county, was built by Bishop & Eaton, at a cost of about \$2,800. This was the first, and up to the present is the only, exclusively iron bridge in the county. There are many combination bridges, however.

ROBBERY OF THE COUNTY TREASURY.

On the night of the 20th of November, 1868, the county treasury of Shelby county was robbed of about \$10,000 by burglars. The treasury at that time consisted of a safe purchased by the county in 1857 and set into a vault in the county clerk's office, built for the purpose. It had previously been deemed secure, and was the only receptacle provided by the county in which to keep the funds and other valuables belonging to the county.

The burglars effected an entrance into the clerk's office through the north window. The doors of the safe were pried open with powerful levers and pries and steel wedges made expressly for the purpose. The safe was thoroughly ransacked and every cent of money it contained was taken. The robbery was first noticed by the county clerk, W. J. Holliday, on his repairing to the office the next morning.

The safe contained the following amounts of money:—

1	\$1000	national bank note	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,000	00
1	500	" " "	.	.	.	.	.	500	00
3	100	" " "	or greenbacks	.	.	.	.	300	00
7	50	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	350	00
301	20	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	6,020	00
63	10	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	630	00
80	5	" " "	"	.	.	.	.	400	00
16	10	Union military bonds	.	.	.	.	.	160	00
19	5	" " "	.	.	.	.	.	95	00
13	3	" " "	.	.	.	.	.	39	00
Total,									\$9,494 00

Of this sum \$1,290 had been received from the tax on licenses, \$3,224 belonged to the State revenue fund, and \$4,980 to the State interest fund. In addition to the sums of public money in the safe, Clerk Holliday had some funds of his own, and a considerable sum belonged to the Enrolled Militia, having not yet been disbursed, making in all about \$10,000.

A few days before, Sheriff J. M. Collier, then the county collector, had taken a considerable amount of the public funds, about \$30,000, to Quincy for safe keeping. Had the robbers come while this sum was in the vault their visit would have been quite profitable. The collector had made a full and legal investigation of the case, in which county attorney M. J. Manville represented the county. The result was an

exoneration of the public officials from all blame or censure, and the inculcation of no one.

Two men from Quincy, sojourning in Shelbyville at the time, were objects of suspicion, and the citizens took them into custody. They were taken out of town and lynched to make them confess, but they protested their innocence so fervently that at last they were released. The real culprits were never discovered. A year later some heavy iron and steel pries and drills and a few wedges were found in a fence corner in a little meadow south of town and north of Black creek. These were supposed to have been used in "cracking" the Shelby county safe.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS AND ELECTION OF 1870.

No more important or exciting political contest ever came off in Shelby county, not even in Presidential years, than that in 1870. The contest was between the regular Republicans or "Radicals" on the one side, and the Liberal Republicans and Democrats on the other, and this contest extended throughout the State.

The questions of universal amnesty and enfranchisement, of the repeal of the Missouri "iron-clad" test oath for voters, jurors, ministers, lawyers, teachers, etc., were rapidly sowing the seeds of discord and disintegration in the Republican party of the State, and dividing it into two wings, the Radicals and Liberals. The former, led by Charles D. Drake, maintained the extreme and harsh policy, and the latter, headed by B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, contended for the more magnanimous policy in regard to those who, by word or deed, or both, had held complicity with the rebellion.

There was a growing sentiment among the people that the war was over; that the time for expurgatory oaths of all sorts had passed; that taxation without representation was unjust; that since, by the adoption of the XV Amendment this year, negroes who formerly were slaves were allowed to vote, it was but equitable that their former white masters should be given the same privilege; that public sentiment, inside and outside of the State, was making largely against the condition of things as illiberal, proscriptive, unjust and tyrannical, and that circumstances demanded a change.

Owing to the test oath prescribed by the Drake constitution, and the very stringent registry laws passed to enforce it, the Democrats were in an almost hopeless minority at the polls, and therefore had little or no voice in the direction of public affairs. As was natural, few ex-Confederates or their sympathizers were Republicans; their disfran-

chisement by the Republicans kept them from becoming voters, and embittered them, of course, against the authors of their condition. There being but two parties, they were forced therefore to sympathize with the Democrats, even had many of them not been at heart of that faith for years before the war.

Hoping to gain the ascendancy in the State by the acquisition of the disfranchised Confederates, rehabilitated with the elective franchise, through a repeal and destruction of the constitutional and legal barriers which interposed between them, the policy of the Democrats was first to divide and then to conquer the Republicans. To accomplish this, no way seemed so hopeful of favorable results as "the passive policy," — or, as it was popularly called, "the 'possum policy," — which signified the withdrawal of the Democratic party as an organization from the canvass of 1870, and the co-operation of its members individually with the Liberal Republicans as allies. It was apparent that, once the disfranchising clause of the constitution should be removed, the Democratic party would come speedily into power, and once in power and place, it would be secure in the possession thereof for an indefinite period, intrenched behind the huge majority it would have.

The Democratic State Central Committee, Hon. D. H. Armstrong, chairman, refused in March to call a State convention, tacitly binding the party to the support of the Liberal Republican nominees, whoever they should be. The counties were to be left to take care of themselves.

The Republican State convention met August 31, and of course there was a split. The Liberals, headed by Carl Schurz, withdrew from the convention and organized another, nominating B. Gratz Brown for Governor and Col. J. J. Gravelly for Lieutenant Governor, on a platform unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the amendments proposed to the constitution by the previous Legislature, to be voted on at the coming election, and commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments. The Radicals nominated Joseph W. McClurg for re-election on a platform favoring "re-enfranchising those *justly* disfranchised for participation in the rebellion as soon as it can be done *with safety to the State*," and recognizing the right of any member of the party to vote thereon as he pleased. McClurg personally favored re-enfranchisement. Then the canvass opened.

Among the prominent Liberal Republican speakers this year in Missouri was Gen. John McNeil, the commander of this district dur-

ing the war, who was now in favor of enfranchising the men whom he had once ruled so rigorously.

In Shelby county the politicians were excited. The old Democratic war-horses, which had for so long been grazing on scanty pastures, out in the cold, cocked up their ears as they sniffed the official provender in the public crib, and ambled forward for a chance at it. There was something of a scramble for the offices believed to be in prospect. The party managers drove back some of the aspirants, however, and allowed the Liberal Republicans a chance. A combination ticket between the Liberals and Democrats was arranged, and shrewd preparations made for the overthrow of the Radicals.

When the registrars had completed their work this year, it was found that there were 1,403 legal voters in the county, as follows:—

REGISTRATION IN 1870.											
<i>Townships.</i>										<i>No. of Voters.</i>	
Salt River	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	308	
Jackson	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	
Clay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	
Jefferson	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	
Taylor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	
Black Creek	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	
Bethel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183	
Tiger Fork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	107	
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,403	

The election in the county resulted in a mixed triumph for the Liberals and Democrats, as follows:—

Governor—*McClurg*, 600; Brown, 637.

Congress—*J. T. K. Hayward*, 594; J. G. Blair, 635.

Representative—*Shorts*, 571; Shafer, 653.

Circuit Clerk—*Leonard Dobbin*, 616; Duncan, 591.

County Clerk—*E. A. Graves*, 661; J. S. Preston, 542.

Sheriff—*William A. Poillon*, 534; S. F. Dunn, 677.

Straight Republicans in *italics*.

On the amendments the vote stood: For, 881; against, 242. In the State they were adopted by a majority of more than 100,000. Brown defeated McClurg by 41,038. In this Congressional district the vote stood: Blair, 11,682; Hayward, 9,143. The year 1870 will ever be memorable in Missouri, by reason of its having been the year when both “rebels” and “niggers” were allowed to vote—or that

witnessed the triumph of the principle of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage."

THE FLOODS OF 1876.

In the summer of 1876 the waters in some of the streams of the county rose to a remarkable height. Salt river was higher than it had ever before been known, even by the oldest settlers, who remembered the floods of 1844, 1851, and 1856. It was literally from bank to bank in many places. Where the Shelbyna and Shelbyville road crosses, at the long bridge, over the old Dickerson ford, the water covered the bridge and its approaches. On the north side it washed the base of a huge granite boulder, a prominent object in the road. Nailed high up on a large black oak tree to the east of the road is now (1884) the high water mark of 1876, "so plain that all may see."

CENSUS OF 1880.

The total population of Shelby county in 1880 was 14,024, divided as follows: Whites, 13,089; colored, 935. The following was the population by townships:—

TOWNSHIPS.

Bethel	1,343	Jefferson	1,548
Black Creek, including Shelbyville	2,074	Salt River, including Shelbyna	2,866
Clay, including Clarence	1,761	Taylor	1,212
Jackson, including Hunnewell	2,057	Tiger Fork	1,163

TOWNS.

Shelbina	1,289	Clarence	570
Shelbyville	619	Hunnewell	424

LAST THREE CENSUSES COMPARED.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Whites	6,565	9,540	13,089
Colored	736	571	935
Total	7,301	10,111	14,024

THE GREAT BENJAMIN WILL CASE.

In April, 1878, a suit was begun in the Shelby circuit court to set aside a will made or alleged to have been made by Hon. John F. Benjamin, of this county, a few hours before his death, March 8, 1877. This was and is a "celebrated case" in the annals of North-east Missouri jurisprudence, and will bear something of detailed mention and elaboration.

Mr. Benjamin was a native of New York, born in 1817. He came to Shelby county at an early day—before 1846—and settled at Shelbyville. He was an attorney of more than ordinary ability and was possessed of great shrewdness, sagacity, and aptness for money making. He improved every opportunity to add legitimately to his property, and in time became possessed of a considerable fortune, estimated at about \$75,000. It is said that he made something of a start in California, during the flush times of 1849–51. He was himself a “49er.”

During the Civil War Mr. Benjamin was an ardent Unionist, and early entered the Federal service. Some of his services are noted elsewhere. He rose from a captaincy to a brigadier-generalship of the Missouri militia. In 1864 he was elected to Congress as a Radical Republican, and re-elected in 1866 and 1868, serving three terms as a member of the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first Congresses. In 1872 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Col. John M. Glover, the Democratic nominee.

After the war Mr. Benjamin removed from Shelbyville to Shelby, where he built a handsome and comfortable residence, costing over \$15,000. After being defeated for Congress, he repaired to Washington and in the fall of 1874 engaged in banking with one Otis Bigelow, the firm being known as Bigelow & Benjamin.

Gen. Benjamin had long been married, but was childless. While in Washington as Congressman he formed the acquaintance of some ladies named Welsh. One, Miss Minnie Welsh, he took under his patronage and assisted financially and in many other ways. Upon her marriage to a gentleman named Hammond, he assumed a protectorate over her sister Guy H., a beautiful and winsome young lady, but capricious and guilty of certain breaches of propriety, and offenses against good morals. Married to a Mr. Allen, she eloped from him at Los Angeles, California, and in male attire concealed herself in the state-room of her paramour on board a vessel bound for San Francisco. She was apprehended and the elopement frustrated.

In Washington and elsewhere Gen. Benjamin introduced Guy Allen as his adopted daughter, and she called him “Papa.” She made at least one trip to Shelbyville with him, and accompanied him elsewhere on many occasions. It can not be questioned that the General, old and mature as he was, was very much attached to if not infatuated with the fascinating lady. Her enemies allege that his relations with her were illicit, as had been those he formerly maintained with her sister. It does not seem that Mrs. Benjamin recognized Guy as her

daughter, or approved of her intimacy and familiarity with Gen. Benjamin. She and others had been informed that Mrs. Allen was a Washington City adventuress, pretty and engaging, but wily and wicked.

In April, 1876, while at Shelbina, Benjamin made a will which was witnessed by W. A. Reid, Daniel Taylor and other citizens of the county. By the provisions of this will Guy Allen was to receive a specific legacy of the General's military clothing and equipments, his private silver plate and his diamonds. She was also to receive the income from the proceeds of the investment of one-half of his estate remaining after certain other legacies had been paid and satisfied. The investment was to be made in United States or Missouri bonds, the interest on which was to be paid "to my adopted daughter, Guy H. Allen, aforesaid, during her natural life — the same to be for her sole and separate use, and neither to be paid to nor in any manner controlled by her husband."

Also in this will the General directed that there should be erected over his grave a monument costing not more than \$5,000, and on which should be inscribed the following: "*John Forbes Benjamin; born in Cicero, New York, Jan'y. 23, 1817; died at ——— 18—. A captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and brigadier-general in the Federal army, and a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congresses.*"

Gen. Benjamin spent a great deal of his time in Washington. He had rooms on D street, between Second and Third, which he occupied in connection with Mrs. Allen. Their rooms adjoined and communicated. Mrs. Benjamin remained at the elegant home in Shelbina.

In the early winter of 1877 Gen. Benjamin suffered from colds and neuralgic pains. On the 1st of March he was seized with a violent attack of pleuro-pneumonia. He died March 8. At the time of his decease, Mrs. Allen was lying very ill in an adjoining room, and was not informed of his death until ten days after it occurred. The General's body was immediately given to an undertaker, who prepared it for shipment and, in charge of one George C. Rowan, it was shipped to Shelbina and there buried.

Immediately after Gen. Benjamin's death, a will was produced bearing his undoubted signature, "John Forbes Benjamin," and purporting to have been made March 7, 1877, the day before his death. This paper was written by one George Truesdell, a real estate agent of Washington, whose office was in the banking house of Bigelow & Benjamin, and who was well acquainted with the General in his life-

time. He swore that the paper was written at Benjamin's dictation, and signed by him as represented. There signed this paper as witnesses the General's attending physicians, Drs. J. H. Thompson and G. L. Magruder; his partner, Otis Bigelow, and Mr. Truesdell; and there was present and witnessed the signing, the nurse, Catherine Mahoney. The following is a copy of the will: —

THE WILL.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Forbes Benjamin, of the town of Shelbyna, county of Shelby, and State of Missouri, being of sound mind, but conscious of the fact that I have but a few days to live, do make, publish, and declare the following to be my last will and testament, thereby revoking all wills and codicils heretofore made by me.

1st. I give and bequeath the following specific legacies: —

To my good friend, Charles M. King, of Shelbyna, of Missouri, my law library and furniture, or all that portion of the same now in use by him, and my gold-headed cane.

I give to George C. B. Rowan, of Washington, D. C., who has given me so much kind care and attention during my sickness, one hundred dollars (\$100).

To my beloved wife, Diana, all my property of every description owned or possessed by me in the State of Missouri; also, \$12,000 in District of Columbia six per cent. gold bonds. I also give her a deed of trust loan of \$4,000 made to John G. Waters, and a note for \$2,000 of William Ridge, of Shelbyna, Missouri, which I hereby direct to be forwarded to her at Shelbyna, Missouri.

I give and bequeath to my adopted daughter, Mrs. Guy H. Allen, wife of James M. Allen, late of Cleveland, Ohio, all my interest in the partnership of Bigelow & Benjamin, and all debts which may be owing to me by persons in the District of Columbia, and all the real estate owned by me in the District of Columbia. She is now very ill and may not survive me many days, and perhaps not at all; in either event, I give and bequeath the part given to her to her sister, Mrs. Minnie Hammond, of Cumberland, Maryland, wife of Eugene Hammond, of Cumberland, Maryland.

My remains after death here to be suitably but not extravagantly cared for by an undertaker and the same forwarded to Shelbyna, Missouri, for such cemeterial disposition as may be had there. I leave it all to the discretion of my wife aforesaid.

I have long professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ before men, as the Son of God. Into his hand I commit my spirit.

I nominate and appoint my friend, Joshua M. Ennis, of Shelbyville, Missouri, the executor of this my last will and testament, so far as my property in the State of Missouri is concerned; and appoint George Truesdell to wind up my business in the District of Columbia, so far as will not interfere with the rights of Otis Bigelow, my surviving

partner. Subscribed by own hand. Done in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1877.

JOHN FORBES BENJAMIN.

Subscribed by us as witnesses in the presence of each other, and in the presence of and at the request of the testator, who declared to us that the foregoing was his last will and testament, the testator being known to each of us to be the party signing as such.

J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D.,
OTIS BIGELOW,
GEORGE TRUESDELL.

About March 1, 1877, or eight days before his death, Mr. Benjamin made what was intended evidently to be a schedule of his property. This schedule, or memorandum, which was in his own handwriting, was as follows: "Bank, \$34,500; St. L., 2,000; Notes, \$11,440; Ridge, \$2,000; Waters, \$3,000; Bonds, \$12,000; R. E. [real estate], \$2,000; Int., \$310; Profit, \$50; cash, \$2,450. Total, \$69,750.

The immediate relatives of Gen. Benjamin — his wife, Mrs. Diana Benjamin; his brothers, George H. and Henry H.; his sister, Mrs. Louisa Wood; and a niece, Mrs. Thurza Parks — contested this will, and in April, 1878, brought suit in the Shelby circuit court to have it set aside and declared null and void, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained and made; that the principal beneficiary, Mrs. Guy H. Allen, had an undue influence over the testator, etc.

It was further charged or insinuated that there had been the foulest of foul play in the transaction; that a general conspiracy had been entered into by the doctors, the nurses, Col. Truesdell, Jennie Welsh, a sister of Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Allen herself, to put Gen. Benjamin out of the way, and to obtain possession or control of the greater portion of his valuable property. Some thought he had been drugged in his last illness; others that a will different from the one shown had been prepared by the General's dictation, but that the one exhibited was substituted when it came to signing.

Numerous witnesses testified to the genuineness of the will, giving circumstantial accounts, substantially agreeing, of its preparation, and of the soundness of mind of the testator at the time of making it. It was also testified by all the witnesses who were present when Gen. Benjamin died that at the time of his death, and for some days preceding and succeeding that event, Mrs. Guy Allen herself lay in an adjoining room unconscious of what was occurring and had occurred to Mr. Benjamin. It was furthermore sworn to that Mr. Benjamin

was not friendly disposed towards his brothers and sisters; that he had been estranged from them for years, and it was sought to establish the conclusion that this was the reason why they were excluded as beneficiaries of his will. It was furthermore sworn to that the testator had repeatedly introduced and represented Guy Allen as his adopted daughter, and treated her openly with great affection. His first acquaintance with her had begun during his first term in Congress, when he was a boarder in her mother's establishment.

The suit was begun in April, 1878, but was not tried until a year later. The intervening time was spent in taking depositions in Washington and in other proceedings incident to the law's delay. In April, 1879, the case was called in the circuit court at Shelbyville. Judge John T. Redd, of Palmyra, was on the bench. A strong array of lawyers, from Washington and elsewhere, was present, and the courtroom was crowded with spectators. The trial was prolonged for some days, and every point was hotly contested.

For the plaintiffs there were D.C. Cameron and Judge Barrow, talented and experienced attorneys of Washington City; Thomas L. Anderson, the veteran lawyer of Palmyra, the Nestor of the North-east Missouri bar; and King & Giles, the well known accomplished practitioners of Shelbyville. For the defendant, Guy Allen, there were A. S. Worthington, of Washington, now district attorney; Hon. B. F. Dobyns, a most learned counsel and brilliant advocate, of this county; Hon. Theo. Brace, now a erudite judge of this circuit. P. B. Dunn, Esq., represented J. M. Ennis, the executor for Missouri, and a lawyer named Barnard appeared for Geo. Truesdell, the Washington City executor. Mrs. Allen herself was present throughout the trial and testified as a witness, making a most favorable impression — demure and modest as a Quakeress, and shrewd and quick-witted as a queen's maid of honor.

He over whose effects the litigants were wrangling and snarling lay silent in his narrow house in the Shelbyville cemetery, and those who ought to have been mourning his memory were quarreling over his dollars. Of what avail now was the wealth he had toiled so long and so hard for — the privation he had endured, the hard bargains he had made, and the enemies he had created thereby? How much had he taken with him to that city whose gates are of pearl and whose streets are paved with gold and lighted with the divine glory? Alas! for the dross which he had striven so hard for! It had become as the spoil of a pirate — as a bone over which dogs might fight! Far better had he done good with it while he lived, visited the widow and the fatherless and them which were sick and in distress, and ministered to them in their affliction. Far better had he never acquired it.

After some days the jury retired, but found it impossible to agree. In October following the case was tried again, with the same result. The multiplicity of testimony, some of it conflicting, the weary lawyers with their endless tongues, the lengthy and learned instructions of the judge, the entrancing features of the principal defendant in the case, who was present on both occasions, and sat the trial through, muddled the senses and confused the opinions of our Shelby county yeomanry.

Before it could be brought to trial again the case was taken on a change of venue by consent of parties (Judge Brace, who had come to the bench, having been of counsel) to Macon county, where it yet lies undisposed of. But in the meantime a suit was begun in the District of Columbia by Mrs. Allen, now married again to a Mr. Schley, of Washington, to secure the property which she claims was bequeathed to her by her "foster father." The *nisi prius* courts decided in her favor, and it is understood that their decisions now await confirmation by the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon this decision rests the ultimate fate of the case in its entirety, in the courts of Macon and elsewhere. The property in the District of Columbia has already been distributed by order of the probate court there, and Mrs. Allen given her share, or the greater part thereof. The Benjamin relatives are still fighting the case, without much show of success, however.

But the fascinating and beautiful Guy, fair of feature and light of love, yet reigns as a queen. She has at least the partial enjoyment of her fortune, and is happy in the possession of her new lover and husband. She speaks in the tenderest terms of Gen. Benjamin, and takes great pride in exhibiting his letters wherein he speaks of her fondly, calling her "Bonnie," and by other terms of endearment.

Mrs. Benjamin, the widow of the General, did not survive him but a few months. She died in Shelby in the summer following, and was not buried beside her husband, but in the Shelbyville cemetery, and there is as yet no stone to mark her resting place, or that of her husband.

THE ROBBER "JOHNSON."

On the night of June 16, 1882, Mr. B. F. Smith, the proprietor of the City Hotel in Shelbyville, was robbed of about \$50 by a guest of the house, calling himself "J. B. Johnson," although registering as "J. B. Salmon." He had walked into town from the East the evening before, and had represented himself to Mr. Smith as a carpenter,

whose home was in St. Joseph, whither he said he was returning after having finished a job of work in Lewis county. Of fair address and agreeable deportment, there was nothing in the man's appearance, save it might be his cold, glittering gray eyes and his hard, cruel mouth, that would indicate him to be as he was, and is, one of the most desperate criminals in the country. Another alias of his is Henry Clark. It has not been ascertained where his home is or was.

Smith's guest retired early, after requesting change for a \$20 bill. The next morning at about 2 o'clock Smith was awakened by his wife, who directed his attention to the robber standing at the foot of the bed with a drawn revolver and demanding that his host should at once rise and deliver up his money or yield up his life. Smith arose and handed over the contents of his pocket-book and some loose change, amounting in all to about \$50. He then accompanied his guest to the hotel office, gave him his valise, and then the robber bade him good-night and stepped out into the darkness in the midst of a heavy thunder storm then prevailing.

The next morning pursuit was attempted, and that afternoon the robber was captured near Clarence. Deputy Sheriff Charles Ennis first discovered him, and a party from Clarence, headed by the marshal, and J. D. Dale, captured him a mile east of the town. They had been notified by a telegram sent by Ennis from Lentner, and Ennis had recognized him from the east-bound train as the robber was walking on the road. In the face of cocked revolvers the brigand was cool and collected, refused to throw up his hands, deliver his weapon or make a surrender. He was captured by main force and taken to Clarence.

The same evening of his capture, while in the second story of the hotel and under guard, "Johnson," as he called himself, proposed to sell to the highest bidder a hat which he claimed had belonged to the renowned bandit, Jesse James. Having attracted a large number of men from the street, he suddenly sprang through an open window to the ground in an attempt to escape. Luckily, he broke his leg by the fall and was easily apprehended.

On a preliminary examination "Johnson" was bound over and sent to the Palmyra jail for safe keeping. Here, before his broken leg was yet well, he headed an attempted outbreak, making a most savage assault on the young man who brought his food, and whom he beat most cruelly before a rescue was effected. October 13, 1882, he was arraigned in our circuit court and pleaded guilty to robbery. Judge Redd sentenced him to 12 years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

In the penitentiary he headed a revolt of some of the most hardened inmates. With his own hand he fired the prison, cut the hose used in attempting to quench the flames, and struck down one or two of the guards. The fire destroyed \$150,000 worth of property belonging to the State. Sentenced to a dark cell for his conduct, he subsequently made an unprovoked attack on a cell-keeper, whom he beat with a stone into a state of insensibility. He is more like a demon than a man.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES.

Since the war there have been but few homicides in Shelby county. The record in this particular is especially creditable, especially when compared with that of some of the other counties in this part of the State. In Marion county there have been no fewer than 86 cases of murder and homicide, and only one execution therefor—that of a negro named “Ben,” who was hung in January, 1850, for the murder of two children of Michael Bright.

MURDER OF GEORGE QUEARY.

On September 4, 1873, a negro named George Ashby shot another negro named George Queary, a barber, in Shelbyville. The shot tore out the bowels of the victim. He was standing on a sidewalk, and caught up his bowels, thrust them back, and held them with one hand while he clung for support to a lamp-post with the other. Soon he fell to the ground, was carried home and died that night at 11 o'clock. In a quarrel between them an hour or two before Queary had struck Ashby, and the latter went off vowing vengeance. At the time of the shooting Queary had a revolver and called to the crowd to “get out of the way.”

In May, 1875, Ashby was tried at Shelbyville, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, where he still is. He was ably defended by Messrs. Jewett & Hale, who were assigned him by the court.

THE DALE-PHELPS TRAGEDY.

On the night of the 1st of May, 1875, there was a most desperate affray in Clarence, resulting in the death of one man and the serious wounding of two others.

John and Jonah Phelps were two young men, brothers, who lived on a farm six miles south of Clarence, whither they had removed from near Roanoke, Howard county. Their cousin, James Phelps,

lived on a farm adjoining town. On the night in question all three of the Phelps were in town.

In Mr. Dale's restaurant two men had just eaten some oysters and had fallen on the floor in a drunken sleep. John Phelps was teasing them. Mr. Dale's son, John D. Dale, then a boy 15 years of age, was attending the restaurant, and remonstrated with Phelps. James Phelps came in and said to young Dale, "What is it your d—d business?" In a short quarrel that resulted Phelps struck the boy and knocked him down, and the two clinched. The boy's father sought to interfere, but John Phelps caught him and held him. Jonah caught up a chair and used it when and where he could.

Jim Phelps and John Dale were on the floor and Phelps was stabbing and cutting the boy fearfully. He made eight severe wounds. Jonah Phelps struck at Dale with a poker, but missed him and the blow fell upon Jim Phelps, stunning him. Young Dale then sprang up, all bleeding from his stabs, and ran behind the counter and secured a revolver. Jim Phelps recovered and again advanced, when Dale shot him through the upper portion of the body from side to side. He staggered to near the door and fell dead. As he was walking off Dale again fired, or the pistol was accidentally discharged, and wounded him in the heel. At the first crack of the pistol John Phelps released old man Dale and started towards young John, who fired and shot him fairly through the body, the ball passing through one lung. Jonah ran away and escaped unhurt.

Young Dale was arrested while lying in bed suffering from his numerous wounds, and upon a preliminary examination was bound over. He was indicted soon after and at the November term following (1875) was tried on a charge of murder. Prosecuting Attorney Dobyms made most strenuous efforts to convict him, going, as some thought, beyond his duty in his zeal; but the jury acquitted him without leaving their seats. Indeed, they announced that they were ready to render a verdict as soon as the evidence in the prosecution was in, and before that of the defense had been introduced.

John Phelps recovered from his severe wound. John Dale grew to manhood here and is the present circuit clerk for Shelby county. It is perhaps just to say that it is universally considered that there was not the least element of *crime* in what he did. Indeed, there are many who think that, for a 15-year old boy, he exhibited remarkable courage and proved himself a hero instead of a criminal, and that he should never have been indicted or even arrested.

KILLING OF CALVIN WARREN BY BRUCE GREEN.

In the summer of 1880 a young man, named Bruce Green, stabbed and fatally wounded another man, named Calvin Warren, in the village of Lakenan. The two men had been to Shelbyville that day with a load of pottery, which they had disposed of. They returned home by way of Shelbina. On the way from Shelbina to Lakenan, both being intoxicated, they quarrelled over some trivial matter. On arriving at Lakenan the quarrel was renewed. It seemed that Warren, who was a much older man than Green, was the aggressor. He made an assault upon Green, and the latter stabbed him so badly that he died in a few hours.

Green was indicted in October, 1880, and released on a bond of \$1,000. At the April term of the circuit court, 1881, he was tried at Shelbyville and acquitted. The trial was vigorously conducted, and attracted a great deal of interest and attention. The prosecuting attorney, R. P. Giles, made strenuous efforts to secure a conviction. Two of Warren's sisters, wealthy married ladies, were present and offered to employ additional counsel to assist the prosecutor, but he refused. The prisoner was defended by his uncle, Hon. J. G. Blair, of Lewis county.

The speech of Mr. Blair in behalf of his nephew is said to have been remarkable for its ability and eloquence, and was delivered with great force and power. At the conclusion of the trial young Green went home with his uncle to remain permanently.

A NEGRO MURDER CASE.

In the fall of 1881 a negro woman was killed in Shelbina by some negro men who surrounded her house and shot her through a window. It seemed that the negroes had an enmity against another man who was the recipient of more favors at the hands of another colored woman, an inmate of the house where the shooting was done. On the night in question five negro men, George Buckner, William Wilson, Bailey Lafoe, Ben Heathman and Oscar Brown, visited the house where they supposed the "fancy nigger" was, with an avowed purpose to "do him up." They attacked the house, and the old woman started up from her bed and sought to run to another room. The negroes saw her through a window, and, believing she was the man they were after, fired and killed her.

All the members of the party were arrested. Oscar Brown turned States' evidence. At the October term of the circuit court, 1881, George Buckner and William Wilson were convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary, Buckner for 11 years and Wilson for 10 years. At the April term following a *nolle prosequi* was entered in each of the other cases, and Lafoe, Heathman and Brown were discharged. It was said that Brown fired the fatal shot.



CHAPTER XI.

LEADING INSTITUTIONS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Sketch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Fair Associations—"The Agricultural Society of Shelby County"—The Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—The Shelby Fair Association—Newspapers—The "Shelbyville Spectator"—The "Shelby County Weekly"—The "Shelbina Gazette"—The "Shelby County Herald"—The "Shelbina Democrat"—The "Clarence Tribune"—The "Clarence Courier"—The "Shelbina Index"—The "Shelby County Times."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

The first step taken to build the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was the holding of a meeting, in the spring of 1846, in the office of John M. Clemens, Esq. (the father of "Mark Twain"), in Hannibal. Hon. Z. G. Draper was president and R. F. Lakenan was secretary. The enterprise had a small beginning, it is true, but it succeeded because its inauguration was timely and its existence was imperatively demanded. It was at first contemplated to run the road through Palmyra, Shelbyville, Bloomington, Linneus, Chillicothe, Gallatin—all county seats—and on to St. Joseph. But local jealousies and controversies sprang up, and prevented its location anywhere for some time.

The newspapers in the towns through which it was thought the roads would be built favored it; those located off the line were opposed to it, and the people divided with the newspapers. The *St. Joseph Gazette*, of November 6, 1846, in an article favoring the building of the road said: "We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi, either St. Louis, Hannibal, or Quincy." The people of Hannibal were interested in having their town made the initial point; St. Joseph only cared to be the terminus. It was important, therefore, that Hannibal should watch carefully, and not allow any other Mississippi river town to step in and take the prize. An effective ally in favor of Hannibal was secured in the person of Hon. Robert M. Stewart, of St. Joseph. In the year 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and promised to work for the procurement of a charter making Hannibal the initial and St. Joseph the terminal point.

In the winter of 1847 the Legislature granted the charter of the road. This charter was drawn up by Hon. R. F. Lakenan, one of the strongest, most earnest and efficient workers in favor of the enterprise.

The act was passed by our Legislature with some opposition. The leading workers in its favor were Col. R. M. Stewart, James Craig and J. B. Gardenhire, of Buchanan county, and Carty Wells and John Taylor, of Marion.

A vigorous canvass was immediately opened along the line to secure subscriptions from the several counties. Meetings were held in every county seat and town. A large meeting, or convention, was held at Chillicothe, June 2, 1847. Delegates were present in considerable numbers from all the counties on or near the line. Gov. Austin A. King, of Ray county, presided; the vice-presidents were Dr. John Cravens, of Davies, and Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby. The secretaries were Henry D. La Cossitt, of Marion, and C. J. Hughes, of Caldwell.

For a year or two thereafter interest in the enterprise flagged, and there was a time when some of its friends thought best to abandon it. But in 1850 real and earnest efforts were renewed to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. Such of the directors as were lukewarm gave way to those who were more zealous and enthusiastic. Each county through which the road was expected to pass was re-canvassed. The measure was made popular, and candidates were elected to the Legislature, and even to Congress, because they pledged themselves to favor it whenever opportunity should offer.

In February, 1851, the Missouri Legislature granted the credit of the State to the road to the extent of \$1,500,000 in bonds, on condition that the company expend a like amount, in installments of \$50,000 each. In 1851 Marion county subscribed \$100,000, and Hannibal \$50,000 to the project.

In July, 1851, Shelby county subscribed \$25,000, conditioned that the road should run through and locate a depot at Shelbyville. On the 10th of March previously an election was held to determine the sense of the people in regard to making the subscription. The vote resulted largely in favor. In July, on motion of Col. R. M. Stewart (afterward Governor, etc.), the agent of the road, the bonds were ordered to be issued on certain conditions, one of which was that the county should receive stock in the road to the amount of the bonds issued. The bonds were to run 20 years, and to bear ten per cent interest.

In October, 1852, on two calls from the officers of the road for five per cent of the amount of the county's subscription, the sum of \$2,500 of bond — \$1,250 on each call — was issued. These were all that were ever issued, and in July, 1854, they were returned, canceled, to the county by the railroad company, and the books were squared. The county had previously given the railroad a release from all liabilities arising out of the subscription, and the railroad released the county from *its* liabilities. The county also granted the road the right of way across all roads and streams. Hon. John McAfee was the county's agent for the return of the bonds.

December 10, 1855, the Legislature of Missouri extended its credit to the road to the extent of \$1,500,000 more in bonds, to run thirty years, and bearing not to exceed seven per cent interest. This extension of credit, virtually a loan, was to be a first mortgage on the road, the same as the first loan. This was all the friends of the road wished, and then Duff & Co. began operations in earnest. Work was to be commenced at both ends, but nothing was done at the western end until 1857.

On the 10th of June, 1856, the track was finished, and the cars ran from Hannibal to Palmyra. The road gradually worked its way along, and in the year 1857 it was completed through Shelby county. The "Southern route," which had been selected, carried it through the southern part of the county. The road entered Shelby in the south-eastern corner of the county, near the Monroe line, running within a quarter of a mile of that line for four or five miles, then bearing north-west, and leaving the county five miles north of where it entered it. The road runs through the county a distance of about $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles ($24\frac{73}{100}$).

The building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph through Shelby was of vast importance to the county. True it ran through only the southern portion, but it opened up a fine section of country and brought it to a high state of perfection. The towns of Hunnewell, Lakenan, Shelbyna, Clarence and Lentner's Station were established, and the population, wealth and general prosperity of the county were largely increased. While the road was in process of construction there was considerable employment for unoccupied men and teams in the county. The road also made a market for all sorts of produce and provisions, and at far better prices than before.

November 3, 1851, occurred at Hannibal the ceremony of breaking ground for the new railroad. The occasion called forth a large crowd, and many distinguished persons from all parts of the State were

present. The first shovel-fulls of dirt were thrown by Col. R. M. Stewart (afterwards Governor), Hon. James H. Lucas and Hon. L. M. Kennett. The orator of the day was Hon. J. B. Crickett, of St. Louis. It now seemed that the road would be speedily built.

Work on the new road progressed slowly, however. The route was not definitely located, and the subsidies not all secured. Besides, not as much was known about railroad building in those days as is known now. The board of directors, in 1851, memorialized Congress for a large grant of the public lands to aid in building the road, and made earnest efforts to secure this result. The president and attorney, in 1852, visited Washington to aid in securing the favorable action of Congress. No better agents than Bob. Stewart and Mr. Lakenan could have been selected for this work.

In May, 1852, after an animated discussion, and much shrewd management, Congress passed an act giving alternate sections of land to the State of Missouri in trust for the benefit of a railroad, from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and the State turned those lands over to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

The grant of 600,000 acres of fine agricultural land settled the fact that the road would eventually be built; the people knew it was a mere question of time. In August, 1852, a contract was made with Duff & Leamon, of New York, to build the entire line. This contemplated the "Northern route" through Shelbyville, in this county, and Bloomington, then the county seat of Macon county. Afterwards, at a meeting of the directors at Glasgow, March 10, 1853, the "Southern route" — on the present line — was chosen, and the contract relet to John Duff & Co., of New York, at \$23,000 per mile.

The road was located by Maj. James M. Bucklin, the chief engineer. The "Northern route" came up Black Creek the greater portion of the way to Shelbyville, leaving that stream west of town and passing on to Bloomington. This was surveyed in 1851.

All of these temporary and permanent advantages to the county resultant from the building of the road were obtained almost without money and without price. Not a bond of either county or township was issued, and but a few trifling private subscriptions were made — rights of way granted, etc. Shelby county has never issued its bonds in aid of any railroad.

It is quite probable, as has been often asserted, that the Hannibal and St. Joseph could have been made to run on the "Northern route" if the people and the authorities along the line had been a little more liberal in the matter of subscriptions. That route was more expen-

sive than the Southern route—much more so. The citizens and the county courts were asked to make up the difference, according to the estimates of the engineers. They uniformly refused—in some instances for the reason, avowed, that they “didn’t want any railroad running through their neighborhood, scaring the stock and killing men, women and children, besides setting the words and fields afire!” In other cases, as in Linn county, prominent men objected to the building of the road, because it would furnish superior facilities for the slaves to run off and escape.

Certain citizens of this county made desperate efforts to have the road located through Shelbyville, but they could not induce enough of their friends to join them. Too many were indifferent, many thought the road would come anyhow, and those who worked so hard gave up in despair. So Shelbyville was left “out in the cold,” and Shelbyna was created, to become the leading town in the county.

Early in the year 1857 work was begun at the St. Joseph end. In March of that year the track extended east from St. Joseph seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out was kindled by M. Jeff. Thompson, afterward the Missouri Confederate brigadier.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. The next day the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor. The first engineer to run a train into St. Joseph was George Thompson, who ran first a construction train, then a freight train. The final work on the road was not done by Duff & Co., but by J. M. Ford and others.

On the 22d of February, 1859, occurred at St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the road. Not less than 600 invited guests were feasted at a grand banquet. The mayor of St. Joseph, Broaddus Thompson, performed the ceremony of “mingling the waters,” of the Atlantic, the Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, there was great joy and enthusiasm, and so was completed the first railway across the State of Missouri, and the first between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers.

The road did a large business the first two years. It had no competition, charged five cents a mile for passengers, and sometimes more, and had all the business it could well do. The Pike’s Peak excitement crowded all its trains both ways for some time, and the settlement of Kansas added largely to its revenues.

During the war it suffered severely. Its officers were all loyal, and

early in the day the entire management was known to be on the side of the government. The principal stock was held in Boston, and nearly all the various superintendents and other officers were Northern men.

The secessionists of the State, therefore, attacked it, and injured it not a little. In June, 1861, the bridge across Platte river was destroyed by them, and a train containing men, women and children ran into the chasm, and some were killed. In September following, Mart. Green's men burned the Salt river bridge, in this county. It was again burned in July, 1864, by Bill Anderson. The Chariton bridge was burned. It became necessary to station detachments of troops at every bridge and trestle work. The bushwhackers tore up the track, ditched the trains, burned cars and stations, from time to time, and the road came out of the war, like other property in the State — much the worse for the conflict.

In the early fall of 1861 the military authorities compelled the union of the tracks of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Quincy and Palmyra, at the latter city, and Quincy became the terminus, practically, although Hannibal was and yet is the nominal and legal terminus, according to the charter. March 2, 1867, the Quincy and Palmyra passed into the hands of the Hannibal and St. Joseph. This was done under authority of the act of the Legislature of that date, all the stock of the Quincy and Palmyra (having been previously acquired) being merged into that of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, under the charter of the latter corporation.

In 1867-68 was built a "feeder" of the road from Kansas City to Cameron. This road was chartered before the war, and was originally called the Kansas City, Galveston and Lake Superior. Afterward the name was changed to the Kansas City and Cameron, and February 14, 1870, it was merged into the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and is still a part of the same. The first train over the railroad bridge across the Missouri at Kansas City, passed July 4, 1869.

In the summer of 1872, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company commenced the building of a branch or extension of the road from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kan., a distance of 21 miles. This branch was completed in October of the same year.

FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1837, an act was passed for the promotion of agriculture and encouraging the formation of agricultural societies. The first agricultural association in

North-east Missouri was formed in Shelby county. The older settled counties took no action in the premises until many years later. In February, 1839, a number of the farmers of this county met at Shelbyville and formed what they called

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SHELBY COUNTY.

The proceedings of this meeting were recorded and the record was happily discovered and rescued from oblivion by the compiler hereof, who found it among a pile of other old musty papers in the court-house. The following is a transcript: —

SHELBYVILLE, 22d February, 1839.

At a meeting begun and held in the court-house, in the town of Shelbyville, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society, Capt. S. S. Matson being called to the chair and William Moore appointed secretary *pro tem*. On motion, B. W. Hall stated the object of the meeting.

Question being put by the president, "Whether society be formed," decided in the affirmative by 25 — no one opposing.

The meeting being organized, they proceeded to the election of officers for the present year: Samuel S. Matson, president; William Vannort, secretary, and James M. Rider, treasurer.

On motion, John Dunn and William Gooch be managers in Black Creek township. On motion, B. W. Hall and Thomas B. Rookwood be managers for North River township. On motion, \$2.50 be the amount of each subscriber. On motion, it was agreed that there be an additional manager in each township. Robert Duncan be appointed manager in Jackson township, Thomas J. Bounds for Black Creek, and Thomas O. Eskridge of North River township.

It was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be published in some public journal. It was agreed that the society be called "The Agricultural Society of Shelby County." It was motioned and agreed that the annual meeting of this society be held on the first day of our March term in 1840.

It was agreed that William Moore assist B. W. Hall and Thomas J. Bounds to draft the constitution. It was moved and agreed that the subscription money be paid on the first of August. It was agreed that this society meet on the first Monday of our next circuit court for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the by-laws.

On motion, this meeting adjourned until the first Monday in March next, 1838.

S. S. MATSON, *President pro tem*.

WILLIAM MOORE, *Secretary*.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

James M. Rider, B. W. Hall, James Foley, William Gooch, Montillion H. Smith, S. S. Matson, John Dunn, James Graham, O. H. Perry, David O. Walker, Thomas J. McAfee, O. Dickerson, Abraham Matlock, Robert Duncan, Charles Smith, Elijah J. Pollard, Thomas O. Eskridge, Thomas B. Rookwood, William A. Davidson, William Moore, John Davis, C. P. Shepherd, John W. Long, Elias Kincheloe, Lawrence Turner, James C. Hawkins, Milton Hood, Thomas J. Bounds, Robert Blackford, William H. Vannort, William S. Chinn, J. B. Marmaduke, Frederick Rook, George Anderson, John Hays, Samuel B. Hardy, Russell W. Moss.

No record of the constitution of this society was found; but the following were the by-laws:—

BY-LAWS OF THE SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. Any person may become a member of this society on application to the secretary.

ART. 2. Each member shall pay to the treasurer the sum of \$2.50 on or before the 1st of August.

ART. 3. None other than a member of this society shall be permitted to contend for a premium.

ART. 4. All members intending to exhibit stock shall enter the names, pedigrees and age, as near as possible, with the secretary, before the exhibition commences, on or before 10 o'clock of that day.

ART. 5. No member shall be permitted to contend with any other than an article belonging to him or some other member of the society.

ART. 6. The following persons are appointed judges to award premiums and certificates for the year 1839. [Names omitted.]

ART. 7. Premiums shall be conferred on the following:

1. Best stallion, \$6; second best, certificate. 2. Best sucking colt, \$6; second best, certificate. 3. Best three-year old colt, \$6; best yearling colt, certificate. 5. Best bull, \$6; second best, certificate. 6. Best cow, \$6; second best, certificate. 7. Best boar, \$6; second best, certificate. 8. Best sow, \$6; second best, certificate. 9. Best four pigs [amended], \$6; second best, certificate. 10. Best six sheep, \$6; second best, certificate. 11. Best yoke of oxen, \$6; second best, certificate. 12. Best five acres of corn \$6; second best, certificate. 13. Best five acres of wheat, \$6; second best certificate. 14. Best five acres of timothy, \$6; second best, certificate. 15. Best yield from one bushel potatoes, \$6; second best, certificate. 16. Best five yards jeans, \$3. 17. Best five yards linen, \$3. 18. Best five yards flannel, \$3.

ART. 9. Each member contending for a premium on any of the above articles, if on live stock, to furnish his manner of breeding, rearing and fattening, and all other matters calculated to throw light on the subject.

ART. 10. The successful competitor for each species of grain to give his method of cultivation and kind of soil; also the kind of seed.

ART. 12. Those on domestic manufactors the whole method of preparing and manufacturing the same.

No record of the March meeting can be found; but in June the society held another meeting, the proceedings of which were as follows:—

SHELBYVILLE, June 8, 1839.

Society met according to adjournment. William Gooch, Thomas J. Bounds, Thomas O. Eskridge, B. W. Hall, Thomas B. Rookwood and R. P. Blackford, a majority of the managers present. The society proceeded to business.

On motion, resolved, that any person wishing to become a member shall have the opportunity of now having his name enrolled.

On motion of John W. Long, resolved, that no member of this society shall be appointed as a judge.

On motion, resolved, that Samuel Blackburn, George Eaton and Hiram Rookwood be appointed judges to judge horses and cattle.

On motion, resolved, that Anthony Minter, S. E. Lay, and William Conner be appointed to judge hogs and sheep.

On motion of John W. Long, resolved, that the articles of wheat, corn, timothy and potatoes shall not be entitled to a premium; decided that they shall.

On motion of B. W. Hall, “that stallions shall be excluded;” decided they shall not.

On motion, resolved, that the three last judges be appointed to judge wheat, corn, timothy and potatoes, as follows: John Jacobs, James C. Agnew and W. J. Holliday.

On motion, resolved, that the ninth, tenth and eleventh articles of the by-laws be adopted.

On motion of J. W. Long, resolved, that no one article shall be entitled to more than three premiums.

On motion, resolved, that the premiums be paid in silverware with the initials engraved on the same.

On motion of R. W. Moss, resolved, that the two best pigs shall be entitled to a premium, and the article in the by-laws naming the four best is hereby repealed.

On motion, resolved, that the best calf be entitled to a premium.

On motion, resolved, that no pig shall be exhibited over the age of six months.

On motion, resolved, that the greatest quantity of potatoes raised

from one-eighth acre of ground shall be entitled to a premium, and the fifteenth article of the by-laws is hereby repealed.

On motion, resolved, that the exhibition be held on the last Tuesday in October next. [1839.]

On motion, resolved, that the secretary inform the judges of their appointment by letter.

On motion, resolved, that any member failing to pay on or before the time specified shall pay the sum of one dollar.

The fair came off at Shelbyville, as advertised, on the last Tuesday in October. There was a liberal attendance of the people, and considering the time quite a number of entries. Some of the premiums awarded were as follows : —

Best stallion, Maj. O. Dickerson's "Sir Harrison;" second best, J. B. Lewis' "Bertrand." Best three-year-old colt, Nicholas Watkins; second best, John Dunn. Best mare, O. Dickerson; second best, Dr. J. W. Long. Best yearling colt, O. Dickerson.

Best bull, Dr. J. W. Long's "Gustavus;" second best, William McMurray.

Best boar, B. W. Hall's "Thomas H. Benton;" second best, Russell W. Moss's "Duff." Best sow, Dr. Long's "Queen." Best pigs, William Moore; second best, Hiram Rookwood.

Best five acres of wheat ($125\frac{3}{4}$ bushels), Hiram Rookwood.

Best five yards of jeans, Mrs. Long; second best, Mrs. Eskridge.

At this fair Dr. J. W. Long acted as marshal and general master of ceremonies.

Only two fairs of this society were ever held. As mentioned elsewhere, the dissatisfaction with the awards was so great, and the occasions were seized upon by so many to get drunk and fight, that the substantial members withdrew, and the association died in the year 1841.

THE SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized July 7, 1868. The first officers were: G. G. Muldrow, president; J. C. Duncan, vice-president; P. B. Dunn, secretary, and W. B. Cotton, treasurer. The directors were J. M. Ennis, John T. Cooper, Joseph H. Forman, William Ridge, T. W. Sheetz, Samuel Darrah, Robert J. Taylor, O. T. Terrill, and James Chenoweth.

The first fair was held the ensuing fall.

The grounds of the Association, a mile south of Shelbyville, were purchased July 18, 1868, of A. M. and D. A. Brant, and comprised

at first forty acres (se. se. 29-58-10). The consideration paid was \$600. Afterward, December 6, 1869, the Association sold and deeded back to D. A. Brant the east half of the grounds for \$250, leaving only 20 acres as the property of the Association.

The Association has been fairly prosperous since its organization. Its fairs and exhibitions have been satisfactory and successful, and have been regularly held. Its exhibitions are not horse-races, and it has no course or track for such performances. Desiring to promote agriculture and husbandry purely and simply, premiums are paid on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and asses, and on the products of the field, orchard, garden and pantry, together with the fabrics of the loom and the needle, the work of the skill and dexterity of the fingers of the fair.

The present officers of the Association are: J. M. Collier, president; Joseph Hunolt, vice-president; S. V. Vaughn, treasurer; L. A. Hayward, secretary; Milton Baker, chief marshal; John Ellis, Barney Moore, ring marshals; D. M. McNeil, field marshal; T. J. Gentry, ticket agent; James Baker, gate keeper. Directors: — T. W. Sheetz, B. F. Frye, W. Vaughn, W. D. Gardner, W. A. Hughes, J. M. Gentry, J. M. Freeman, A. W. Muldrow, John T. Frederick.

THE SHELBY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized March 18, 1881, at Shelby, and the following were the first officers: J. H. Fox, president; Daniel Taylor, vice-president; R. C. Dickerson, secretary; C. H. Lasley, treasurer. The directors were George W. Greenwell, J. R. Ridge, C. W. Hanger, J. T. Frederick, J. H. Gough, J. H. Ford, S. G. Parsons, I. N. Bonta, J. M. Ennis.

The grounds of the association, half a mile north of town, were purchased the same year of Dr. J. H. Ford, for \$3,500, and the enclosing and the erection of the buildings was completed in time for the first fair, which was begun August 30 and lasted till September 2. Shortly after the first fair the amphitheatre was blown over, entailing considerable loss, but another was erected the following year, to which, in 1883, a considerable addition was made.

From the beginning the exhibitions of this association have been very successful and popular. The large and expensive improvements have all been paid for but about \$300, which it is confidently expected will be paid off out of the net proceeds of the fair of 1884 (to be held a month from present writing).

The officers for 1882 were: C. H. Lasley, president; J. T. Fred-

erick, vice-president ; P. M. Hanger, secretary ; J. W. Towson, treasurer. Directors : C. W. Hanger, A. G. Chapman, Lewis Hale, B. F. Frye, J. J. Ellis, J. H. Fox, J. M. Ennis, J. B. Settle, W. T. Dobyns.

The officers for 1884 are : S. G. Parsons, president ; W. D. Gardner, vice-president ; J. W. Ford, treasurer ; P. M. Hanger, secretary. Directors : J. J. Ellis, C. H. Lasley, J. T. Frederick, I. B. Little, E. W. Worland, J. R. Ridge, J. L. Hardy, R. B. Taylor, I. N. Bonta.

NEWSPAPERS — THE “SPECTATOR.”

The first newspaper in Shelby county was called the *Shelbyville Spectator*, and was established at Shelbyville, in the spring of 1853. Mr. F. M. Daulton was the editor and publisher. He removed the press and material from Bloomington, Macon county, and the office was located on the north side of the square, near the north-west corner, where was a row of small buildings.

The paper was a small one, a folio, containing six columns to the page. It had but 300 or 400 subscribers, and a meager list of advertisers. Some of the latter were James Marmaduke, the Cotton Brothers, McAfee & Dickerson, and Thomas Applebury. In politics, the *Spectator* was Whig, and the subscription price was \$2 a year.

✓ Mr. Daulton's lot, like that of the average newspaper man, was not an especially happy one, except in the matter of a quiet conscience. He worked hard, and received poor pay. In about a year he formed a partnership with James Wolff, who bought the material of the *Hannibal Journal* and added it to the *Spectator*. The proprietors had just united the two offices, when, according to Mr. Daulton, “one half negro wench, through jealousy of another, set the residence of a Miss Dines (or Mrs. White) on fire, and the flames spread to other buildings, among which was our office, which was destroyed.”¹ Nothing of consequence but a few cases of type were saved.

¹ The “wench” alluded to by Mr. Daulton, was the Creole wife of a prominent physician of Shelbyville. She, although handsome and intellectually gifted, was a cyprian, of New Orleans, where her husband married her, and was most loathsomely depraved. Her conduct in Shelbyville was most infamous. One of her paramours was a huge, coal-black negro slave, named “Tom” Kemper. There was no doubt of her shameless relations with him. She was ill-tempered, vicious and revengeful, treated her husband with great severity, and at last a committee of citizens waited on her and ordered her to leave the town, which she did, taking her children and going to Iowa.

The citizens then contributed a few hundred dollars or thereabouts, and Mr. Daulton went at once to St. Louis, and purchased another outfit. The publication of the paper was then resumed, and, for a time, it was printed in a small brick building belonging to B. F. Dunn, standing on the north-west corner of the square, now (1884) used as a blacksmith shop. In a short time Daulton sold his interest to James Carty, a school teacher, who did not live but a short time afterward.

James Wolff then ran the paper alone, but soon after taking exclusive charge, he died.

By some means one, N. C. Sperry, a sort of tramp, whom Daulton characterizes as a "d—n idiot," got control of the office. He began the publication of a paper which he called by the rather euphonious but singular title of *The Star of the Prairie*. But the *Star* did not shine long. Its conductor became impecunious, and was always worthless and shiftless, and finally ran away, leaving the office to its rightful owners, and his debts to his friends. The office material was finally removed to Mexico, Mo.

Mr. Daulton is now at Gainesville, Ark., and editor and publisher of a Democratic paper, called *The Events*.

THE SHELBY COUNTY WEEKLY.

After the obliteration of the *Star of the Prairie*, the next paper in this county was the *Shelby County Weekly*, the first number of which was issued at Shelbyville, March 7, 1861; Griffin Frost, publisher; G. Watts Hillias, editor. It was a folio, 22x32 inches in size, six columns to the page.

Mr. Frost, the publisher, was a practical printer, who had come from Mexico, Mo., where he had published the *Mexico Ledger*. Mr. Hillias was a young attorney of Shelbyville. The material for the paper had been purchased in St. Louis in the fall of 1860, but while being transported by water to Hannibal, was caught in the ice at Cap au Gris and lay there during the winter, and until the river broke up and allowed the boat to proceed.

The office of the *Weekly* was over Gooch's grocery, on the west side of the square, near the south-west corner. The compositors on the paper were John Frost, now publisher of the Quincy (Ill.) *Daily News*, and a boy named Henry De Jarnett. Mr. Frost also assisted in the mechanical department. The paper had about 400 subscribers and quite a liberal advertising patronage. Its motto was: "*Free as the Wind, Pure and Firm as the Voice of Nature, the Press Should Be.*"

The *Weekly* was short-lived. It came into existence at the outbreak of the Civil War, and the seventh number chronicled the firing of the first shot at Sumpter. Its editor and publisher were secessionists, and in time made the paper "red-hot" for the cause of the South. Some time in June representatives of the Union Home Guards, of the county, visited Mr. Frost and told him that if he did not stop the issue of his "treasonable sheet," they would stop it for him. He thereupon closed up his office and abandoned it, going to Marion county. A month or two afterward he entered the Missouri State Guard service, under Martin E. Green, and soon became captain of a company from Marion county. He was in the service four years, two of which were spent in Federal prisons. After the war he published a volume entitled, "Prison Life and Recollections," reciting his varied experiences. He is now editor of the *Edina Democrat*.

Upon Frost's departure and the suspension of the *Weekly*, the office material was locked up for a time. Afterward it was reported that a portion was thrown into the street by the soldiery, and the remainder was shipped to Maryville, Mo. At any rate, Mr. Frost now remembers that it was so disposed of.

SHELBINA GAZETTE.

The first paper in Shelby county after the war was the *Shelbina Weekly Gazette*, the first number of which was issued at Shelbina, January 10, 1866. The editor and publisher was J. D. Moudy, of Illinois, who was a conservative Democrat, and molded the political opinion of his paper accordingly. The *Gazette* was a folio or four-page paper, containing seven columns to the page. Its first office was on Center street, in Goodman's block, since burned.

In April, 1866, Mr. Moudy sold the *Gazette* office to E. D. Hoselton, his foreman. Soon after Hoselton took in J. S. Bates as partner, but in the fall of 1866 Bates sold his interest to Frank M. Daulton, the veteran editor and publisher of the first paper in the county. Some time afterward Daulton became sole editor and proprietor, Hoselton retiring. In a few months afterward Daulton sold the establishment to Col. Shafer and Col. A. M. York, who changed the politics of the paper to be Republican, and the name to

THE SHELBY COUNTY HERALD.

Shafer and York continued the publication of the paper under its new name until 1871, when — the Democrats having come into

power through the operation of the repeal of the disfranchising clause of the Drake constitution — they sold out a part of their establishment to W. L. Willard & Bro., and Col. York removed the remainder to Independence, Kan., where he resumed the dissemination of Republican literature. In a year or two he gained considerable notoriety as the exposé of U. S. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who, in seeking a re-election to the Senate, gave Col. York \$7,000 for his vote and influence. York gave the scheme away in the joint convention of the Kansas Legislature, and Pomeroy was defeated.

Willard & Bro. removed the *Herald* office to Shelbyville and resumed the publication of the paper. It has always been anti-Democratic — first Republican, then in 1874 “Tad Pole” and latterly Greenback. In time W. L. Willard became editor and proprietor. June 15, 1881, H. B. Dines and F. M. Springsteen purchased the office from Willard, who then went to Edina and established another Greenback paper. Dines and Springsteen conducted the paper until in March, 1883, when Springsteen retired, and Mr. Dines has since been sole editor, proprietor and manager.

The *Herald* is still an advocate of the principles of the National Greenback party, and it is perhaps but the truth to say that it is mainly owing to its existence and influence that the party has so many adherents in this county — more than in any other in the Congressional district. It is a large, well-filled journal and all printed at home.

THE SHELBY DEMOCRAT.

This journal was established April 1, 1869, by E. D. Hoselton, before mentioned as editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*. It was originally a seven-column folio, all printed at home. Early in 1870 Mr. Hoselton associated with him Col. S. A. Rawlings, an able and talented gentleman, who died September 28, 1875. Col. Rawlings was a native of Fauquier county, Va., born October 12, 1827. He came to Shelby county in 1848, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army, and for a time commanded an organization known as the Third Battalion of Infantry, Harris' Division, Missouri State Guard.

After the death of Col. Rawlings, J. C. Hale was editor of the *Democrat* for a time. In May, 1881, Mr. W. O. L. Jewett became a partner with Mr. Hoselton, and the firm is still Hoselton & Jewett. The latter is as well known as an able lawyer as an accomplished newspaper man.

The *Democrat* office is well equipped with first-class *material*. A fine Campbell power press was added to the office in the fall of 1882, and other machinery exists in proportion.

THE CLARENCE TRIBUNE.

The first paper in Clarence was established in 1877, by — Steele. The first numbers were printed in Macon, but some time in the year the office material was moved to the town. The office was over the post-office, and the paper ran about two years. It was neutral in politics.

THE CLARENCE COURIER

was established about February 20, 1881, by W. M. Bradley. May 1, 1882, the present proprietor, W. D. Powell, took charge. The paper is independent in politics, and devotes much of its space to local matters and home news. In size it is an eight-column folio.

THE SHELBY INDEX

was established July 13, 1881, by William N. Bumbarger and H. J. McRoberts, who came from Lewis county to Shelby. It was, as now, an eight-column folio. In January, 1882, the firm became Bumbarger & Simpson. In about a year N. H. Downing became the proprietor and editor. This gentleman is well known as "the deaf editor," having been totally deaf since 12 years of age. He is an efficient newspaper man, however, and under his management the *Index* was newsy and interesting. Although running a Democratic paper, Downing was and is a Republican, as he readily admits.

March 1, 1884, Dr. J. M. McCully purchased a half-interest in the *Index*, and July 1, following, Downing sold his interest to C. W. Christie. The *Index* is an uncompromising Democratic paper, aggressive and vigorous in tone, and has an enviable popularity. In size, as from the start, it is an eight-column folio.

THE SHELBY COUNTY TIMES.

This journal, now the youngest in Shelby county, was established first at Hunnewell, May 1, 1883, and was called the Hunnewell *Echo*. Its founder was the present proprietor, J. R. Horn. It was run in Hunnewell as a Democratic paper until in January, 1884, when the office was removed to Shelbyville, and the paper issued February 1 as the Shelby County *Times*. Mr. J. R. Horn has been from the start the sole editor and proprietor.

The *Times* is an eight-column folio, printed on new type and with new material, and presents a neat, tasty and attractive appearance. Its editor is painstaking and industrious, and every issue of the paper contains something worth reading. It is strictly Democratic in politics.



CHAPTER XII.

THE CHURCHES OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Baptist Churches: Mount Zion Church—Shiloh Church—North River Church—Prairie Church—Oak Ridge Church—Looney's Creek Old School Baptist Church. *M. E. Church South:* Shelbyville Church—Shelbina Church—Bacon Chapel—Clarence Church—Bethany Church. *Methodist Episcopal Church:* Berean Church, Shelbyville—Clarence Church—Evans Chapel. *Presbyterians:* Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville—Pleasant Prairie Church—Clarence Presbyterian Church—Cumberland Presbyterian Church. *Christian Churches:* Shelbyville Church—Antioch Church—Concord Church. *Catholic Churches:* St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Clarence.

THE CHURCHES OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Following in the wake of the pioneers, and identical with the pioneers themselves, were the early preachers of Shelby county. It is difficult, if not impossible, to say now which denomination came first and held first services, the distinction lying between the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. But very early the Christians or Disciples held meetings, and their preachers cried aloud in the wilderness, when for a truth the country *was* a wilderness, and when their meat was chiefly venison and wild honey.

Not all of the churches in Shelby county are represented in this chapter, as many of the clerks and those in possession of information concerning them have failed to respond to requests for such information. Want of time has prevented the compiler from giving his attention repeatedly to the matter.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, M. Hurley, and William Fuqua were the first Baptist ministers in Shelby county. They held services here as early as 1835.

Mount Zion Church—Tiger Fork Township, was organized on the fourth Saturday in August, 1838, by Revs. M. Hurley and Jeremiah Taylor, and is situated in Tiger Fork township on Sec. 6.—58—9. The original members of this church are Edward Rutter, Elizabeth Rutter, Levan Brown, Lucinda Brown, Caroline Looney, William Randolph,

Lucy Moffett, Jesse Vanskike, Martha Vanskike, Amanda Moore, Edmund Rutter, Jane Rutter, W. Moffett, and Hannah and Sarah, colored women. The present church consists of 59 members. The pastors who have had charge of this congregation are Jeremiah Taylor, John Keach, Nathan Ayers, Frank Smith, P. N. Haycroft, R. Kaylor, Sanford Smith, George C. Brown, C. S. Taylor, William Pulliam, J. P. Griffith, J. H. Rubenson and others. The church is a frame building, having been erected in 1856 at a cost of \$600. The Sabbath-school is composed of 15 scholars, William T. Looney being its superintendent. W. Moffett was the first clerk of this church, filling that office for a number of years.

Shiloh Church — Situated on section 10, township 59, range 10, Bethel township, was organized on the second Saturday in May, 1869, its constituent members being George H. Rager, Bedford Brown, Ann E. Brown, Elizabeth A. Brown, Lucinda Brown, George C. Brown, Elizabeth R. Brown, Sarah A. Brown, Eliza Nicol, Henry M. Nicol, Vincent C. Nicol, Elizabeth Neel, Robert A. Todd, Elizabeth Todd, Nancy Vanskike, Martha Latimer, Herbert Bloom, Jennett Bloom, George Elgin, Ducebelle Elgin, Addie Elgin, Henrietta Hewitt, Elizabeth Graves, Lucy Graves, Eliza Graves, Allen Wright, Matilda Wright, Nathan Martin, John Finney, Ann Finney, Margaret Finney, Jesse Vanskike, Martha Vanskike, Robert Lankford, Rebecca Lankford, W. Cochran, Monroe McIlhaney and Edmonia Moore. The present membership of this church consists of 105 communicants. The pastors who have administered to the spiritual needs of this congregation are D. V. Inlow, James P. Griffith and Thomas Smoot, the last named being the present pastor. The present church building was constructed in 1870; it is a frame, and valued at \$1,200. The Sabbath-school consists of 60 members, the superintendent being Marion Hougland. This church was organized by Revs. C. S. Taylor, John Easton, Nathan Ayers, R. Kaylor and George W. Eaton.

North River Church — Was organized in 1844, being situated on section 17, of Taylor township. The original members were Shelton Dodd and wife, John H. Garnett and wife, James Singleton and wife, Masco Garnett and wife, Jesse Stuart and wife, C. L. Harris and J. T. Garnett. The present membership numbers 67. John Sweeney, William Pulliam, S. C. Goodrich, John A. Clark, James Holt and John Raton are those who have served this church as pastors. The present church was built in 1882, a frame structure, costing \$1,000.

There are 30 scholars in the Sabbath-school, W. A. Dodd being its superintendent.

Prairie View Church — Is located on section 15, township 57, range 9; Jackson township, and was organized February 5, 1876. This church was formed by the consolidation of three other churches — Oak Dale, Hunnewell and Friendship churches — there being about 50 or 60 original members. The present organization is composed of 102 members. The pastors who have served this church are James Green, Joseph Terrill, W. B. Lile and Thomas Smoot, who is the present pastor. The church edifice was built in 1876 and is valued at \$1,200.

Oak Ridge Church — Located six miles south of west of Shelby, in Jefferson township, was constituted an organization February 16, 1867, with the succeeding named persons: Henry Kidwell, Nancy Kidwell, Sophronia Kidwell, Louisa Kimble, William Kidwell, Rebecca Kidwell, Benjamin F. Kidwell, Elijah Dungan, Frances Dungan, Aaron L. Webdell, Milly Webdell, Nancy Thrasher, Annie E. Clark, Joel Thrasher, Cora Perry, John M. Wright, Mary J. Wright, Joseph Clark, Jeptha Smith and Nelson Thomas. Sixty-nine is the number of the membership at this date. During 1881-1882 a frame church building, 36x44 feet, was constructed and cost \$1,200. The pulpit has been occupied by Milfred Powers, A. G. Goodrich, W. B. Craig, J. G. Swinney and the present pastor, George D. Tolle. Preaching is held once a month. J. T. Miller is superintendent of a Sabbath-school of 50 members.

Looney's Creek O. S. Baptist Church — In Tiger Fork Township, was organized in 1835, being situated on section 33, township 59, range 9. The names of the original members are William Randolph, Nancy Randolph, Henry Louthan, Mary Louthan, Manly Elgin, Evalina Elgin, William Moffett, Edward Wilson, Mary Wilson, Edmund Rutter and Elizabeth Rutter. The present church has 19 members. Henry Louthan served this congregation as pastor for 34 years, after which F. M. Turner took charge, but there is no pastor at present. The church building is brick, valued at about \$1,200. This church was organized before the division of the Baptist Church into the two factions, Old and New School. (See History of Tiger Fork Township).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

M. E. Church South, Shelby. — This church was organized in the fall of 1858. The following were some of the first members: William A. Reid, J. R. Colvert and wife, F. M. Harrison and wife and William Wood and wife. The first church building was of brick, and

was built in 1867. The present building is also a brick, and was erected in the year 1882 at a cost of about \$5,000. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. J. D. Vincil. Some of the pastors of this church have been: Rev. Hudson, Thomas DeMoss, W. W. McMurry, William Bell, L. Rush, R. N. T. Holliday, B. H. Spencer, D. R. Shackelford, S. L. Wood, W. A. Tarwater and J. W. Jordan. The first meetings of this congregation were held in the bar-room of Thomas' Hotel on the present site of the Waverly; then in the public school-house until the first church was erected, which was built in connection with the Baptists and used until the present building was occupied. During the war services were partially discontinued. The church is out of debt and has a flourishing Sabbath school of 150 scholars. W. A. Reid is superintendent.

M. E. Church South, Shelbyville — Was organized in about 1839. Upon the division in 1844 it was reorganized with Thomas J. Brown and family, Cyrus Sanders and family, Dr. Thomas Irvin and family, James Irwin, William Broughton and family, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Vandiver, William Dines and family, Tyson Dines, John W. Dines, Thomas Dines, Joseph Dines, James Ralph and family, Mrs. Crawford, John Laws and family, Jacob Vandiver and family and Cyrus Van Nort and family as its original members. The house of worship is a frame building, and the membership is about 100, Rev. J. M. O'Brien being the present pastor. The Sunday-school, of 100 scholars, is superintended by J. J. Hewitt. The old M. E. Church was a brick building, being the first church ever erected in Shelbyville.

Bacon Chapel — Salt River Township, was organized in the fall of 1837 with John B. and Charlotte Lewis, Charles and Dollie Christine, Mary I. Wailes, Margaret A. Moore, M. Wheeler, David Wood, William Wood and Stanford Drain as its original members. The names of the ministers who have served this congregation are as follows: Revs. William Pryor, Conley Smith, T. Ashby, Tyson Dines, Martin L. Eads, James M. Green, P. M. Pinkard, Jacob Sigler, James Wainright, James B. Callaway, George Smith, J. B. Baker, M. Birch, L. Newmann, James Light, E. K. Miller, William M. Bush, James Monroe, Joseph Dines, E. Hudson, T. DeMoss, L. Bush, W. M. McMurry and B. A. Spencer. Their church building, a frame structure, was erected in 1845 at a cost of \$1,900. The land on which it stands was donated by George Bacon, Esq., of Hannibal, and for him the church was named. The congregation consists of 217 members. John W. Wailes is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is composed of 100 scholars. This church was organized at

the residence of J. B. Lewis, and services were held there for a long time, and afterwards the worship of God was continued in a log cabin known as Bacon's cabin, where the first Sabbath-school was organized in 1838, Judge P. B. Moore being its superintendent.

Clarence M. E. Church South. — A reorganization of this church was effected through the efforts of Rev. L. Rush in 1867, the names of W. O. Huston and wife, George Hall and wife, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Whitby, Alice Burkholder, C. Hornback and wife, Mary Hodge and Mrs. Mary Jacobs appearing on the records as the constituent members. Their church building, a frame structure, 36x54 feet in dimensions, was constructed in about 1876 and is valued at about \$1,800. It was dedicated by Rev. Tarwater. The Revs. L. Rush, Blackwell, Babcock, Walter Tool, Todd, William Warren, D. R. Shackelford, William Wood, William Wainright, J. W. Jordan, A. P. Linn and Dr. Kimsey have ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation. The number of present membership is 67. Mr. William Dimmitt is superintendent of a Sabbath-school numbering about 60 scholars.

Bethany M. E. Church South — In the eastern portion of Black Creek township, was formed March 4, 1882, the following persons constituting the original membership: R. J. Taylor and wife, George F. Carmichael and wife, Lulia Z. Taylor, C. E. Scott, Angie Foreman, Thomas Tingle and wife, Eliza Smith, J. H. Carmichael and wife, Levena Forman, Sarah Smith, Sallie Raine, Lucia Carmichael. There are now 23 members. A frame house of worship costing \$1,200 was completed in 1881 and dedicated in July, 1884. Charles E. Smith superintends a Sabbath-school of 60 pupils. For one and a half years W. A. Toole filled the pulpit, being succeeded by J. M. O'Brien.

Pleasant View M. E. Church South — Situated on section 6, township 59, range 9, was organized in February, 1881, its constituent members being Joseph A. Brown, Joseph H. Brown, Lucy V. Brown, Thomas T. Brown, Francis M. Brown, Mary B. Carlisle, John W. Carlisle, Julia Gardner, John R. Glasscock, Mattie E. Glasscock, Fannie L. Glasscock, Margarette E. Glasscock, Annie L. McGraw, Jennie Oder, James W. Settle, Carrie Settle and Elizabeth Seidelmeier. The present church consists of 21 members. The pastors who have served it are T. B. Kendall, William M. Wainright and James Penn. The building, a frame, was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$1,000. The Sabbath-school is composed of 40 scholars, the superintendent being James W. Settle. Two of the members of this congregation have

died, namely: Elizabeth Seidelmeier, in Colorado, September 30, 1883, and Julia Lydick, in June of the same year.

Oak Dale M. E. Church South — Was organized in about 1836, and is situated on section 5, township 57 and range 9. The present church is composed of 75 members, Rev. H. James being its pastor. The church building is a frame and was erected in 1871, costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000. The Sunday-school is composed of 40 scholars, superintended by R. W. Douglass.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Berean M. E. Church — Shelbyville, was organized January 13, 1850, by Christopher J. Houts, presiding elder of the Hannibal district, and J. M. Chivington. The original members were Leonard Dobbin and wife, James W. Ganby and wife, Joseph Hitch and wife, David Wood and wife, E. B. Stover and wife, John Short and wife. The first church building was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$2,500. It was moved to its present site and repaired in 1874, was dedicated by Rev. N. P. Heath, of St. Louis, and re-dedicated by Rev. William Taylor, of India. The pastors who have served this congregation are J. M. Chivington, J. M. Powers, J. F. New, John James, Ezra Sayre, James M. Oyler, Wesley Whorton, W. S. Wentz, Isaac Martin, J. W. Prince, T. J. Williams, J. M. Parker, A. M. Pilcher, Jacob Miller, L. P. McNeily, John F. Mesner, H. B. Seely, A. H. Powell, J. S. Barwick, Z. S. Wheeler, D. B. Dorsey, M. H. Butler and R. Stillwell. The number of present membership is about 40.

After the organization of the M. E. Church *South* in 1846 the M. E. Church had no organized church in Shelby county until 1850; but most of its former members were taken into the M. E. Church South, where they remained until the Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church was organized by Bishops Janes and Morris, at the request of the General Conference of 1848.

Clarence M. E. Church — Was organized by Rev. John Gillis and the presiding elder, Dr. N. Shumate, in 1866. Since that period the pastors in charge have been Revs. John Gillis, Comfort E. Ransom, G. W. Walker, A. Chester, and others. At a cost of \$3,250 a brick house of worship was completed in 1881. Mr. W. T. Carothers is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has a membership of 75.

Evans Chapel — Located in Taylor township, section 22-59-12, was organized in 1865. The names of the original members are John Barkley and wife, G. W. Greenfield and wife, R. Cox and wife, John Clemmons and wife and James Ward and wife. The present member-

ship is 30. The names of the pastors who have been here are James Parker, — Pilcher, Jacob Miller, L. T. Menley, Albert Cluster, H. J. Robins, H. C. Darehoff and F. M. Green. This church was built in 1882, a frame building, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500. The Sabbath-school consists of 45 scholars, the superintendent being Recompense Cox.

PRESBYTERIANS.

No record can be found or remembered of the existence of a Presbyterian Church in Shelby county until the year 1859, when the church was organized at Shelbyville. But prior to this, however, there was preaching in the county by Presbyterian clergymen as early as 1836. Dr. David Nelson, of Marion College, Marion county, a very eminent divine, and one who has left an imperishable memory, and Rev. W. P. Cochran, still living in Marion county, both Presbyterians, preached in this county in 1836. At intervals from that time forward services were held in different portions of the county.

The Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville — Was organized July 30, 1859, by Rev. W. P. Cochran. The names of the original members are Joseph M. Irvin, Esther Vaughn, Mary Vaughn, Elizabeth Carothers, Dr. Darius Day, Peter B. Lightner and Mrs. Rachel Lightner. The names of the pastors who have served are Revs. George C. Crow, A. Steed, Duncan Brown, James Lafferty, J. C. Robinson and Edward Vincent, who is the present pastor. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$3,000. The present membership of the organization is 45. P. B. Dunn is the superintendent of a Sabbath-school composed of 60 scholars.

Pleasant Prairie Church — Is located on section 18, township 59, range 10, and was organized in 1866. The present membership is 20, with J. J. Wilson as its pastor. The original members were J. A. Ewing, Rebecca Ewing, Sallie Cardwell, Eva Cardwell, Martha Cardwell, James Cardwell, Susan Cardwell, Joseph Blackwood, Ella Finley, Nancy Finley, Israel Cannon, Mary Cannon, Mary Cardwell, Susan Bostian and W. N. Bohon. The present frame church was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$1,500. The Sabbath-school of 30 scholars is superintended by J. J. Wilson.

Clarence Presbyterian Church — Was organized July 17, 1859, by Rev. J. R. Winters, with James S. Martin, J. E. Martin, Mrs. Mary J. Martin, Susan M. Hollyman, James B. Ryland, Mary J. Ryland and R. A. Newcomb. This church consists of 25 members. The pastors who have served this congregation are Jacob R. Winters, Rev.

A. Steed, from November 1862 to 1872; Rev. James Lafferty, Duncan Brown, — Carson, Rev. Robinson and Rev. E. Vincent, the pastor at present. The church building, a frame, was built about 1860, being remodeled in 1883 at a cost of about \$750, its original cost being \$1,200. The Land Company donated the lot upon which it stands. The Sabbath-school is composed of 35 scholars. J. P. Morse is the superintendent. This church is further mentioned in the early history of Clarence.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

New Providence Church — In the south-eastern corner of Taylor township, was organized November 10, 1859, by Rev. S. C. Davidson, with the following as its original members: Nathan Byars, J. P. Killinger, Hugh Kirkwood, S. F. Dunn and wife, Jacob Killinger and wife, Glen Killinger, Margaret Kirkwood, Mary Evans and James G. Byars. The present membership numbers 47. The names of the pastors who have served this congregation are Robert H. Wills, John Winn, Nicholas Langston, J. R. Lowrance and T. G. Pool. This church was erected in 1874; it is a frame structure, and cost \$1,000. The number of the scholars in the Sabbath-school is 50, the superintendent being Nathan Byars.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Probably the first Christian minister in Shelby county was Rev. Jacob Creath, who was not only one of the first preachers of that denomination in North-east Missouri, but in the country. It is related of him that he held a meeting on Black creek as early as 1839. On this occasion, one of the settlers, who had been very proficient in the use of profane language before his conversion, and who had a singular, but a very strong aversion to snakes, was present. Though an experienced hunter, brave as a lion and able and willing to "whip his weight in wildcats," the sight of a snake, of whatever species, was sufficient to unnerve him.

But after Mr. S——'s conversion it was necessary that he should be baptized by immersion. He was taken down to Black creek with some others, and when it came his turn Rev. Creath led him into the deep water, meek and contrite, and looking as solemn as an anchorite. Suddenly, from a little drift not far away, a small water snake glided for what it thought a safer retreat and went swimming toward the preacher and the convert. As the latter discovered the wriggling little reptile making for him, his former fear and his former style of speech

came to him, and catching his preacher by the arm he exclaimed: "Good God! Brother Creath, *look at that d—d snake!*"

Brother Creath was a little disconcerted at first, but recovering himself, he said, "O, come along, brother; a good Christian need have no fear of serpents."

Shelbyville Christian Church.—The first congregation of this church was organized in 1839. The following were a majority of the first members: William Gooch, Tandy Gooch, Wm. S. Chinn, Joseph Chick, Hiram Rookwood, Warren Hall, Wm. Conner and their wives and families, and Mrs. Zerelda Hill. The congregation was reorganized in 1874 with the following members: Catherine B. Collier, Jane E. Black, Eliza J. West, Sallie Oakes, Sarah J. Hiter, Sarah Carley, Jane Brawner, Lucy S. Chinn, J. M. Collier, Maria L. Sullivan, Cordelia P. Dobyns. The first church building was erected in 1844 or 1845. It was a brick and cost about \$1,800. It stood on lot 3, block 15, on Jackson street, west side of the square. It was torn down in the fall of 1865. The present church building was erected by the Baptists. This congregation expended \$400 in the improvement of the building, and now use it in connection with them. Some of the pastors that served this church under the first organization were Jacob Creath and W. H. Hobson. Under the present organization they have been J. N. Wright, E. C. Browning, H. Northcutt and J. T. Welch. The church meets monthly for regular preaching, and meets every Sabbath for social worship and for Sunday-school. The latter is composed of about 40 scholars, and is superintended by Prof. W. R. Holloway. The present membership of the church is 78.

Antioch Church—In Taylor township, was organized in 1867, some of the original members being T. P. Manuel and wife, L. H. Gillaspy and wife, S. A. Vandiver and wife, J. McWilliams and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Peoples, J. P. Tandy, Mrs. C. G. Magruder, George A. Stuart and wife, J. D. Gray and wife, John A. Gillaspy and wife, Joseph Stuart and wife, Mrs. S. A. Magruder, and J. T. Baker. The membership now numbers 150. The names of pastors are J. P. Tandy, E. C. Browning, S. A. Vandivers and J. T. Welch. The present frame building was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2,000, and was dedicated on the 11th of May. The Sunday-school is composed of 50 scholars, and is superintended by T. P. Manuel. This church is located at Leonard.

Concord Christian Church—Was organized December 1, 1883, and is situated on section 23, township 59, range 9, in Tiger Fork township, and a frame building was erected the same year of its

organization at a cost of \$1,200. It was organized by Rev. J. P. Tandy, with L. Hunter, William Daniels, S. I. Bragg, William Peak, James DeMoss, Levi Plight, Millie Plight, Mary Bragg, Martha W. Triplett, M. Peak, Alice Browning, Caroline Dougherty, Ida Dougherty, Mary E. Wolf, Susan Melburn, E. P. Allen, America Allen, Mahala Siminon, A. S. Rife, G. A. Rife, John McGraw, Eliza J. Bragg, Benjamin Talbott, Mary J. Pierce, Walker Pue, Ellen Siminon, Mary E. Jones, Charles Siminon, Elizabeth Poor, and F. M. Poor, as its original members. The membership is at present 40.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church — Was built in 1883. It is a frame building (located at Clarence) and was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The congregation of the church is composed of 150 members, its pastor being Rev. P. B. Cahill, of Macon. Only this meager information concerning this church can be given for want of proper knowledge of its affairs.

There is a Catholic Church organization and building at Shelbina, and also at Hunnewell. The pastor of these churches promised their histories for this volume, but for some reason, doubtless a good and sufficient one, has not done so. There are probably 400 Catholics in Shelby county, but only one resident priest, Rev. Father Casey, of Shelbina.



CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIC ORDERS AND TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic Lodges: St. Andrew's Lodge, Shelbyville—Shelbina Lodge—Hunnewell Lodge—Shelbina Royal Arch Chapter. *Odd Fellows:* Shelby Lodge—Hunnewell Lodge. *United Workmen:* Shelbina Lodge—Select Knights—Charity Lodge—Clarence Lodge—Hunnewell Lodge. *Grand Army of the Republic:* Shelbyville Post—"Paddy" Shields Post. *Order of Chosen Friends:* Progress Council—Echo Council. *Temperance Organizations:* The Old Shelbyville Temperance Society—Sons of Temperance—Brief Mention of Temperance Work in the County—The Good Templars.

MASONIC.

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 96, A. F. and A. M., Shelbyville—Was instituted by M. W. Thomas S. Miller, D. G. M. The dispensation was issued January 25, 1848. The charter bears date, May 10, 1848. The charter members and first officers were: Samuel B. F. Caldwell, master; Perry B. Moore, senior warden; William Moore, junior warden; William S. Chinn, senior deacon; James Graham, junior deacon; Isaac W. Moore, secretary; Abraham Matlock, treasurer; Julius C. Gartrell, tyler. The present officers are: A. G. Priest, master; William Carson, senior warden; J. L. Feely, junior warden; J. M. Collier, treasurer; W. L. Willard, secretary; Thos. Mitchell, senior deacon; R. W. Weedon, junior deacon; S. P. Engle, tyler. The present membership is 57. The hall, in Marmaduke's block, is of brick and was built in 1877, at a cost of \$1,000. Julius C. Gartrell is the only one of the original members now living.

Shelbina Lodge No. 228—Was instituted by David Dean. The charter was issued May 29, 1862. The charter members and first officers were: George T. Hill, W. M.; James Jameson, senior warden; L. A. Holliday, junior warden; R. T. Sparks, treasurer; William M. Sparks, secretary; C. C. Fuqua, senior deacon; William Stansberry, junior deacon; E. M. Wood, tyler; and G. A. Jenks. The present officers are: C. H. Lasley, master; J. W. Sigler, senior warden; J. H. Kennerly, junior warden; S. Downing, treasurer; C. K. Dickerson, secretary; John Carnahan, senior deacon; Taylor Thompson, junior deacon; William Ashley, tyler. The present membership is 72. The Lodge meets in a brick hall which was built

in 1867, at a cost of \$2,500. The Lodge is out of debt and has a good surplus in the hands of the treasurer.

Hunnewell Lodge No. 415 — Was instituted by the Masons of Hunnewell and vicinity. The dispensation was issued June 3, 1871. The charter bears date October 15, 1871. Some of the charter members were: A. F. Barr, A. L. Yancy, A. P. Vance, C. W. Cox, D. C. Byrd, J. W. Christian, C. F. Robbins, C. H. Godfrey, S. J. Webber, J. G. Baird, John Maddox, E. A. Wood, E. C. Davis, S. Bragg, John Thomas, W. H. Byrd. The first officers were: A. F. Barr, W. M.; A. L. Yancy, senior warden; A. P. Vance, junior warden; C. H. Godfrey, treasurer; A. C. Balliet, secretary; E. C. Davis, senior deacon; C. W. Cox, junior deacon; D. C. Byrd, tyler. The present officers are: W. S. McClintic, master; John G. Baird, senior warden; E. C. Davis, junior warden; A. L. Yancy, treasurer; W. B. Thiehoff, secretary; D. A. Stoddard, senior deacon; H. M. Mefford, junior deacon; C. H. Ragsdale, senior steward; John Bohrer, junior steward; W. James, tyler. The present membership is about 30. The hall is of brick and was built in 1875 at a cost of \$1,000.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Shelbina Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons — Was instituted by J. G. Howe. The charter is dated May 3, 1883. The first officers were: S. Kennerly, high priest; G. A. Jenks, king; I. D. Nelke, scribe; J. H. Kennerly, captain of the host; J. M. Bates, principal sojourner; C. H. Lasley, royal arch captain; A. C. Bryan, W. P. Dean, J. William Towson, masters of third, second and first veils; J. W. Sigler, secretary. The present membership is 30.

ODD FELLOWS.

Shelby Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. — At Shelbyville, was instituted by C. D. Bourne, D. D. G. M. The charter bears date April 3, 1848, and the charter members were: — W. J. Holliday, C. J. Ratcliffe, William L. Chipley, Hiram W. Rookwood, John T. Cooper, C. K. Cotton, Thomas Cines, G. Gatewood, J. M. Irwin. The first officers were: W. J. Holliday, N. G.; C. J. Ratcliffe, V. G.; W. L. Chipley, secretary; H. W. Rookwood, treasurer. The present officers are: J. C. Priest: N. G.; O. P. Robison, V. G.; John Reynolds, recording-secretary; J. D. Levan, treasurer; S. P. Eagle, warden; J. D. Tolle, conductor; M. M. Bigelow, inside guardian. The present number of members is 36. The hall in which the Lodge

meets was built in the year 1876. It is of brick and cost about \$1,000.

Shelbina Lodge — There is a strong Odd Fellows Lodge at Shelbina, but neither a secretary nor any of the members can be found who have time to furnish information concerning its history.

Hunnewell Lodge No. 302 — Was instituted by A. M. Alexander, Grand Master. The dispensation was issued May 21, 1874, and the charter bears the same date. The charter members were: Dr. E. C. Davis, J. T. Davis, C. H. Ragsdale, J. W. Burdett, G. B. Brown, P. A. Brown, S. H. Brown, Hugh De H. White, A. C. Balliet, I. R. Jones, H. M. Mefford. The first officers were: P. A. Brown, noble grand; Hugh White, vice-grand; I. R. Jones, secretary; A. C. Balliet, treasurer. The present officers are: A. H. Lightner, noble grand; J. D. Webber, vice-grand; Thomas Irons, secretary; A. C. Balliet, treasurer. The hall in which the Lodge meets is situated in the Blackburn and Balliet block. The hall is well furnished, the furniture alone costing about \$200. The Lodge is out of debt and is in a flourishing condition generally. The present membership is about 20.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Shelbina Lodge No. 164, A. O. U. W. — Was organized November 18, 1879, by H. W. Busse, with the following list of charter members: James W. Barr, J. S. Bates, A. J. Bauter, J. S. Chandler, W. T. Dean, C. K. Dickerson, R. C. Dickerson, W. L. Fox, A. N. Gary, E. N. Gerard, A. R. Gibbons, R. P. Giles, E. J. Goodrich, A. R. Graham, James Gwynn, P. M. Hanger, W. M. Hanley, E. D. Hoselton, G. A. Jenks, W. O. L. Jewett, L. W. Kelley, C. R. Kinder, L. C. Mayer, J. H. Miles, J. W. Miller, D. Morgan, J. F. Muldrow, A. M. Revely, J. W. Sigler, J. D. Smith, C. H. True, J. M. Willis.

The first officers were: R. P. Giles, past master workman; W. P. Dean, master workman; G. A. Jenks, financier; P. M. Hanger, overseer; E. G. Goodrich, receiver; C. K. Dickerson, foreman; J. W. Miller, recorder; E. D. Hoselton, guide; W. L. Fox, inside warden; J. M. Willis, outside warden. Some of the present officers are: C. H. Myers, past master workman; J. H. Miles, master workman; C. G. Thomas, foreman; John Byman, overseer; John S. Chandler, recorder; A. R. Graham, financier; A. N. Gray, receiver; J. W. Barr, guide; G. R. Sparks, inside warden, J. W. Miller, out-

side warden. The present membership is 43. Only one death loss has occurred in the Lodge since date of organization.

Shelbina Legion No. 47, Select Knights of A. O. U. W. — Was instituted by H. L. Dean, January 19, 1883, the date of the charter. The first officers were: A. R. Graham, select commander; C. R. Dickerson, vice commander; C. H. Myers, lieutenant commander; L. W. Kelly, recorder; E. D. Hoselton, treasurer; L. C. Mayer, recording treasurer; J. D. Smith, standard bearer; E. N. Gerard, chaplain. Other charter members were Thomas G. Lear, J. H. Miles, John Byrum, John Graham, A. N. Gary, J. C. Booth, J. S. Chandler, S. A. Sparks, R. T. Sparks, C. E. Tabler, J. H. Dudgeon, Gentry Thomas, J. C. Dussair, W. O. L. Jewett, Amos Brownell and J. W. Barr. The present officers are A. R. Graham, select commander; C. H. Myers, vice commander; T. G. Lear, lieutenant commander; J. H. Miles, recorder; John Graham, recording treasurer; J. S. Chandler, treasurer; J. D. Smith, standard bearer; E. N. Gerard, chaplain; E. N. Gerard, medical examiner. A. R. Graham is a member of the board of finances of the Grand Lodge. The present membership is 19.

Charity Lodge No. 257, A. O. U. W. — Shelbyville, was instituted by Charles R. Arnold. The charter was dated September 20, 1882. The charter members and first officers were: M. E. McMaster, P. M. W.; J. C. Dussair, M. W.; J. A. Doyle, foreman; S. S. Terwilleger, overseer; C. B. Duncan, recorder; F. M. Springsteen, receiver; J. J. Clemmons, guide; H. B. Dines, inside warden, and Dr. J. W. Mahaffey, medical examiner. The present officers are: S. S. Terwilleger, master workman; C. F. Wainright, foreman; M. E. McMaster, overseer; S. V. Vaughn, recorder; George Kirtly, receiver; J. C. Dussair, financier; J. A. Carney, guide; C. B. Duncan, inside warden; J. A. Doyle, past-master workman, and C. F. Wainright, medical examiner. The present membership is 14.

Clarence Lodge No. 172, A. O. U. W. — Was organized in December, 1879. Its charter members were Dr. E. Magoon, M. W.; J. A. Watkins, overseer; C. H. S. Cronkrite, recorder; R. N. Shanks, financier; Solomon Moore, A. L. Crain, foreman; Joseph Skates, G. M. Morrison, Durbon Davis, A. J. Roswell, G. F. Hainline, J. H. Robinson and George W. Porter. The lodge is in a flourishing financial condition and has a good lodge room. They bought eight acres of land and laid out a cemetery, laid it off with streets and alleys and family lots, it being the burial place of the city of Clarence.

Hunnewell Lodge No. 287, A. O. U. W. — Was instituted by C. R. Arnold. The charter bears date September 17, 1883. The charter members were: S. A. Parsons, George Utz, P. W. Blackburn, M. R. Brown, J. G. Stillions, H. H. Leary, A. H. Lightner, W. B. Arnold, J. A. Darby, J. R. Horn, D. W. Taylor, J. A. Spencer, J. M. Leary, John W. Cox, S. V. Saunders, T. F. Hughes, Hiram Selsor. The first officers were: Thomas F. Hughes, past-master workman; Hiram Selsor, master workman; John R. Horn, foreman; Henry H. Leary, overseer; James A. Spencer, financier; J. W. Cox, receiver; A. H. Lightner, guide; William B. Arnold, inside watchman; D. W. Taylor, outside watchman. The present officers are: S. A. Parsons, master workman; Henry Leary, foreman; J. A. Darby, overseer; J. A. Spencer, recorder; T. F. Hughes, financier; A. H. Lightner, receiver. The present membership is 16. The hall in which the lodge meets is rented from the Odd Fellows. The lodge is in a sound financial condition and in good working order generally.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Shelbyville Post No. 102, G. A. R. — Was organized by Dr. Richardson, of Macon, August 11, 1883, with 27 members. The first officers were: J. M. Collier, post-commander; C. B. Duncan, adjutant; J. J. Hiles, senior vice-commander; L. Dobbin, junior vice-commander; A. L. Hayward, quartermaster; M. M. Bigelow, surgeon; H. Eaton, chaplain; H. C. Carlisle, officer of the day; J. Griggs, sergeant-major; O. P. Robison, officer of the guard; M. H. McMaster, quartermaster-sergeant. The present membership is 42. The post meets in a hall over Collier's store, on the west side of the public square.

"Paddy" Shields Post No. 36, G. A. R. — Was organized in October, 1882. Its charter members were: Lewis Rider, commander; E. Magoon, Fred W. Hyatt, O. D.; William Davis, W. H. Moore, O. G.; A. Clark, S. V.; P. P. Burkholder, R. F. Oxley, George W. Coder, B. F. Combs, J. A. Watkins, A. Jordan, Thomas Graves, S. K. Dungen, James Carothers, J. W. Prichard. Its present membership numbers 60. The post was named in honor of Gen. James A. Shields, the distinguished Irish-American soldier and statesman, whom his men sometimes called "Paddy" Shields.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Progress Council No. 41, O. of C. F. — At Shelbyville, was instituted by O. A. Crosby, Acting Supreme Councilor, under a dispensation dated July 7, 1884. The first officers and charter members were:

H. B. Dines, past-chief councilor; Rev. J. S. Todd, chief councilor; Mrs. Mattie Dines, vice councilor; John Reynolds, secretary; James A. Doyle, treasurer; Mrs. Mattie Duncan, prelate; Dr. C. J. Wainright, medical examiner; C. B. Duncan, marshal; Mrs. Ella Wainright, warden, and Mrs. Ann Reynolds, guard, and Mrs. Mary Todd. Number of present membership is 11.

Echo Council No. 39 — At Hunnewell, was instituted by O. A. Crosby. The charter bears date June 20, 1884. The first officers were: J. L. Yancy, chief councilor; Mrs. J. A. Darby, vice councilor; T. F. Highbee, past-chief councilor; Mrs. E. C. Davis, prelate; W. C. Blackburn, marshal; James A. Darby, secretary; A. C. Balliet, treasurer; J. C. Davis, warden; E. C. Davis, guide; H. T. Anderson, sentry. The present membership is about 11. The council meets in the Odd Fellows Hall.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

In the early settlement of Shelby county intemperance was quite prevalent. Whisky was obtainable everywhere. It was kept for sale in every store, especially in every grocery establishment, and nearly every household possessed a family jug, a family bottle. It is not true, as is often asserted, that there was less drunkenness then than now, in proportion to the population. Drunken rows were so frequent that they ceased to be remarkable. Every Saturday in Shelbyville, and on every public occasion — as an election, a muster, a barbecue, etc. — numerous drunken men were present, and brawls and fights were almost as numerous as the couples.

In 1840 the first public temperance meetings were held in the county, at Shelbyville, under the auspices of the old "Washingtonians." So general was the evil that the people felt called upon to act in the matter, and to make an organized effort to rid the community of it. Some favored legislative prohibition, even at that day. Others thought best to try moral suasion, without coercive measures of any character, and induce every one possible to sign the pledge. With whisky at 25 cents a gallon and 6¼ cents a pint, and with habits long formed and appetites keen and unrestrained, it was difficult work to effect much in the way of reformation among the drinking men of that day,

In the fall of 1840 the temperance people of the county met at Shelbyville and formed a temperance society, consisting at first of about 25 members, of which about two-thirds were males. The following was the constitution adopted: —

CONSTITUTION OF THE SHELBYVILLE¹ TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby join ourselves into a society to be governed by the following constitution and such by-laws as may from time to time be adopted.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. This society shall be known by the name of the Shelby County¹ Temperance Society.

SEC. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary, who shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of members, hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform all the duties ordinarily discharged by such officers.

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1. This society shall meet once in every month and be addressed by some person chosen by the President, the time and place of meeting being first published by the Secretary in such manner as he shall deem most calculated to make it generally known.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1. This society shall be limited in the use of liquors by the following:—

PLEDGE.

We do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, either by ourselves or in our families, as a drink or beverage.

The following were the members of this society, the first 18 gentlemen and six ladies constituting the original membership:—

GENTLEMEN.

Augustus E. Whitby, William Dines, Thomas J. Bounds, Lawrence V. Turner, James M. Rider, John M. Eastin, James A. Irwin, Thomas H. Irwin, Jacob Harper, Thomas Dines, R. L. Foster, Joseph Hitch, E. La Cossitt, W. H. Van Nort, John W. Dines, Cyrus A. Saunders, John B. Lewis, James W. Gunby, J. C. Hawkins, William C. Mitchell, Jeremiah Rust, Stephen E. Lay, John B. Singleton, Joseph S. Irwin, James C. Agnew, Joseph Dines, Julius A. Jackson, Richard Sheekels, Addison Cook, John Sheekels, John T. Tingle, Tyson Dines, Jeremiah F. Riggs, Jefferson Whitby, Thomas T. Ashley, G. L. Cook, John Dunn, James Foley, Luther D. Kennedy, Joseph M. Irwin, Andrew Voss, Henry S. Lipscomb, John W. Stavely, Peter C. Rust, John Jacobs, Jr., Thomas W. Bounds, John Davies, William Holmes, George A. Riggs, James Ralph, Hezekiah Sheekels, F. M. Potts, Charles L. Bounds, John E. Powell, Peter Sheekels, Tandy Gooch, Theodore P. Rider, James V. Potts, B. W. Hall, F. Minter, James O. Cook, Isaac C. Matson, Joseph Holman.

¹ At first called *Shelbyville* Temperance Society; afterwards *Shelby County* Temperance Society.

LADIES.

Eliza R. Rust, Mary J. Rust, Elizabeth Moberly, Harriet R. Rust, Frances A. Bounds, Mary C. Hawkins, Ann N. Eastin, Catherine Irwin, Hattie Bounds, Caroline A. Hawkins, Rachael Irwin, Sarah A. Van Nort, Mary A. Ennis, Martha Ennis, Elizabeth Rider, Jane W. Toimer, Mrs. Cook, Martha Lay, Sarah Lewis, Lavina Switzer, Mary Flaherty, Catherine Gooch, Deziah Blackford, Mary J. Blackford, Adaline C. Duncan, Mary Gooch, Elizabeth Duncan, Jane A. Jacobs, Lucy M. W. Lipscomb, Mary Ann Agnew, Mary Jacobs, Martha P. Davies, Catherine Ingram, Susan Gooch, Sallie M. B. Tingle, Ann M. Tingle, Mary V. Jacobs, Elizabeth Lewis, Amanda M. Griggs, Ceatta Jacobs.

The society existed until in 1848, when it was succeeded by a division of the Sons of Temperance, which was called Shelbyville Division, No. 44, and which was organized February 23, 1848, by Bernard Bryan, G. W. P. of the order of the State. The first officers were Jacob Sigler, W. P. ; Chas. J. Rackliff, W. A. ; James A. Irwin, recording secretary ; Elias Holliday, assistant recording secretary ; C. M. Pilcher, financial secretary ; Hedgman Rookwood, treasurer ; Thomas J. McAfee, C. ; John Cooper, A. C. ; Andrew Voss, inside sentinel ; David Farrington, outside sentinel. Other original members were Andrew Welling, William Vandeventer, James Ivans and H. Shriock. The same evening L. W. Turner, Thomas Dines, and William L. Chipley were admitted.

The Sons of Temperance existed in Shelbyville until in 1854, when the membership was merged into the Good Templars. During its existence it met in the grand jury room in the court-house.

The county has not since 1840 been without a temperance organization of some sort. Lodges of the Good Templars are in various portions of the county and temperance people and prohibitionists are numerous everywhere. Every application for saloon or dram shop license is vigorously resisted and everything possible is done to bring about prohibition in Missouri.

The "blue ribbon" movement, in the spring of 1878, received much encouragement in the county. In Shelbyville numerous meetings were conducted by Mr. Ferguson, a temperance apostle from Illinois, and they were largely attended.

July 4, 1878, all the temperance organizations of the county united in the observance of Independence Day, in the fair grounds, near Shelbyville. There was a long procession and thousands were in attendance.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Tranquil Lodge No. 22, I. O. G. T. — Was organized at Shelbyville, under a charter dated January 29, 1878. (Twenty-five years prior to this, however, there had been a lodge of the order in existence, as stated elsewhere, but no record is obtainable at present). The first officers were: H. B. Dines, worthy chief templar; Mrs. Dee Hale, worthy vice; S. V. Vaughn and Charles L. Ennis, secretaries; George B. Rush, past worthy chief, and Thomas E. Garrison, chaplain. A sort of reorganization was effected in January, 1883, and the following are the present officers: John A. Dunn, worthy chief; Lizzie Dunn, worthy vice; Dick Kirtley, recording secretary; E. D. Reynolds, financial secretary; H. M. Levan, chaplain. There are now but 20 members in full and good standing. The lodge meets in a frame hall on the west side of the square, which it purchased some years ago at a cost of \$100. It is well furnished, and the lodge itself is altogether out of debt.

There are three or four other lodges of Good Templars in the county, but no report has been received from them.



CHAPTER XIV.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelbyville: Early History — The Commissioner's Report — "The Firsts" — Digging for Water — General History — Burglar Shot — Schools — Incorporations. *Shelbina*: Early History — The War — War Prices — Peace — Official History. *Clarence*: Early History — "The Firsts" — War Times — Murder of Mr. Switzer — Fires — Homicides — Incorporations. *Hunnewell*: Early History — During the War — Tragedies — Since the War — School Interests — Incorporations. *Bethel*: General History.

SHELBYVILLE.

As previously stated, Shelbyville was laid out by the county seat commissioners, in the fall of 1835. Prior to that time Lewis H. Gillaspay lived a little south-east of the town site, his land forming a part of the town. He was the first settler near the site.

Upon the organization of the county, Maj. Dickerson and others bestirred themselves to have the county seat located upon lands in which they were interested. They sought out the commissioners and notified them that the geographical center of the county was better suited for the county seat than any location elsewhere, and as they were restricted by law to a point three miles from said center, there was but little difficulty in getting them to a conclusion.

To the county court, at the October term, 1835, the commissioners made the following report: —

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, being notified by Henry Shurlds, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, of our appointment as commissioners for selecting the seat of justice for Shelby county, did — after causing the time and place of our meeting to be published in a public newspaper, viz.: the *Palmyra Courier*, which circulates in said county of Shelby, and causing the requisite number of advertisements to be set up in the most public places in said county — proceed, on the 5th day of October last, to view the different sites proposed by the citizens of said county; and, after a thorough examination of all of the most eligible places within three miles of the geographical center (to which we were restricted by the act organizing said county), did select the following described lots: Twenty-five acres in the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 20, township 58 North, range 10 West; also, 25 acres in the south-west corner of the south-

east quarter of the same section, donated by Obadiah Dickerson and Abraham Vandiver; also, ten acres of land in the north end of the west half of the north-east quarter of section 29, township and range aforesaid, donated by Lewis H. Gillaspy; and ten acres of land in the north end of east half of the north-west quarter of section 29, township and range aforesaid, donated by Samuel J. Parker.

October 7, 1835.

JOSEPH HARDY,
JAMES H. LAY,
ELIAS KINCHELOE,
Commissioners.

In addition to the within donation of land, Obadiah Dickerson donated \$50, as evidenced by his due bill dated October 7, 1835.

ELIAS KINCHELOE.

As to the title of the land on which Shelbyville stands, Commissioner Elias Kincheloe made to the county court the following report:—

An abstract of title of the land selected for the seat of justice by the commissioners as evidenced by the title papers exhibited, to wit: A deed from O. Dickerson and wife and Abraham Vandiver and wife for 50 acres. Dickerson and Vandiver purchased of Andrew H. Crary and holds his deed duly acknowledged and certified. Crary holds the certificate of the receivers of the land-office for the land conveyed by him to Dickerson and Vandiver.

A deed from Moses D. Bates and wife and Lewis H. Gillaspy for 10 acres of land. Moses D. Bates holds the receiver's certificate for the land conveyed by him and wife and Gillaspy to the county of Shelby.

A deed from Samuel J. Parker for 10 acres of land. Parker holds the certificate of the receiver for the land conveyed by him to the county of Shelby.

The donation embraces 70 acres of land—50 out of section 20, and 20 out of section 29, in township No. 58, of range No. 10, west, and is 125.22 poles north and south, by 89.44 poles from east to west.

ELIAS KINCHELOE.

“THE FIRSTS.”

The first house in the place was built by Abraham Vandiver late in the fall of 1835 and completed in the early winter of 1836. It was of huge hewed logs, a story and a half high, and was built on lot 7, in block 8, or just south of the extreme south-west corner of the square—immediately south of the present site of Smith's City Hotel. It is still (1884) standing, in a good state of preservation, having been weatherboarded many years ago, and presenting a substantial and comfortable appearance. Here the first tavern stand was opened, the first courts in the town held, and the first goods sold.

March 15, 1836, the first sale of town lots came off. Thomas J. Bounds was the town commissioner, and it was under his direction that the town was surveyed.

May 21, of the same year, Abraham Vandiver took out license to keep an inn or tavern, and July 6, the first term of the county court was held here.

In April, 1837, Joseph and Thomas Holman and Robert Blackford opened grocery stores, and in June following Robert Brewington started a similar establishment. In July, Thomas O. and Hamlet W. Eskridge opened a tavern. In March, 1840, Joab Moberly had a tavern, and his and George Gaines', at Oak Dale, were then the only licensed places of entertainment in the county. But in that day no man turned a traveler away if there was room in his cabin, and the entertainment was usually without money and without price.

The name of the first child born can not now be definitely learned; but John Irwin was born in 1836, and if not the first he was certainly among the first-born of the town. His father, Dr. Thomas H. Irwin, settled in Shelbyville in 1836.

The first marriage was that of Gilbert Edmonds and Minerva J. Vandiver, at the house of Abraham Vandiver, November 12, 1835. Rev. Richard Sharp performed the ceremony.

The first physician was Dr. John W. Long, who came in the spring of 1836.

DIGGING FOR WATER.

In the first settlement of Shelbyville there was great inconvenience experienced from the want of water. It was found to be impossible to obtain a supply by digging to any ordinary depth. People began to talk of removing the county seat to some other locality, where water *could* be obtained.

At last the county court took action. In June, 1836, \$100 was paid out of the county treasury to Abraham Vandiver, "for digging and walling a well on the public square in Shelbyville."

In October following a contract was let to Ezekiel Kennedy to dig another well, "within 25 rods of the public square," for \$299, and of this sum \$100 was paid him in advance. In December the remainder was paid.

Concerning these wells Mr. Holliday says:—

At that time (1836) there was no water in Shelbyville, and the supply was hauled from Black creek. This unpleasant way of getting water was a source of so much annoyance that measures were taken to

have a public well dug, and to this end a subscription was raised by the citizens, and an appropriation made by the county court, which amounted in the aggregate to \$250. Ezekiel Kennedy was appointed a special commissioner to let the contract for sinking the well. A. Vandiver undertook the work on the spot selected, which was about 140 feet north-west of the court-house. He hauled the rock for a wall, and dug down about 100 feet when he found water; but it being a weak stream, the contractor intended to dig to a greater depth; but on the night following the discovery of water a heavy rain set in, which caused a caving in of the wall and the labor was thus entirely lost.

However, the people again subscribed, and the court made another appropriation for the same purpose. A "wise" man was consulted as to the best spot whereon to commence the digging. Acting under his advice, a new well was dug on the east side of lot 6 of block 9, on the line between the sidewalk and the street. The work was commenced and carried forward with energy, and the rock for walling was on the ground. At the depth of 100 feet water was struck, but the quantity was so great, and flowed with so much force, that the workmen had barely time to escape with their lives—leaving their implements behind. The water raised in the well so fast that to build a wall was impossible, and it was determined to throw the rock in loose until a foundation was formed whereon to build a wall, which was done, and the wall commenced 26 feet from the bottom and finished to the surface. All congratulated themselves upon having an abundance of the necessary fluid, which was of a superior quality, and the indications were sufficient to justify the hopes; but, alas, for human expectations! The stream formed a channel around the pile of rocks at the bottom, and the water disappeared, leaving the well entirely dry.

The citizens, although sorely disappointed, were not disheartened. They again raised funds, and under the supervision of a committee of citizens, employed a company of Norwegians, who had just arrived, to remove the rock from the well. The work was pushed forward rapidly; the rock was all taken out, yet no water was found, although the committee were satisfied that it was not far away. The earth, in three-fourths of a circle was removed, thus leaving a portion of the circle untouched as a dam to keep the water out until a wall could be built to hold the water. The wall was built a good distance upward, and the earth on the unwallled portion of the well was thrown out, when, to the satisfaction of all, the water flowed in copiously. Attempts were then made to complete the wall. Two men laid the rock at the bottom and a number assisted at the top. A frame was improvised for the occasion, upon which a long rope and pulley were fastened, with a horse at one end of the rope and a whisky barrel at the other. By driving the horse near the frame, the barrel, which was filled with rock, would descend to the bottom, where it would be emptied and filled with water; and by starting the horse on a trot down the street the barrel would ascend. In this manner the work progressed, and the wall completed 30 feet upward from the bottom.

We were well paid for our trouble, for we had plenty of splendid living water for a long time after. However, the constant action of the water upon the earth behind the rocks soon caused a caving-in of the entire wall. Dirt was then hauled and the hole filled up.

Some years afterward, when the town had increased in size, it was decided to repair the old well. The former great quantity of water, however, had disappeared, and the last enterprise of the citizens did not prove remunerative; besides, the citizens had provided cisterns for their own use, and thus the old well being almost unused, got out of repairs and was finally filled up.

GENERAL HISTORY.

From 1840 to 1860 the town grew slowly. Only an occasional new comer moved in; and only an occasional house was built. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road was built on the Southern route and Shelbyville left out in the cold, and certain projects for another railroad to run through the town from east to west or from north to south proved unsubstantial and vanished into thin air.

If the town had been ever so progressive, the hard and heavy hand of war which was laid upon it from 1861 to 1865 would have crushed every enterprise and forbidden every advancement. The town became a military post and soldiers were stationed here the greater portion of the time. The court-house was surrounded by a strong stockade, and the building itself was used for quarters for the soldiers, and as a prison for captured "secesh." Ofttimes the military were quartered in private houses and at the hotels.

After the war business revived somewhat, and some improvements were made. Progress was slow in this respect, however. Since 1876 the majority of the best buildings have been put up. In the fall of 1877, M. H. Marmaduke's corner front, on the north side of the southwest corner of the square, a two-story brick building, was built. The Collier block, adjoining the Marmaduke building on the north, was built in 1875, by Collier, Darrah & Co., and cost \$3,500. Dussair, Levan & Co. (J. C. Dussair, J. D. Levan and W. L. Willard) completed their fine brick block in September, 1881, at a cost of \$2,500. The brick work of this building was done by William Moore, the wood-work by Doores Bros.

BURGLAR SHOT.

In the early spring of 1871, a negro burglar, named Joe Chandler, who had recently come from Marion county with a Mr. Fletcher, was shot and killed by a trap-gun in Dussair & Co.'s store. The merchants had missed various articles from their grocery department, and

discovering that the thief had entered a back window, they placed a gun in such a position that it would be discharged by anyone attempting to raise the sash. The negro Chandler was the victim. In the morning he was found dead within a few yards of the window. In his pockets were found a box of matches, a knife and some other articles he had taken from another establishment, that of Judge McLeod. At the time of his death the negro was in the employ of Wilson Vaughn.

SCHOOLS.

In September, 1857, Hezekiah Ellis opened a select school in the old Methodist Church building. His assistants were R. C. Arendt and Miss Parmelia White. There had been select schools prior to this, but no particular information concerning them can be obtained.

In September, 1858, Mr. Ellis opened school in the Shelbyville Seminary (now standing) with Prof. Dodd, R. C. Arendt and Miss Draper as his assistants. Six months later Ellis left the school by reason of the death of his father, and his assistants conducted it. The trustees thought \$500 an ample annual salary to pay the principal, but Mr. Ellis refused to accept this amount and established a school of his own. He used the Baptist Church for a female department, with Misses Susan and Annie Bower as teachers. The male department was in the Christian Church, presided over by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Charles Johnson. In September, 1860, Mr. Ellis began teaching in a building which he had erected in what was known as the Carothers block. Mr. Ellis served as a teacher in Shelbyville for four years.

Cotemporary with Mr. Ellis were Rev. Joseph Dines, in 1859, and a Mr. Leonard, who taught the Methodist school in 1860.

The public school building was built after considerable controversy among the people, many of whom were opposed to the public school system. Until the new school-house was built the present colored school building was used.

A TRAGEDY.

While the subject of building a new school-house and improving the public schools generally was under discussion a most unfortunate incident occurred. At a school election in April, 1871, there was considerable excitement and much dissatisfaction among the opponents of the schools over the result of the election, which was for directors or trustees, and resulted in a triumph for the friends of the school, who had voted the newly enfranchised negroes to achieve their victory.

Mr. J. M. Ennis had been opposed to the directors who were elected. Mr. W. R. Hill, a young married man of the place, and an ex-Confederate soldier, had voted for the successful ticket. After the election was over there was a short quarrel between the two men on the south-east corner of the square, near Mr. Ennis' place of business. Hill advanced upon Ennis and struck him in the face. He was about to repeat the blow, when Ennis, with a small pocket-knife with which he had been whittling, made a thrust upward and forward against him. The blade penetrated Hill's stomach sufficiently to produce a fatal wound. The parties were then separated. Mr. Hill started for Dr. Priest's office, on the west side of the square, saying, "I am stabbed! He has cut me bad." He fell twice before reaching the office. All that could be done for him, but he died three days afterward.

Ennis was arrested and had a preliminary examination, but was never indicted, the prevalent opinion being that he acted in self defense, and that it would be impossible to secure a conviction.

INCORPORATIONS.

For nearly 25 years after it was founded Shelbyville was unincorporated, and remained as but a small village without any municipal organization or regulation whatever. Breaches of the peace were taken cognizance of by justices of the peace, when they were noticed at all, but in other respects the people did nearly as in the day when there was "no king in Israel," and "every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

The first incorporation was as a town, and made by the county court January 5, 1859, on the petition of Elias T. Holliday and 78 others. The metes and bounds of the town as fixed by the county court were doubtless definite and well understood by the people at that day, but are somewhat vague and uncertain now, being as follows: —

Beginning at the north-east corner of Wilson Vaughn's stable; thence west until it strikes the small branch running through the lands of the heirs of Jane Hall, deceased; thence down said branch to the big branch known as Bound's branch; thence down and following the course of said branch to a point due north of the west side of the lot now occupied by Mrs. Harriet Rust; thence south to a point due west of the south side of the lot owned by Felix J. Carley, formerly owned by William Dines, and now in the occupancy of A. Lockyer; thence east to a point due south of the beginning; thence north to the beginning.

Under this incorporation the following composed the first board of trustees: John F. Benjamin, Wilson Vaughn, John Dickerson, William B. Cotton and George W. Webb.

At the April term of the county court, 1867, Shelbyville was reincorporated as a town by the following order: —

Now, at this day, comes Anthony Gooch and others, and present to this court a petition signed by two-thirds of the tax-paying inhabitants of the town of Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby, and State of Missouri, praying the county court of Shelby county, now sitting, to incorporate the town of Shelbyville by the following metes and bounds: Beginning 20 rods north and 25 rods east of the south-west corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20); township fifty-eight (58); range ten (10), west, running west 105 rods; thence south to the north line of Vandiver's addition to the town of Shelbyville; thence west 120 rods; thence south to a point 80 rods south of the south line of said section 20; thence east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the beginning. Now, in the opinion of the court, the prayer of the petitioners being reasonable, it is ordered and adjudged that the said town of Shelbyville be, and the same is hereby incorporated by the name and style of the "Inhabitants of the Town of Shelbyville." And it is further ordered that L. Dobbin, M. J. Manville, James W. Darrah, Anthony Gooch and Charles A. Benjamin be appointed the first Board of Trustees in and for said corporation.

In August, 1877, the town was organized as a city of the fourth class, pursuant of the following ordinance, and the result of the election called thereunder: —

Be it ordained by the Inhabitants of the Town of Shelbyville, Mo.: —

SECTION 1. That from and after the 21st day of August, A. D., 1877, the town of Shelbyville, Mo., be, and the same is hereby declared a city of the fourth class under the name of the "City of Shelbyville," described by the following metes and bounds. [Boundaries same as given above.] In compliance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "an act for the classification of cities and towns," and in compliance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "an act for the government of cities of the fourth class."

SEC. 2. That an election is hereby ordered to be held at the courthouse in the town of Shelbyville, Mo., on Tuesday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1877, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting Section No. 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. All persons voting at said election in favor of said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For

new organization," and those voting against said proposition, the words, "Against new organization."

H. B. DINES, *Chairman*.

J. J. BRAGG, *Clerk*.

Passed July 31, 1877.

The election resulted in favor of incorporation by a large majority, and H. B. Dines, chairman of the Board of Trustees, made the following proclamation: —

By virtue of the power vested in me as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the town of Shelbyville, Mo., I hereby proclaim the result of the election held in the town of Shelbyville, Mo., at which the proposition to organize said town as a city of the fourth class, was submitted on the 21st day of August, 1877, to be that a majority of the voters voting at said election voted in favor of said proposition, and now, by virtue of said vote, I declare the town of Shelbyville, as described by the metes and bounds in said proposition, organized as a city of the fourth class.

H. B. DINES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

Published August 29, 1877.

The first officers under the city corporation were H. B. Dines, mayor; J. C. Hale, attorney; S. V. Vaughn, clerk; S. C. Gunby, collector, marshal and street commissioner. The aldermen were J. W. Darrah and Samuel F. Dunn of the First ward, and Lewis A. Hayward and R. C. Calvert of the Second ward.

SHELBINA.

EARLY HISTORY.

The city of Shelbina was laid out August 11, 1857, by Josiah Hunt, acting as attorney for William Osborne, of Waterville, N. Y. Maj. Hunt was the land commissioner of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The first dwelling places on the town site were one or two little shanties north of the railroad track. Mr. George Sparks claims he hauled the first load of poles of which the first shanty was built. Prior to this the site was raw, wild prairie, with but one house — that of George T. Hill — in view.

After the town was regularly laid out shanties went up on both sides of the track. These were occupied for the most part, if not entirely, by the railroad hands, the track-builders and the track-layers. In the fall of 1857 a few medium-sized frame houses were built. Kemper Bros. had the first store on the north side of the track opposite the depot. They kept a small general stock. Soon after a num-

ber of saloons were built along the north side, and fighting whisky flowed freely.

All the best buildings were small frames, but some time in the fall of the year Mr. P. Thomas came and built Thomas' Hotel, a large frame building which stood south of the depot, on the present site of the Waverly Hotel, on Chestnut street, between Center and Second. For some time this hotel did a rushing business. There was a large influx of strangers and others. The patronage was large, the accommodations meager, and the fare scanty and coarse. Guests were "doubled-up" or "threbled-up" — three in a hard bed some times, and were forced to submit to many other discomforts, and pay well therefor. Like many another hotel of the present day, claiming to be first-class, there was nothing first-class about this one but the prices. Transient people came and went by the hundreds, and swore at the hotel and the landlord, but Mr. Thomas only smiled at them, and went on piling up the boiled potatoes, fried fat bacon, soggy bread and sloppy coffee; master of the situation, and indifferent to public opinion and sentiment.

In the winter, or by the spring of 1858, R. A. Moffitt had a store on the south side of the track, on the corner of Center and Chestnut. Judge Samuel B. Hardy had a small store in a building on the north side of the track, corner of Center and Maple, where the American House is now situated. W. A. Reid opened a general store this spring in a two-story building south of the track, on Chestnut street. Near by, on the same street, one, Kircher, opened a grocery store. John Meyer had a hardware establishment in the same block. Perhaps there were 25 houses in the place this spring.

The town now progressed slowly. There was not a very general prevalence of good order and sobriety. The place was a great resort for railroaders and rough characters, frequenters of the numerous saloons, and on Saturdays there were numerous brawls and rows. Life in a new railroad town is seldom pleasant to those disposed to quietude and sobriety, and life in Shelby was no exception to the rule. Sober, temperate and enterprising people were slow to come in. Only the bravest of them ventured to settle here.

The first religious services were held over Reid's store, in the fall of 1858, by Rev. Powers, a Baptist minister of Monroe county. Afterwards preaching was had in Thomas' Hotel, for some time, or until the school-house was built, and subsequently all denominations used Miller's Hall on Center Street.

The first school-house was built some time in 1859. It stood in

the south-western part of the town, and is still standing, but has been remodeled. Among the first teachers was Charles M. King.

It is claimed that the first child born in the place was a daughter of M. P. Thomas, the hotel keeper.

Dr. H. C. Lee was the first practicing physician to locate in Shelbina. He came in 1857. After the war he unfortunately became bereft of reason, and in a fit of insanity he shot and killed one James Parker, a saloon keeper. Dr. Lee had shot Parker's dog, and ever afterward he was haunted by the fear and belief that Parker was trying to kill him in retaliation. At last, one night, he went to Parker's residence, called him out and shot him. After a thorough investigation and examination it was decided that he was insane, and he was sent to the asylum at Fulton, where he now is. Dr. Ross was the second physician.

It is believed that a Mr. Edmonds was the first resident lawyer.

The first post-office was established in 1858, and W. A. Reid was the first postmaster. He had the office in his store, and was postmaster until after the war broke out. Robert Montgomery was his successor. There was a daily mail from the first.¹

In 1861 the population of this place was about 500. Sparks, Hill & Co. had a considerable tobacco factory on the north side of the track, and did a good business. There were numerous good stores and business of all kinds was fairly active. The first brick building had been put up in 1859 by Kemper Bros., south of the depot on Chestnut street, where now the bank building is. It was a two-story structure and afterwards was burned. Nearly all the business was done along Chestnut street.

THE WAR.

The first Federal troops to pass through Shelbina belonged to the Second Iowa Infantry, Col. S. R. Curtis commanding, and were on their way from Hannibal to St. Joseph. Not long afterwards came Capt. Foreman's Home Guards, and then about September 1, came Williams' Third Iowa, and Hurlbut's men. On the 3d of September occurred the Shelbina fight, described elsewhere.

Afterwards in July, 1864, came Bill Anderson and his band of cut-throats and brigands, who effectually cleaned out the town, as narrated

¹ From January, 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, the gross revenue of the Shelbina office was \$2,900.26. The amount of money orders issued was \$14,397.24; money orders paid, \$8,313.45. John S. Chandler is the present postmaster.

on other pages of this volume. At intervals during the war Federal troops came in and occupied the place for a day or so at a time.

The Federal authorities levied a tax on the people of Shelby and vicinity, amounting to about \$20,000 to pay for the damage done by Anderson and his band. This was done under an old general order requiring that "citizens of disloyal sympathies" should be held accountable for all damage done by rebel raiders to the property of "loyal men." Of course there was some consternation among the people when it was learned that they were to suffer for something they could no more help than the people of Illinois, and \$20,000 was a large sum. The good Catholic priest of the parish, Father D. S. Phelan, volunteered to go to St. Louis and see Gen. Rosecrans about the matter; and he did go and made such intercession that the General revoked the order and removed the tax from the people.

The town was often disturbed by alarms of various kinds — that the bushwhackers were coming, that the town was to be destroyed, etc. Sometimes the merchants actually boxed up their goods and removed the entire contents of their stock to Quincy for safety, and as soon as the danger had passed moved them back again and resumed business. In spite of all this the merchants who continued in trade made money. Prices were constantly advancing, and everybody had plenty of money. Calico was sold at 50 cents per yard, and muslin at 85 cents. But hogs were \$8 and \$9 per hundred, and other produce brought proportionate prices. Most people, too, had no confidence in greenbacks, believing they would be eventually repudiated, and so sought to convert them into goods or something else of value. Some persons bought gold and hoarded it.

WAR PRICES.

An incident showing the tendency of people to advance prices in those days is related of old Billy Wood, who was the first drayman in the town. In 1861, Uncle Billy charged per load for hauling goods only 15 cents, but gradually he adopted "war prices" and raised his charges to 25 cents, then 30 cents, and so on up to 50 cents a load. He kept an account with W. A. Reid, and one day in 1864 he called to square up. Looking over his long account, the most of which he considered paid, Reid saw that he had erased all of his old 15 and 25 cents charges and increased them to 50 cents each, bringing the merchant in debt to the drayman.

Calling Billy's attention to the erasures and substitutions, Reid

asked for an explanation. "Why, you see," replied the old man, "them charges hez riz, like everything else — come up, you see — these is war times, you know. Drayin' *wunst* was fifteen cents, but *now* its four bits."

"Hand me back that account of mine against you," replied Reid, and immediately he began the process of erasion and substitution. "What you doin'?" demanded Billy. "Changing my charges to war prices," replied Reid; "calico once was 12½ cents per yard, now it is 50 cents; *my* charges have risen too!" "Oh, hold on!" demanded the old drayman: "goods is goods, and drayin' is drayin,' and drayin' *always wuz* wuth 50 cents a load!"

PEACE.

After the war Shelbina began to improve. The buildings crept down Center street, and thence along Walnut, and the town began to spread out over the prairie. A newspaper was established and the place was well advertised. Among others who moved in was Hon. John F. Benjamin, of Shelbyville, who in 1872 assisted in starting a national bank, and erected a \$15,000 residence.

The panic in 1873 hurt the town very seriously. Property of all kinds depreciated in value and was very cheap, and business was dull. After 1874 there was some improvement, and from 1881 to the present it has grown very considerably. The population is of a profitable and substantial character, and of such stuff as makes the prosperity of a city abiding and increasing. The corporation is now entirely out of debt.

The Shelbina Collegiate Institute was built in 1877 at a cost of about \$6,000. Dr. Leo Baer was the first president. The present principal is Erastus L. Ripley, A. B., and Mrs. Caroline A. Ripley, Mrs. I. D. A. Winter, Miss Ada A. Williams and Miss Rosa Moreman as his assistants. The present number of students is about 90. The board of directors is composed of William A. Reid, president; J. W. Ford, treasurer; C. H. Myers, secretary; and Chester Cotton, S. B. Parsons, J. H. Ford and W. O. L. Jewett.

The First National Bank of Shelbina was established in 1872. Hon. John F. Benjamin was the president and F. P. Jackson, cashier. This institution was succeeded by the Bank of Shelbina, of which David Taylor was president and W. A. Reid, cashier. In 1878 Reid & Taylor bought out the other stockholders and established their present banking house.

As a trading and business point no town in North-east Missouri of

anything near equal size is superior to or equals Shelbina. Farmers from Monroe, Shelby and Macon counties all visit it, either to purchase supplies or to ship produce. It grows in favor year by year as its advantages increase and become known.

TRAGEDIES.

Two homicides occurred in Shelbina, one about the close of the war and the other in 1866. The first was the stabbing and fatal wounding of William Sparks, a tobacconist, by Zach. Ooley, a farmer. The two were fighting and Sparks was getting the better of his antagonist, when the latter stabbed him in the knee with a pocket-knife. Erysipelas resulted and Sparks died some days or weeks later. Ooley fled, was absent a year or more, when he returned and remained for some time, and then left and went to Texas, where he died. He was never arrested.

In the fall of 1866 James A. McConnell, a farmer, living south of town, was stabbed by Jim Ferrill, who lived near Woodlawn. The two men were engaged in an affray, in which it appears McConnell was the aggressor. Ferrill ran and McConnell chased him and came upon him, when Ferrill stabbed him fatally. Both were drunk at the time. Ferrill was never apprehended, but a few years ago, in a difficulty, he was killed by Buck Noel, of Monroe county.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Shelbina was first incorporated as a town March 5, 1867, on the petition of W. W. Weatherby and others. The first board of trustees was composed of W. W. Weatherby, Daniel Taylor, John W. Miller, Simeon Downing and John W. Shafer.

In the spring of 1878 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The first election of officers occurred April 2, when W. T. Dean was elected mayor. One week later, April 9, another election was held and J. W. Towson chosen mayor; J. J. Foster, marshal, J. W. Ford and W. H. Warren, aldermen from the First ward; G. A. Jenks and Charles Miller, aldermen from the Second ward. J. W. Ford was chosen president, and G. A. Jenks, clerk of the board of aldermen.

1879. — Mayor, J. W. Towson; marshal, J. J. Foster; new aldermen elected, James Hawley, from No. 1, and B. F. Monson, from No. 2; clerk, W. T. Dean.

1880. — Mayor, W. T. Dean; marshal, J. J. Foster; new aldermen, J. W. Ford, No. 1; C. H. Lasley, No. 2.

1881. — Mayor, W. T. Dean ; marshal, J. J. Foster ; aldermen from ward No. 1, John S. Preston for long term and David Morgan for short term, and from ward No. 2, H. J. Thomas for long term and Lewis Hale for short term.

1882. — Mayor, W. T. Dean ; marshal, J. J. Foster ; new aldermen, J. W. Barr from No. 1, vice David Morgan, and Lewis Hale from No. 2, to succeed himself.

1883. — Mayor, W. T. Dean ; new aldermen, W. A. Reid from No. 1 and H. J. Thomas from No. 2.

1884. — Mayor, John J. Foster ; marshal, T. H. Carothers ; aldermen, First ward, David Morgan, W. A. Reid ; Second ward, S. G. Parsons, H. J. Thomas ; clerk, W. A. Reid.

CLARENCE.

The town of Clarence is situated on the east half of section 17, township 57, range 12, about one mile and a half from the western line of the county. It was laid out October 20, 1857, by John Duff, the principal contractor for the building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He was of course not the sole owner of the town site, which belonged to the Land Company, whose agent he was. Duff's action in laying out the town was duly acknowledged, as the record shows, before Gen. Thomas A. Harris, then a notary public of Hannibal.

The town site was originally listed as swamp land, and purchased from Shelby county by Fleming Turner, who sold it to John Duff & Co. The land was first conveyed by the Government to the State, and by the State to the county.

It is said that the town was named for one of old John Duff's children, who took his name, perhaps, from the famed Duke of Clarence — “False, fleeting, perjured Clarence, who stabbed me in the field by Tewksbury.”

The first house in the place was built by Wilson Hamilton, in the fall of 1857, not long after the town was laid out. It was a small frame, and stood on lot 10, block 7 of the original town, or north of the railroad depot and on the corner of Maple and Center streets, where now (1884) the lumber yard of Herriman & Waples is situated. Hamilton had at first a few goods, chiefly railroad supplies, but not long afterwards opened a sort of eating house.

In the spring of 1858 there were three families in the place. Wilson Hamilton was selling goods and running an eating house. C. S. Watson had a store south of the track, nearly opposite the depot, on lot

1, block 11, corner of Chestnut and Center streets. He had been a farming living east of town, and had purchased a small stock of merchandise from a free negro named Cy. Maynard, who had sold goods at Watson's Crossing, a mile or so east of town. The third family was that of Esquire J. M. Matterson.

The same spring came A. J. Higbee from Springfield, Ill., and built and opened a store across the street to the east from Hamilton's eating house—lot 1, block 6. Another early comer was one Wilson, who became at first a partner of Hamilton's.

In the spring of 1859 A. J. Higbee built the first two-story building in Clarence. It stood north of the railroad track, opposite the depot, and was a frame. The lower room was a store-room, and the upper apartments were occupied by Mr. Higbee's family. P. M. Doyle, of Hunnewell, became a partner of Higbee's this year. William B. Switzer came up from Granville and built a store-house, which is still standing, north of the track and west of the depot. Jim Byers had a saloon on the south side of the track; it is believed that he purchased this establishment from its founder. Another pioneer saloon keeper was W. H. Hall, now proprietor of the Olive Hotel. It is related that Hall kept a hotel (?) before the war, that is, he had *one* spare bed which he let to lodgers, and he fed all the hungry he could.

The first depot was built upon the completion of the railroad, in August, 1857, and is still standing. The first station agent was William R. Strachan, afterward notorious as the provost marshal of North-east Missouri, and twice a member of the Legislature from this county. Strachan had a farm three miles north-east of Clarence, and on coming to the village he was for a time engaged with Wilson Hamilton.

In 1858 the first post-office was established, and C. S. Watson was made postmaster. In the spring of 1861, P. M. Doyle was commissioned, and the office was removed to the store of Higbee & Doyle.

Some time in the summer of 1859 the first religious services were held in the railroad depot by Rev. J. R. Winters, a Presbyterian. Not long afterward the Presbyterian Church congregation was organized. Rev. Winters, in 1868, while a State Senator from Marion county, introduced the proposition into the Legislature to strike out the word "white" from the constitution, and make negroes eligible to the right of suffrage.

A certain Dr. Greer is said to have been the first physician to locate in the place; but it is said that his attainments were meager, and that his practice was still more so, and that a Dr. Lodge, who came in about

the close of the war, is really entitled to the distinction of being the first practicing physician in the town. Prior to him, however, Dr. Lyle and Dr. Hill, both of whom then lived in the county, ministered to the ills of the people of Clarence. Dr. Pipp was another early physician. Dr. Lodge now lives in Baltimore. Dr. Hill resides in Clarence and is still in active practice.

Probably a child of Wilson Hamilton was the first born in the village; but this can not certainly be learned. Anna Higbee, daughter of A. J. and Edith Higbee, was born in Clarence in October, 1860. She is now Mrs. J. D. Hale, of Macon.

The first school was taught by a Mr. Strong, who, as best remembered, did not finish his term. His successor was Dr. D. H. Matthews, still a resident of the town. Another early teacher was a Miss Galbreath. Perhaps the first room used as a private school room was in Higbee & Brown's building, on the north side, near the Presbyterian Church. The first public school-house, a brick, was built in 1865. It stood nearly half a mile from the railroad track, and now forms a portion of a dwelling house occupied by Watkins, the harness-maker.

The first cemetery was laid out during the war, half a mile north of the railroad. The first death in the village—or at least the first interment in the cemetery—was that of a child of David Bush, a blacksmith, in 1862 or 1863. Among the first burials was that of one Slaughter, a Federal soldier, who died at Palmyra, and whose body was brought here for interment.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War the village contained, perhaps, 75 or 100 inhabitants. It was not large enough to tempt either of the forces to occupy it, except temporarily, and it is best remembered that the rebel or Confederate troops never attempted to hold it. There was, of course, no progress made while the war lasted.

MURDER OF MR. SWITZER.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. William B. Switzer, one of the first merchants of the village, was murdered by a band of robbers from Macon county. Mr. Switzer had been appointed custodian of some money contributed by certain citizens to hire substitutes in case any of them were drafted. It was supposed that to obtain this money was the object of the robbers' raid, but it had been sent the previous day to Shelbyville for safe keeping. The robbers made their raid at night. Riding up to the residence of Mr. Switzer, they called him to the door, and when he appeared they demanded his

money. He had taken a revolver with him, and standing on the threshold he instantly opened fire on them. The fire was returned and one shot struck him in the thigh, severing the femoral artery and causing his death in a few minutes.

The robbers were identified as all belonging in Macon county, and all or nearly all as ex-Federal militiamen. Three of them were named John Rowland, Charles F——, and —— Prickett. These three were arrested. F—— turned States evidence. It was sworn to that John Rowland fired the shot that killed Mr. Switzer. He was bound over, but escaped and forfeited his bond. Prickett was tried at Palmyra and acquitted. The fourth party was never apprehended. All lived in Macon county.

Mr. Switzer was well respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was known as a "Southern sympathizer," but never took up arms or did anything to violate his obligations as a loyal, law-abiding citizen.

After the war Clarence improved slowly for some years. In 1877, however, the town had a "boom." The large stretch of prairie about the town, hitherto bare and virgin, was settled up substantially, and then and from thence the town began to thrive.

FIRES.

Clarence has passed through two severe fires, which entailed considerable loss upon a small town like her, but from which she soon recovered. The first occurred September 23, 1879, on Chestnut street, south of, and nearly opposite to, the depot. The buildings burned were Hall's block, including Hall's Olive Hotel, Whitby & Co.'s dry goods establishment, a saloon, and a barber shop. The total loss was about \$10,000.

The next fire was on a block west of the location of the first fire, and broke out February 15, 1884. The following business houses were consumed: R. E. Dale's restaurant, C. Z. Eberhardt's grocery store, M. Stahl's harness shop, Tembrook Bros.' and McWilliams & Wright's grocery stores, A. O. Dunham's shoe-shop, William Shutters' hardware store, R. P. Richardson's clothing house, Birch Roan's barber shop, and the post-office, A. Clark, postmaster. The aggregate loss was not far from \$50,000.

John Lair's steam grist, saw and carding mill, which stood a little south-east of town, burned in the fall of 1883. The Clarence creamery, in the eastern portion, burned in July, 1884.

HOMICIDES.

Some exciting homicides have taken place in Clarence during its existence. In addition to the murder of Mr. Switzer during the war, Mr. Pat McCarty was assassinated on the night of October 6, 1874. Mr. McCarty was a prominent citizen of the place and the proprietor of the steam mill, which institution he had purchased from the founder, a Mr. Wilson. He (McCarty) was a man of strong feelings and passions, thorough as a friend and dangerous as an enemy. Somewhat addicted to drink, he was to be feared when in his cups, but when sober he was jolly, hearty and good-natured. He had many friends and many enemies.

On the night of his murder Mr. McCarty was at home with his family. He was seated near a window in his sitting room and had just put down from his lap a little child with which he had been playing, and had taken up a newspaper. The assassin fired upon him through the window and a heavy charge of buckshot penetrated his body, killing him instantly.

No clue was ever obtained as to the identity of the perpetrator. A coroner's jury was impaneled by Esq. Scates and a four days' investigation held without important results. Nothing but suspicion, doubtless much of which is unjust, remains to be entertained, regarding the dastardly perpetrator, who, afraid to meet his enemy in open daylight and in fair combat, stole upon him like an Indian and slew him mercilessly and cruelly before the eyes of those who knew him best and loved him most.

INCORPORATIONS.

The first incorporation of Clarence was as a town, June 4, 1866, on the petition of A. J. Higbee and 24 others, who were "two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town," says the record. The corporate limits were a mile square, the boundaries being as follows:—

Beginning at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of section 17, township 57, range 12, running south one mile to the south-west corner of the south-east quarter of section 17, township 57, range 12, then east one mile to a stake; then north one mile to a stake, thence west one mile to the beginning.

George Merriman, A. J. Higbee, J. M. Mattison, Stephen Doyle and S. A. Durham were appointed the first board of trustees, of which A. J. Higbee was chairman.

On the 25th of September, 1877, Clarence was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The first mayor was G. W. Chinn, who served until after the April election in 1881, when W. Houghton was chosen. Houghton was re-elected in 1881, but resigned in a few months and was succeeded by William Evans. The next mayor was G. W. Hodge. The present is S. M. Whitby, elected in April, 1884. R. E. Dale has been marshal since Mayor Hodge's administration.

HUNNEWELL.

EARLY HISTORY.

The town of Hunnewell was laid off August 15, 1857, by Josiah Hunt, land commissioner of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The town site was deeded July 28, of the same year, by Richard Drane and Susan J. Drane, his wife, and Benjamin West to John Duff, of Dedham, Mass., for \$1,200. It comprised 62 1-2 acres of the north part of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 3, township 56, range 9. John Duff, it will be remembered, was the principal contractor for the building of the railroad.

The town was named for H. Hollis Hunnewell, of Boston, a native of New Hampshire, and connected with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Company.

In February or March, 1857, Stephen Doyle built a small store house a little west of what afterward became the town limits. This afterward became the store of Doyle, Kellogg & Co., and has claims to being the first store in or at the place. Practically, and to all intents and purposes, it was in the town. Here were kept "railroad supplies," for the benefit of the railroaders at work in the cut west of town and at Salt river.

Soon after the town was started, and before it was laid out, Richard Durbin built a house, still standing, on the south side of the railroad. It was a frame dwelling, a story and a half in height. Mr. Durbin's was the first family in the place.

Very soon after Durbin's house was built Snider & Co. built the third house for a store room. It was a frame and is still standing on the north side. The firm of Snider & Co. was composed of John H. Snider, W. F. Blackburn, A. L. Yancey and John Maddox. The first deed to a lot in the place was issued to W. F. Blackburn.

In June, 1857, the railroad was completed to the town site, and on the 4th of July there was an excursion to Monroe City and return on flat-cars. A few shanties were built near to the track, on either side, this year. Out at Salt river the railroaders had numerous shanties

clustered about on the bluff at the east end of the bridge, and the railroad company had about 60 men employed there and in the cut on this side for nearly two years.

In the fall of 1857 came the first hotel, which was moved up from Clinton by a Mr. Ball and his son-in-law, one Smith. The building, a large two-story frame, with a large piazza in the old Southern style, is still standing south of the track and the depot, and now used as a dwelling house. Of Smith, the early landlord, it is related that he disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously, and was never afterward heard from.

The railroad depot was built in the early fall after the town was laid out, and the first station agent was a man named Pollard. He remained but a short time and was succeeded by W. F. Blackburn, who was not only the station agent, but attended to the general business of the company—to the sale of lots and lands, etc.

The first post-office was established in Snider & Co.'s store in the fall of 1857, and John H. Snider was the first postmaster.

In 1859 the first school-house was built. It was a frame and was located in the western part of town, south of the track. Now it forms a part of the business house of Cox & Son. The first teacher was a man named Shaw, a Massachusetts Yankee and a graduate of Harvard.

The first preaching was done in this school-house, soon after its completion, by Rev. T. De Moss, a Methodist. Other early ministers were Rev. Hatch and Dr. Morton, Christians; Rev. Bowles, Baptist; and Rev. F. B. Sheetz, Episcopal.

Probably the first child born in Hunnewell was Maggie Durbin, a daughter of the first family in the place. Joe Blackburn was born April 10, 1858, a son of W. F. Blackburn, and Lon Durbin, a brother of Maggie, was born the same spring. The first death—at least that of an adult person—was that of Mrs. Charlotte Blackburn, who died February 25, 1859. She was the wife of W. F. Blackburn. The first resident physician of the place, Dr. A. L. Yancey, of Kentucky, came in 1857 and is still a citizen and in the practice.

The town would have grown much faster but for the fact that for some years after its existence a perfect title could not be made to the lots. Persons were afraid to purchase lest they might be dispossessed. Some houses were built on lots by parties who had no title at all, but took their chances on ultimately securing a perfect one.

IN WAR TIMES.

When the war broke out, in the spring of 1861, the population of Hunnewell was nearly 500. There were four stores, two blacksmith and wagon shops, a good hotel, etc.

On June 13, 1861, the first Federal troops made their appearance. They belonged to the Second Iowa Infantry, Col. J. R. Curtis in command. They came from Hannibal by rail and were on their way to St. Joseph. The train stopped and numbers of the soldiers got off and scattered themselves about the town. Bad as is the sin of intemperance, it is to be hoped that these men were drunk, as it is said they were. Quite a number of country people were in town that day, but no one was in arms against the Federal authority.

The soldiers began an indiscriminate abuse of every body they met. Some of the farmers from the country got on their horses and started for home, alarmed at the behavior of the military. The soldiers called on them to halt and when they refused opened fire on them; few of the troops ran as fast as they could for some distance and then dropping on their knees took deliberate aim with their muskets and fired at the fleeing farmers.

A horse ridden by Ray Moss was badly wounded, but no person was hurt. Ray Moss himself went home and as soon as possible took up arms against the Federal authority and never laid them down again until he laid his life down at Corinth. The soldiers arrested W. F. Blackburn, the station agent, and Russell W. Moss, the old pioneer, and carried them away. Tidings of these proceedings spread rapidly throughout the country, and served to greatly incense the people against the Federal soldiery and to strengthen the secession cause. The Second Iowa may have proved itself a gallant regiment and afterward contributed largely to the glory of the Federal arms, but it did a poor day's work for the Union cause that 13th of June, at Hunnewell.

Afterward, July 10, came the Monroe City fight, and with it the secession troops under Dr. Foster on their way to burn the Salt River railroad bridge. Foster was bent on burning the depot at Hunnewell. He called up the merchants who had goods stored therein and ordered that they be removed instantly. But Russell Moss and others entreated him to withhold his torch for the time and he was content to burn five cars, which were pushed out on the main track and sent down towards Salt river all aflame. The bridge was burned on the eve of the fight.

Then about the 1st of September came Martin E. Green's troops on their way to the Shelbina fight. The night of the Shelbina fight the Salt river bridge was again burned. In a day or two Federal troops poured in by thousands, and Pope undertook to carry out Fremont's orders for the "annihilation" of Green. The Salt river bridge was repaired, and a strong guard placed over it. The garrison constructed quarters at the bridge, in addition to the strong block house, using lumber from the stores in town.

During the Porter raid the Federal troops were stationed here at intervals and passed through occasionally in the unrelenting pursuit of the Confederates by Col. McNeil. Then the local militia were stationed for some time at the bridge, under Capt. Bishop and others.

In July, 1864, when Bill Anderson and his men burned the bridge and block house at Salt river, the people of Hunnewell were alarmed lest the guerillas should come up and clean out the town. They could see the smoke of the burning bridge plainly, and it was difficult to tell what would happen to them. Russell Moss volunteered to carry a white flag down to the bridge, and entreat the bushwhackers to remain away. Accordingly, bearing a large white cloth tied to a pole, he marched down the track to the bridge to interview Anderson, but the guerrillas had left, and it appeared they never intended harm to Hunnewell or its people.

TRAGEDIES.

Some serious tragedies took place at and near Hunnewell during the war. In the spring of 1863 a Union man named Perkins, living west of town, near Salt river, was taken from his home one night by some bushwhackers and disposed of up in the northern part of Jackson township. Some months afterward his remains were found in a secluded place, and identified by his wife from some articles found with them. He was a house carpenter, and among other effects the key of his tool chest was found and recognized by Mrs. Perkins.

In the spring of 1864 occurred a desperate fight at close quarters in Krigler's saloon, in Hunnewell. This affray came to be known as the Ezell-Maupin tragedy, and is vividly remembered by those who witnessed it.

On the day in question three men, John Maupin, and two named Baker and Snider, came into town from the eastward and halted, apparently to rest themselves, in Krigler's saloon. All were armed with heavy revolvers. John Maupin lived in this county, south or south-west of Shelbina. Early in the war he enlisted under Gen.

Price and lost his arm by an accidental shot from a comrade. Baker and Snider were strangers.

That morning Capt. Foreman, of Paris, who had served in the Federal militia, came over to Hunnewell in search of some horses he had lost. Ben Ezell, an ex-Federal soldier, reported to Foreman the presence of suspicious characters, and it was at once determined to capture them. A dozen or more citizens armed themselves and under the leadership of Capt. Foreman advanced on the saloon.

Ben Ezell was the first to enter. He was armed with a double-barreled shot-gun. Cocking both barrels he leveled the gun at Maupin and called out, "Surrender," and instantly fired. Wheeling half around he fired the other barrel at Baker, but missed, the charge tearing a fearful hole in the side of the building. Baker and Maupin drew their revolvers and began firing. Maupin, though fearfully and mortally wounded with a heavy load of buck and ball, shot as steadily and regularly as clockwork.

A general melee resulted. Ezell ran out on the sidewalk. Maupin followed and shot him dead, then fell over dead himself, the battle-light of his eyes mingling with their death glaze — game to the last. But before he died Maupin mortally wounded Ben Durbin, who died 12 days later. For a one-armed man this John Maupin fought a hard fight. Baker shot and fearfully wounded Capt. Foreman nigh to death — wounding him in three or four places. Then Baker escaped. Snider ran over to the depot, unbuckled his revolvers and threw them on a flat car. Then he went into the depot, sat down, and when the posse came upon him surrendered and begged for his life. He was sent to Macon and then the Federal military authorities made short work of him — tried him by some sort of a court, and took him out and shot him.

John Maupin's sisters came after his body and took it away. Not much was known of Maupin's life, but it was reported he had been a bushwhacker, and one of the girls said, "If all the rebel soldiers had been like my brother here, there would be more dead Feds. than there are, and the war would be over." Maupin was evidently the leader of the party, who were probably all guerrillas, for when Ben Ezell fired the first shot he called out, "Now, boys, we're in for it — give 'em hell!"

Dr. E. C. Davis examined the wound Ezell gave Maupin and yet wonders why the man lived five seconds. He also examined Ezell's wound, and attended to the hurts of Durbin and Capt. Foreman. Ben Durbin was of the family of Durbins that settled the town. Dr. Davis tried hard to save him, but could not.

July 4, 1864, William Meade shot and killed Bob Bonner on the main street in Hunnewell, north side of the track. The two men had a quarrel over a game of cards. An altercation resulted and Bonner choked Meade severely. Meade, goaded to frenzy, went home, procured a shot-gun, came back to town and, finding Bonner in a store, dared him out to fight. "Heel yourself, d——n you," said Meade, "for I mean to blow hell out of you!"

Bonner had been a drill-master in the Federal army. He was as brave as a lion, and no fear ever daunted him. Unarmed, he threw off his coat and ran out into the street where Meade was. When within three feet of the muzzle of Meade's shot-gun, Meade fired. The charge entered Bonner's body and he fell dead.

The body was taken charge of by the citizens, for it was not known where Bonner's relatives or friends were. It was buried in a field north of town. A year or two later a farmer, in plowing, broke into the shallow grave. The bones were dug up and taken charge of by Dr. E. C. Davis, in whose custody they still are. Meade straightway enlisted in the Federal army and was never arrested. He now resides in Kansas.

Another tragedy of the war was the killing of a stranger in or near Hunnewell, who was found with a trace chain about his neck, but the particulars in this case have not been learned.

SINCE THE WAR.

From 1865 to the present the town has not made much advance in population and general improvement over what it was at the breaking out of the war. It has, however, done the best it could. Its location has been against it and in favor of its rivals.

The town is entirely out of debt and has money to its credit in the treasury. Its affairs seem to be well managed and it is quiet and orderly. Although not the scene of many important events, life seems enjoyable to the citizens and their affairs are as prosperous as those of their neighbors.

The fine brick block of Blackburn & Balliet was begun in the fall and finished December 1, 1874. In the second story are two commodious and elegant halls, occupied by the Odd Fellows and Free Masons.

SCHOOL INTERESTS.

The present school house was completed in November, 1871, at a total cost of \$4,500. S. J. Linthicum was the contractor and builder.

There is still due for this building about \$2,200, for which the eight per cent bonds of the district are out. The first school in this house was begun September 1, 1872, with the Johnson family as teachers — Prof. C. B. Johnson, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, and their son, C. N. Johnson. Aggregate monthly wages, \$140.

The school district was organized in March, 1870. Six directors composed the board of education, of which C. H. Godfrey was president and J. T. Davis, secretary. The enumeration of the children of school age for 1884 was 94 white males and 99 white females; colored, 9 males and 6 females. Total white and colored, 208. Formerly there was a school for colored children, but latterly there is none.

INCORPORATIONS.

Hunnewell was first incorporated as a town May 3, 1869, by the following order of the county court:—

Now at this day comes William F. Blackburn and presents a petition signed by William F. Blackburn and 66 others, being two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town of Hunnewell, in Shelby county and State of Missouri, praying the county court of said county, now sitting, to incorporate the said town of Hunnewell by the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of section twelve (12), township fifty-six (56), range nine (9), thence west to the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of section eleven (11), township fifty-six (56), range nine (9), thence south one mile, thence east one and one-half miles to the range line, thence north to the beginning; and, in the opinion of the court, the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable; it is therefore ordered by the court that the said town of Hunnewell be and the same is hereby incorporated by the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Hunnewell;" and it is further ordered that William F. Blackburn, Daniel Bird, I. R. Jones, William Shorts and C. Hurd be appointed the first board of trustees within and for said incorporation, and the clerk is ordered to certify said board with a copy of this order.

April 29, 1882, an election was held at the store-house of William Janes to determine whether or not the town should be incorporated as a city of the fourth class, with boundaries as before set forth. A majority voting in favor of reincorporation, President Blackburn, of the board of trustees, made proclamation that "the said town of Hunnewell, Mo., has been, by virtue of such vote, reorganized as a city of the fourth class."

The first election for city officers was held at Janes' store-room May 20, 1882, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, S.

J. McAtee ; aldermen from the East ward, Dr. E. C. Davis and Thomas Irons ; from the West ward, P. J. Thiehoff and William C. Blackburn. The town was divided into wards by Center street and designated as the East and West ward. July 19, 1882, the town ordinances were adopted.

The officers elected in 1884 were: Mayor, T. F. Hughes ; clerk, Phil. J. Thiehoff ; marshal, William Tompkins ; street commissioner, William Armstrong ; aldermen — East ward, A. C. Balliet and Dr. E. C. Davis ; West ward, W. B. Thiehoff and P. J. Thiehoff.

BETHEL.

The first building on the present site of the town of Bethel was the dwelling-house of Peter Stice, who came to the locality in the fall of 1835, having previously entered the land on both sides of North river (east half sec. 33 — 59 — 10). In November Stice threw a dam across the river and erected a small water-mill, a “corn-cracker,” which was afterward resorted to by the settlers for miles around.

In the spring of 1844, Adam Shuele, David Wagner and Christian Presser came out from Pennsylvania or Ohio, and bought the land on and about the site from Chinn, Rookwood and Vandiver. In the fall Dr. William Keil (pronounced *Kile*), George Miller and three or four others came and laid the foundations of a colony, of which Dr. Keil was the acknowledged leader and head.

Dr. William Keil was a native of Prussia, but came directly from Pittsburg, Pa. He was a physician, and though not thoroughly well educated in the schools, possessed many accomplishments and intellectual attainments. He was well versed in theology and a forcible, fluent and eloquent speaker, and not long after his arrival in America began preaching. His doctrine was somewhat new. He belonged to no church organization or denomination whatever, and never sought to found any. Claiming the Bible as the word of God and believing strongly in Christianity, his doctrines and sentiments were akin to those of certain of the primitive Christians.

Traveling through western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, Dr. Keil preached to the German families in those localities in their own language, and announced that he was in favor of establishing in the far West a settlement whose members should have the faith and practices of the early Christians, and should own all property in common. His sermons were so impressive and his arguments so convincing, that hundreds announced themselves ready to follow him wherever he led. Shuele, Wagner and Presser were sent to spy out the land.

Keil and his associates having made all due preparations, in the spring of 1845 about 500 colonists came in from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. At that time the buildings on the town site were the old corn-cracker water-mill, built by Peter Stice 10 years before, Vandiver's old brick house, and two cabins down on the banks of the river close by the mill. For some time there was serious discomfort on account of the lack of proper accommodations for the women and children, but all went to work at once to supply this deficiency and soon the numerous clay-walled houses, still to be seen, arose and life was fairly begun in the new colony.

Communitistic as were the doctrines and practices of the colony, all was harmony and satisfaction. Some of the members were quite wealthy, but they poured their substance into the common treasury with the same alacrity that the humblest contributed their slender capital. All were on an equality in social standing, in the sharing of benefits and in the bearing of burdens. The colony was one grand happy family, whose code of morals and of ethics was the New Testament, whose practice was the divine injunction of the Golden Rule, and whose motto and legend was "*Gott mit Uns.*"

Everybody worked. There were no drones in the hive. The affairs were managed by Dr. Keil generally, but under him there were trustees and division superintendents. In a short time about 4,000 acres of land were purchased and numerous farms laid out. One superintendent managed the farm, another the mill, another the affairs in town, etc. There was a purchasing agent who bought what the colony needed, and there was a treasurer who took charge of the funds received; but no man — not even Dr. Keil — *owned* more than another.

Some of the colonists had been Rappists, or members of old Peter Rapp's colony, in Pennsylvania, and at New Harmony, Ind.; but the majority were new in their experience of communism.

Soon after the main colony was established at Bethel branches or off-shoots were formed. On the south side of North river, just opposite Bethel, the collection of houses was called Mamri. A mile northwest of Bethel, on the Chinn farm, was Hebron; a mile east, on the Rookwood farm, was Elam. Dr. Keil directed affairs from Bethel.

Upon the first settlement there was a great deal of sickness in the colony. The North river bottom was full of miasm, and toxic vapors swept over the country, poisoning the systems of the unacclimated people, and prostrating many a colonist upon a bed of fever. There were numerous deaths. A cemetery was laid out and established a

mile above Hebron and it was fed fat with victims. There was much discontent and many drew out what they had put into the colony, abandoned it, and went elsewhere. But others came to take the places of those who left, and for a year or two it was almost like a bee-hive with workers departing and arriving constantly.

At last the colonists rallied in force and tore out the many drifts that had accumulated in North river for two miles up and down the river, and were breeding pestilence and death, and it was not long until the colonists were as healthy as their neighbors.

All kinds of industries were established. In the fall of 1845 work was begun on a large mill, on the site of old Peter Stice's, which was torn away, and its dam discarded. The new mill was run by steam. It was a two-and-a-half story building, with the basement and lower story of brick and stone, and the upper portion a frame. At first it was but a grist and saw mill, but afterwards a fulling and carding mill was added, and in time patent looms were put in and woolen cloth was manufactured. Also, a distillery was established, and a superior article of corn and rye whisky was manufactured in considerable quantities. The first miller was — Matthias.

There were shoe shops and blacksmith shops, a hatter's shop, and there was a glove factory which took the premium for the best gloves at the World's Fair, in New York City, in 1858. The Bethel buck gloves were celebrated everywhere. The first store was managed by David Wagner.

In 1848 the church building, a large brick structure, with formidable walls and a commanding tower, was erected. Here preaching was had every Sabbath, the leader of the colony officiating as minister. It must be borne in mind that there was no church organization; the congregation was merely a voluntary association. There were no creeds, no records, no ordinances, no ceremonies, no discipline, or anything whatever to bind, obligate or restrain the freedom of the members, or impair their liberty of conscience and action. The ceremony of "joining the church," the process of "experiencing religion" and the ordinary machinery of church government, all were unknown. People went to church when they pleased, and yet every Sabbath the church building, with all its vast capacity, was well filled with attentive, devout listeners and worshipers. Only the sick and decrepit and those of tender years stayed at home.

A school was taught in the church, and the children of the colonists universally attended. Moses Miller was the first teacher in the church and had 130 scholars of all ages and attainments and of both sexes

under his care and instruction. Charles Ruge succeeded him, and probably Esq. Harrison Baer and Charles Knight were the next teachers. After them were some ladies. The elementary English branches were taught, and English was the language used in the school room; the scholars learned German at home.

The colony was divided into families and the family relation observed. Provisions were drawn from the colony's store house on certain days, rations being issued to each family in proportion to the number of members.

Early after the colony was fairly planted, the citizens of Shelby county began to form most favorable opinions regarding their new neighbors. At first they had regarded them with something of contempt and disgust for their ideas, manners and customs, then they contemplated them with curiosity, and at last admired them for their strict rectitude, uncompromising honesty, fidelity to their word, and unvarying attention to their own business. The mill and the shops were patronized for many miles away to the exclusion of other institutions managed by their relatives and friends.

The "long haired Missourians," bearded like Arab shieks, and somewhat as rough and wild, soon made friends with the mild-voiced colonists, their German manners and customs. Affiliations were readily entered into. The friendship and favor of the colonists were courted by the politicians. If the "Dutch vote" at Bethel could be secured it was a powerful factor in assuring the success of a candidate. After a time one of the leading colonists, Samuel Miller, was elected a justice of the county court.

Life in the colony was enjoyed to the best possible advantage. There was no ill-feeling, no malice, no contention. There were no scandals, for the men were honorable and the women were pure. There was no gossip, neither tale-bearing or evil report. The cosy little village nestled down upon the placid little North river was the abode of contentment and happiness,

And peace and quiet and loving words.

At Elam there was a large hall, and this was used for dancing parties, which were frequent and well attended. Dr. Keil organized an instrumental music band, composed of 24 members, who were very proficient as performers. The colony was never without a musical organization of some sort.

Three or four times a year there were great feasts in the church. Christmas was uniformly observed in this manner, and so sometimes

were Easter and the Feast of Pentecost. The harvest home feast was a great occasion. At all of these assemblages were young and old, men, women and children, and all were happy and joyous. Although there was a great abundance of whisky in the colony after the distillery was established, and though it was accessible to every one, yet drunkenness was looked upon as disgraceful, and was very rare, so that the scenes of merry-making and rejoicing were not marred by certain practices which are the bane of assemblages to-day.

The colony flourished under its unwritten constitution and laws, and grew so large as to become unwieldy. A division was regarded as best for general interests. In 1851, or near that time, 160 acres of land were purchased in Adair county, on the Chariton river, 10 miles north-west of Kirksville. Afterwards 800 acres more were bought and a branch colony established and called Nineveh. A large steam mill, a tannery and several shops were built here, and many from the Bethel colony went up.

In June, 1855, there was another division of the colony, and this the most important one. Dr. Keil, the founder and leader, at the head of 75 families — or at least that number of wagons — drew out and left for the Pacific coast to establish another colony. The emigrants went at first to Washington Territory, which they reached in the fall in the midst of the rainy season. The continued wet weather disbanded the colonists for a time. Dr. Keil went to Portland, Ore., and engaged in the practice of medicine for two years. Then the colonists got together and formed a colony in Marion county, Ore., near Salem, which they called Aurora. Dr. Keil assumed the leadership.

After Dr. Keil left the Bethel colony Dr. Christopher C. Wolf assumed the leadership. The colony continued to flourish under his management, and upon the breaking out of the war the population was nearly 500, and the treasury and store-house were full. The distillery had 600 barrels of whisky in stock.

Nearly all the voters in the colony voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, and all were anti-slavery men. No slaves were ever held by the colony or any of its members. The men had supported Benton, and always had shown a deep attachment to the Federal Union. When the war broke out, therefore, none of the colonists were secessionists. Neither were any of them in favor of war upon any pretext or for any reason. Their method of settling controversies was by arbitration, and one divine precept was ever before their minds. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." It would

have been better for our country had its representative men been of the same mind and views as the Bethel colonists.

Martin Green and Jo Porter's secession troops were here in August, 1861, and made a demand on the people for provisions, through their quartermasters, Capt. Frisbie McCullough and Col. Robert Shacklett. It chanced to be ration day, and the people were quietly notified to hasten and draw the flour out of the mill and take other supplies to their homes before the Rebel commissary wagons arrived. Only 80 bushels of corn meal were obtained at that time from the mill. Some of the secession troops robbed the boot and shoe shops and the dry goods stores of some of their contents, but Cols. Green and Porter made them return the most of them.

In a few days Green's men made another descent upon Bethel. This time they made no formal demand for provisions, but swooped down upon the mill suddenly and cleaned it out. It chanced, however, that the mill was full of grists belonging to the people of the surrounding country, the most of whom were secessionists themselves, so that Green and Porter foraged on their friends, at last, and the colony suffered but little loss. A considerable quantity of tobacco and some groceries were taken at this time.

When Gen. Hurlbut's troops, from Kirksville, and Col. Moore's regiment, from Clark county, met here on their way in pursuit of Green, as narrated elsewhere, they stopped for some hours, remaining over night. Then said the Federal officers: —

“Tell us, now, who are your rebel neighbors, and we will forage upon them. We must have feed for our horses and provisions for ourselves, and it is but right that the rebels should furnish us with what we want. The rebel troops plundered you, and we will retaliate upon their friends.” But the colonists answered: “We can not inform on the secession people, for they are our neighbors, with whom we are at peace. They are as honest in their opinions as we are in ours, and we can not do anything to distress or annoy them. If you want provisions and provender *we* have plenty, and will gladly furnish you. We are Union people and Republicans and you are our protectors. Everything we have is at your service. Here are hay and oats and corn in great plenty, and here are flour and meal and cured meats and fat cattle, sheep and hogs, and vegetables in abundance; help yourselves, and if necessary, our women shall cook your meals for you while you stay. Only do not distress our neighbors for their opinions' sake.”

After this the simple, peace-loving citizens of Bethel were not

much molested. When, in the fall of 1862, McNeil's and Benjamin's troops rendezvoused here in their pursuit of Porter, some of Merrill's Horse took their meals from the citizens, but that was all. Thereafter Rebel bushwhacker and Federal jayhawker respected these people whose hands were not raised against any man, and against whom no man's hand was raised.

Only two or three members of the colony, and they were young men, entered the Federal service during the war. In 1862, when there was a general order for the enrollment of all able-bodied men, Dr. Wolf and others went to Gov. Gamble and procured the exemption of the Bethel colonists. The same year Dr. Wolf and the most of the young men left the country, by permission of the State authorities, and went out to Oregon, and joined the colony at Aurora. The draft did not run among the Bethel people.

The colony lost \$1,900 during the war, by the ignorance of Mr. George Schull, the distiller, who, in his anxiety to obey the law, went to Macon City and paid that amount of tax on whisky the colony had in stock, and which had been made before the law went into effect. The money thus erroneously paid was never refunded. Whisky advanced largely in price, but the colony failed to realize what it should have realized, on the sale of what of the fluid it had, as it hauled the stock off to Quincy and disposed of it before the prices had risen much.

The colony sustained a most serious loss in the burning of its mill, distillery, carding machine and factory on the 10th of April, 1872. Everything was burned, even to the books of the establishment, and there was no insurance. The loss was about \$20,000. Work was at once begun on a new building, which is the present mill, a large brick saw and grist mill, run by steam, and built at a cost of \$17,000.

After Dr. Wolf left Andrew Geisy became the leader; he went to Oregon in 1876. After Geisy removed Jacob G. Miller became the leader — the last one the colony had.

Dr. William Keil died in Oregon in 1879, and soon after his death there was a general dissolution of both the colonies he had founded. Representatives from the Oregon colony came on to arrange for a division of the property, and arrangements for an equitable separation were easily effected. The title deeds to all the realty were made out in the name and were in the possession of the leader of the colony, from the start, and were deeded by him in a general warranty to his successor. Thus Keil deeded to Wolf, and Wolf to Geisy, etc. Had either of the leaders been a rascal he might have transferred the

property for a valuable consideration to an innocent purchaser, and the colonists would have been left without recourse.

The Oregon colony appointed as its representatives Judge Samuel Miller, Capt. Will and Stephen Smith, who had a power of attorney for the settlement and conclusion of the business. The Bethel colony appointed Philip Miller, Philip Steinbach, John Shafer, Henry Will, Jr., and John G. Bauer. The commissioners, by the advice of Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, were able to make a division upon a plan that met the universal assent of both colonies.

The entire Bethel colony property was to be appraised by disinterested parties and divided among the members *pro rata*, according to the length of time they had been such. Each male member who was a minor when he joined the colony was allowed to count his membership from the time he was 20 years of age, and each female from the time she was 18. Every member was to be first allowed the value of the property he had put in, without interest.

Three appraisers were appointed — Hiram Pickett, George Lair and Frederick Haman. They made a fair valuation of all the property, which was satisfactory. Upon balancing accounts it appeared that the Bethel colony stood indebted to some of the Oregon colonists in the sum of about \$17,000. They agreed to receive the mill for the debt. Then the value of the remainder of the property was aggregated, and divided by the whole number of years the colonists had served, when it was found that each male was entitled to a little more than \$28 per year for every year he had been a member above the age of 20, and it was agreed that every female should receive half that sum for every year of her membership after she was 18.

Upon this basis calculations were readily made, and each one's share easily apportioned. It took some time to cut up the land and town property and give every one his due, but at last everything was done and settled, and everyone was satisfied. There was no lawsuit, no controversy, no bitterness, no murmuring. Each member seemed to fear, not that he had not received enough, but that he had gotten more than his share. The affairs were all wound up, and each member received a legal title to his property, and began life on his own account.

The church building fell to the Keller sisters, Susan and Christina (Fink), Jacob Shriver, Jacob Hagler, J. G. Miller and Caspar Shafer, who still own it. All Christian denominations are allowed the use of it.

The mill was purchased of the Oregon colonists by Moses Miller,

Philip Miller, George Bauer and Henry Ziegler, at the very reasonable price of \$9,000. It was then a buhr mill, but in the fall of 1883 the proprietors put in a full set of rolls, and the mill now makes flour by what is known as the roller process. It has a large and increasing patronage.

There are several general stores in the place, together with the usual mechanical and trades shops to be found in nearly every country town. Bethel still is and doubtless will always be a popular trading point for many people.

The town was incorporated as a town November 6, 1883, and Fred. Stecher, Henry Will, W. C. Bower, Philip Steinbach and George Bauer constituted the first board of trustees.



CHAPTER XV.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Township Boundaries — Jackson Township — Salt River — Jefferson — Clay — Taylor — Bethel — Black Creek — Tiger Fork — Historical Sketches, Description, Etc.

The municipal townships as at present constituted, had their metes and bounds fixed by the county court at the May term, 1868, as follows :—

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-east corner of Shelby county ; thence north on the county line to the section line dividing sections 24 and 25, township 58, range 9 ; thence west to the range line dividing ranges 9 and 10 ; thence south to the township line dividing townships 57 and 58, in range 10 ; thence west to the section line dividing sections 2 and 3 in township 57, range 10 ; thence south to the county line, between the counties of Monroe and Shelby ; thence east to the south-east corner of Shelby county.

At the November term of the county court, 1882, the boundaries of Jackson were changed so as to exclude all the territory lying west of range No. 9, which is also west of Salt river, and attaching the same to Salt River township. The western boundary therefore begins on the range line between ranges No. 9 and 10 at the south-western boundary of the county ; thence north on the line to Salt River ; thence up Salt River to the section line between sections 14 and 15, township 57, range 10 ; thence north to Black Creek township. The range line between ranges nine and ten is half a mile west of Lakenan.

TIGER FORK TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the point on the county line between Marion and Shelby county on the section line dividing sections 24 and 25, township 58, range 9 ; thence north to the north-east corner of Shelby county ; thence west on the county line to the township line dividing township 59, range 10, and township 59, range 9 ; thence south to the section line dividing sections 19 and 30, township 58, range 9 ; thence east to the beginning.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-east corner of section 36, township 58, range 10, on the line between township 58, range 10, and township 57, range 10; thence north on the range line between ranges 9 and 10 to the north-east corner of section 1, township 58, range 10, on the line between township 58, range 10, and township 59, range 10; thence west on north line of township 58, range 10, and township 58, range 11, to the north-west corner of section 6, township 58, range 11; thence south on the range line to the south-west corner of section 31, township 58, range 11; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the county line on the line between sections 10 and 11, in township 56, range 10; thence north to the north-east corner of section 3, township 57, range 10, on the township line between townships 57 and 58, range 10; thence west on the north line of township 57, range 10, and township 57, range 11, to the south-west corner of section four, township 57, range 11; thence south to the county line between Shelby and Monroe counties, at the point dividing sections 8 and 9, in township 56, range 11; thence east on said county line to the place of beginning. [The change in the boundary in November, 1882, is previously noted.]

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-east corner of section 17, township 57, range 11; thence north to the township line between townships 57 and 58, in range 11, to the north-east corner section 5, township 57, range 11; thence west on the township line to the range line between ranges 11 and 12; thence north on the range line to north-east corner section 1, township 58, range 12; thence west on township line to the county line; thence south to the south-west corner section 18, township 57, range 12; thence east to the place of beginning.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the north-west corner of Shelby county; thence south on the county line to the township line between townships 58 and 59, in range 12; thence east on township line to the south-east corner of section 33, township 59, range 11; thence north to the south-east corner of section 4, township 59, range 11, on the county line; thence west on the county line to the beginning.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-east corner of section 36, township 59, range 10; thence north on the range line to the county line; thence

west on the county line to the north-west corner of section 3, township 59, range 11; thence south to the township line between township 58, range 11, and township 59, range 11, at the point between sections 33 and 34, in township 59, range 11; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the south-west corner of Shelby county; thence east on the county line to the range line between ranges 11 and 12; thence north on the county line to the south-east corner of section 12, township 56, range 12; thence east on the county line to the south-east corner of section 8, township 56, range 11; thence north to the north-east corner of section 20, township 57, range 11; thence west to the county line at the point between sections 18 and 19, township 57, range 12; thence south on the county line to the place of beginning.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlements in Jackson township were made properly in the spring of 1833 by Russell W. Moss, Samuel Buckner, Henry Saunders and David Smallwood, in the southern part of the township, and by W. B. Broughton and others at and in the neighborhood of Oak Dale. These settlements are noted fully elsewhere. Jeremiah Rust was another pioneer who should be mentioned. He came from Fauquier county, Va., in 1836, and settled near Oak Dale.

In December, 1837, the township was organized out of Black Creek on the petition of Russell W. Moss and others. Its original boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of the county; thence west nine miles to the middle of range 10; thence north "to the middle of the prairie between Black creek and North river;" thence east to the Marion county line; thence south to the beginning. The first *township* election was held at W. B. Broughton's, at Oak Dale, December 23, 1837, to elect two justices of the peace. The judges of election were George Parker, Samuel S. Matson and W. B. Broughton. The officers elected were W. C. Mitchell and George Parker, justices, and Samuel B. Hardy, constable.

Until the building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Jackson township had no towns, unless, indeed, Oak Dale can be considered a town, where was the first store, the first tavern and the first county seat in Shelby county. The town of Hunnewell is fully mentioned elsewhere.

The village of Lakenan was laid out on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in June, 1858, by John Duff, the old contractor, who was the proprietor of the site. It was named for Hon. Robert F.

Lakenan, who owned a large farm north of the town, but who was then a prominent attorney of Hannibal, where he died in May, 1883. He married a daughter of Russell W. Moss. Mr. Lakenan was one of the prime movers in the building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

There was a depot and some dwelling houses at Lakenan when the war broke out, but Bill Anderson and his band burned the depot in July, 1864, when they made their raid into this county. Since the war the village has grown to a very pleasant little rural situation. It has three or four stores, shops, etc., and receives the patronage of a considerable section of country, not only in Shelby, but in Monroe county, from which it is distant less than a mile.

On Salt river, near the mouth of Black creek, is a coal bank, which furnishes a fair article of blacksmith coal, but the vein is not very thick, of course, and can never be worked very profitably.

Jackson township saw something of the Civil War, and the vision was not delightful. The railroad bridge across Salt river was burned three times by those acting in the interests of the Confederates, and in the summer and early fall of 1861 the Federal regiments of Grant, Palmer, Tinkham and others, with Gens. Pope and Hurlbut to command them. But these and other incidents of the war are so fully set forth on other pages that they need not be narrated here.

One episode of the war may be mentioned. About the 10th of July, or near the time of the Monroe City fight, a party of secession troops, led by John Freeborn, who had been in the employ of R. W. Moss, visited the residence of Gabriel Davis, a Union man, living two miles north of Hunnewell, searched his house for arms and took out Mr. Davis and hung him up a few times, nearly taking his life. The visit occurred at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Two versions of this affair are given. Mr. Thomas Davis, a son of Gabriel Davis, states that the lynching took place in September, 1861, a few days after the Shelbina fight. He says his brother, William, had been a member of Capt. Jo Furman's company of Union Home Guards, and had shortly before returned home. Learning of the contemplated visit of the secessionists, he, his brother Wallace, and Jesse Hickman, were lying out in the woods to avoid capture and maltreatment; that in the dead of night the band appeared led by Freeborn and George M. Harrison; that after entering the house they made prisoners of him (Thomas Davis) and his father, took them out and lynched them, hanging up the old man to a cherry tree; that George Harrison was the leader of the party that hung him (Thomas),

and told him to pray, for his time was short, and that he answered, "I prayed once to-night, when I went to bed." Mr. Davis further states that he was swung up two or three times, and each time he was let down he was asked where the arms were which had been secreted in the house, but which then were in the woods with his brothers and Jesse Hickman. Finally he promised that if he was given until the next day he would see that the arms were returned to the house and delivered up to the secession troops, and then, after taking an oath not to take up arms against the Confederacy, he and his father were released.

Mr. George M. Harrison, now a prominent attorney of Hannibal and a leading Republican politician, tells an entirely different story concerning this affair. He says: —

* * * It was in July, 1861, that I formed one of a squad of men, some 25 or 30, under Capt. John Freeborn, that were engaged in securing all the arms of the Union men in Shelby county we could. On that night we went to Gabe Davis' house, as we were informed he had filled his house with rifles and double-barreled shot-guns and was ready for us. As we approached his house from the front gate, he or some one else in the house fired on us. It was then concluded to burn him out, as he could not be forced out in any other way. While we, under our Captain's orders, were proceeding to do this, he surrendered and we took possession. I was put in the house with half a dozen men to search for the arms, etc., and while I was in the house word came to me that they were hanging Davis. I at once went out to the front gate and protested against it, and with my knife cut the rope and said to Capt. Freeborn that that was murder, for when Davis surrendered he was entitled to protection; in this the majority of the men coincided, and the result was Davis was taken back to the house and not even asked to take an oath. Tom Davis was not present when the hanging was done, for he and the balance of the family were detained in the house. * * * Dr. A. L. Yancey, of Hunnewell, is the only one I know of who knows these facts. What became of Freeborn I do not know. Of the men who were with me on that night, three-fourths of them went to South-west Missouri, joined Gen. Price's army and nearly all lost their lives in the struggle; but few ever returned.

The reader must believe which ever version of this story he pleases, and can.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

This township, occupying the south-central portion of the county, is one of the most important in Shelby and deserves fuller mention than can be made here. It is now composed of about 75 sections of

land, lying on both sides of Salt river, and running southward to the Monroe county line. It contains prairie, timbered, bottom and bluff land, and plenty of stone, timber and water. Near Walkersville there are some exposures of coal, and banks have been opened, but the coal is of inferior quality and the vein shallow.

Salt river enters the township at the north-west corner and flows diagonally through the northern part of the township. Along its banks is naturally a heavy growth of timber, and in its bed a superabundance of stone, sand and gravel. Its bottom lands are veritable muck-beds, rich as those of the Nile, and the stream itself is of great importance to the township and the county.

The first settler in Salt River township was also the first permanent one in the county — Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, who located on the north bank of Salt river, on the main road from Shelbina to Shelbyville, on section 17 — 57 — 10, in 1831. A year or two later, he was joined by Peter Roff and George Roff, who located on section 7, north of Walkersville.

The first settlers in the north-western part of this township, along or in the neighborhood of Salt river, in township 57, range 11, were Perry B. Moore, Isaac Moore, and their sister, Mrs. Mary Wailes, on section 10; James Barr and John Barr, on section 15; James Carroll, on section 9; and John S. Duncan, on the north-west quarter of section 16. The Moore brothers, the Barrs and Mrs. Wailes were from Delaware, James Carroll from Indiana, and John S. Duncan from Kentucky.

The Moores came in about 1837, the Barrs a year later, and John S. Duncan in 1840. The latter was first through the country in 1836. When he settled here permanently he brought with him four large, magnificent horses, heavily harnessed, a capacious "schooner" wagon, and several hundreds of dollars in money. He was a valuable acquisition to the settlement. His horses were in demand to break the tough, stubborn sod of the prairie, his wagon to go to mill, and his dollars for general purposes.

The first school was taught by John B. Lewis, in 1838, in a small school-house that stood on the present site of Bacon's Chapel. This house was built of round logs, had a puncheon floor, a clap-board roof, rough benches, and the windows were composed of greased paper. Some of Mr. Lewis's pupils were Isaac, John, and Mary A. Wailes, Anderton, Cornelia and Mary Tobin, George and Mary Lewis. He had about 20 in all.

The physician that located in the western part of this township

was Dr. John Mills, who came in 1838 from Ohio, and lived near the north line in section 9, township 57, range 11. He practiced through a large extent of country, riding sometimes 20 miles to visit his patients. He went to California finally.

In the western part of the township the first church building was Bacon's Chapel, built by the Methodists, on the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 9, township 57, range 11, in 1845. It was built of logs, and the outside was covered, sides and all, with clap-boards. The first services were held before the floor was laid, and were conducted by old Father Eads. The building stood for 20 years, and was succeeded by the present imposing and commodious building. George Bacon deeded the site to the church.

Adam and Michael Heckart were early settlers in the north-western part of this township, and built a mill on Salt river, in section 4—57—11, in 1838. David O. Walker built the mill on section 18—57—10, which bore his name so long, and which was the foundation for the little hamlet of Walkersville.

Other early settlers in the north-western part of this township were Nicholas Watkins, James Carothers and Prettyman Blizzard, in the vicinity of Bacon Chapel; Dr. James Rackliffe, on the north-east quarter of section 12—57—11; W. T. Coard, on section 1—57—10.

Salt river township was first organized as a municipal township in about 1839, but extended then to the western boundary of the county. Its present limits are defined on a previous page.

During the war, in the spring of 1862, occurred the bushwhacking near Walkersville, by Tom Stacy's Confederate band, when two soldiers, Long and Herbst, and the citizen, Lilburn Hale, were killed, and the soldiers, Ring, Deener and Henning, were wounded. All the soldiers belonged to the Eleventh Missouri State Militia.

The bushwhacking of the Third Iowa soldiers in the road near Maj. Dickerson's old house — now called the Bush Foley place — is detailed elsewhere. Mr. Connelly lived on the farm at the time, and saw John Jacobs and others of the bushwhackers who did the shooting. Jacobs was in the door-yard and had called for some water, when the negro came up with the information that the straggling soldiers were coming. When the main body of Hurlbut's men came up they were furious, and would, perhaps, have made short and bad work of the house, had not the negro assured them that none of its inmates were connected with the affair in any way.

The Shelbyna fight in 1861, and Bill Anderson's raid in 1864, are

noted elsewhere. Both of these events, of course, happened in this township.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township comprises the south-western portion of Shelby county, including all of township 56, range 12, which forms the "jog" or pan-handle, so prominent a feature on the map of the county. The greater portion of the township is prairie, the soil of which is rich and fertile, and capable of transformation into beautiful and valuable farms.

This township was not settled as early as the other portions of the county, perhaps because of the great abundance of prairie, which was more difficult to subdue than timbered land in early days, when wooden mold-boards and cast-iron points were all the kind used on breaking plows. Not until after 1840 did settlers come in. The first locations were made along Otter creek and Crooked creek, with a few on Mad creek.

In 1845-46 there were living along Otter creek John Kyle, J. M. Donaldson, Elijah Bishop, Thomas Dawson, Joseph Reynolds, Madison Reynolds, Henry Smock, Henry Spires, Esquire Barton, John Hendricks and Joel Million.

On Crooked creek there were William Stalcup, Sr.; William Stalcup, Jr.; Samuel Stalcup, H. Shoemaker, Daniel Thrasher, Henry Kidwell, V. Godfrey, John Dungan, Ed. Tansil, William Bush, Enoch K. Miller.

Shelton Lowry lived on Mad creek, in the extreme south-western portion of the township.

The building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad brought more settlers in; but not until after the war did the township begin its real improvements. It is now quite thickly settled and well improved.

During the war Jefferson township was over-run by the troops of both armies, and its citizens, Union and Confederate, were maltreated and murdered. Early in the war some Confederate partisans took out the old pioneer, Henry Spires, and put him to death, leaving his body to rot by a log, where it was found. Another Union man, named Fifer, was murdered about the same time. Then came the cruel Putnam county militia and murdered some men of Confederate sympathies—Phillips, Butler and Wilson—living in the border of Monroe. Mr. Fifer, the Unionist, was a son-in-law of Phillips, the Secessionist, and both were murdered. With which side Mrs. Fifer sympathized it would be hard to say. One party murdered her father, the other her husband.

In the spring of 1862 the Black Hawk cavalry came out from Macon and had a slight skirmish with a company of Confederates that were encamped down on Mad creek. One Confederate was killed.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in what is now Clay township was Major Taylor, who built a cabin on section 6 — 57 — 11, in the south-eastern part of the township, as early as 1835. This cabin stood at the point of a hill, at the southern edge of the Salt river bottom, with the stream itself a mile away. Mr. Taylor was a Kentuckian. He was not, as his name would perhaps indicate, a military character, but his given or Christian name was Major.

James Parker was on section 8 — 57 — 11, a mile or more below Taylor in 1839, and Isaac Tobin was near him. John B. Lewis was on the north-west quarter of the same section in 1836. West of this, three or four miles, was Capt. Melson in 1839. Of these, Parker was from Delaware, Tobin was a Virginian and Melson a Kentuckian. Farther up on Salt river but few settlements were made until late in the decade beginning with 1840.

The first class of the Methodist Church in Shelby county was formed at the residence of John B. Lewis, on the north-west quarter of section 8 — 57 — 11, in the fall of 1837. Mr. Lewis was the leader, and the other members were his wife, Stanford Drain and wife, Mrs. Margaret Moore, the widow Parker, Mrs. Wailes and Mrs. Jane Parker, wife of James Parker. The same year Rev. James Pryor came out from Ohio, and held services at the house of Mr. Lewis, and it is claimed that he was the first Methodist preacher in Shelby county. This class was the origin of the congregation at Bacon's Chapel.

The township was organized about 1845, when the county was Whig and named for Henry Clay, whom his partisans knew as "gallant Harry of the West." A few years later Taylor township was organized and named for President Taylor. Very much of the land in the southern part of the township was improved and first cultivated since the Civil War, having long been held by speculators.

The town of Clarence is fully mentioned on the other pages. The other village in Clay township is Hager's Grove, on section 15 — 58 — 12, on Salt river.

The site of Hager's Grove was purchased by John Hager of William P. Norton, of Ralls county. A blacksmith shop was run here for some time and the locality was known as Hager's Grove. In the spring of 1857 William P. Casey, Dr. Pile and Joseph and William

Walker, from Iowa, bought a steam saw-mill and put it in operation at Hager's Grove. A man named Spaulding ran a blacksmith shop here at the same time. Some time afterward Thomas J. Blackburn established a small grocery store, whose stock in trade, as reported, consisted of a barrel of whisky, some crackers and cheese and some staples. The store was in a log house.

In a year or so Dr. Pile and William Walker both died, and in August, 1859, G. L. & B. F. Smith bought Blackburn's stock, and making considerable additions, opened a store in Dr. Piles' former house, a two-story frame. The Smith Bros. had Ed. Gray, then the county surveyor, to come and lay out the village into lots. In 1859 a post-office was established, and B. F. Smith appointed post-master.

The Smith Bros. ran the store until in 1861, when Morris Osborn came in and he and B. F. Smith ran it until 1863, when, owing to the troublous times incident to the Civil War, the store was closed and the goods sold at auction. In 1866 L. E. Irwin and John Patton opened another store, and since then the place has always been a trading point. It now has a dozen houses, two general stores, a drug store, a blacksmith shop and the mill; also a post-office.

The old saw-mill has been burned two or three times, but some of the original machinery is said to be still in use. Not long before the war broke out George Janes bought an interest in the saw-mill and added thereto a grist mill and a distillery. These additions were managed by the Janes brothers and their father, John Janes, until some time during the war. While the distillery existed it is said that frequent drunks and free fights were the rule at Hager's Grove. The mill has changed hands quite often.

There is an excellent frame church building at Hager's Grove, under the control of the Christians, or "Campbellites," as they are misnamed. The building was erected in 1873.

Lentner's Station is situated on the north-east corner of section 29—57—11, in this township, but immediately on the line between Clay and Salt River, and on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The road divides the townships, all west being in Clay, and east in Salt River. The depot building is in Clay. The station was at first called Crooked Creek, then after a time John L. Lathrop, of Chicago, a large land owner in this township, named it Lentner.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

This township composes the north-western portion of the county, and comprises all of congressional township 59, range 12, and the west half of township 59, range 11. The land in this township is mostly fine and valuable. The central portion, being excellent prairie, is especially so. The eastern portion is chiefly timber land. Salt river runs almost due north and south through the western part of the township, and along it, for a mile in width, the land is rough and broken.

The Gillaspys, — Lewis, Alexander and Robert — were among the very first settlers in what is now Taylor township, locating on Black creek, in the south-eastern portion of the township, in about 1837. At about the same time two men named Steed and Buckalew came in. Steed located on section 29 — 59 — 11, nearly two miles east of Leonard, and Buckalew over in the western part of the township, a mile or more east of Salt river, on section 21 — 59 — 12. George Gray built his cabin on the west half of section 28 — 59 — 11, about 1839. Ambrose Perry was another early settler in this quarter.

In October, 1839, Thomas G. Poage moved up from Paris, Monroe county, to section 18 — 59 — 12, west of Salt river, in the north-western portion of the township, near the Macon line. In a few years he moved across into Macon. At that time there were in that quarter Samuel Vandiver, in section 8, on Salt river; Griffith D. Shelton, who lived on the bluff, at the edge of the Salt river bottom, in section 29, and Phil. Upton, the slayer of Daniel Thomas, a mile east of Shelton, in section 28; Robert Nickell, a Virginian, was on the west side of Salt river, on section 18, near the Nickell ford, in 1840. Henry Sheetz and Thomas Garrison were included in the settlement in 1840.

Griffith D. Shelton was a cooper, and worked at his trade for the benefit of his neighbors, making for them buckets, tubs, churns, etc. Some of his buckets and churns were made out of cedar brought up from Ralls county, out of the Salt river hills, and were very pretty and durable. Shelton was also a great hunter, and killed scores of deer. Robert Nickell did not remain long here. One of his children swallowed a piece of saucer and choked to death. To this child Mr. Nickell was much attached, and not long after its death he sold out and went back to Virginia.

Benj. F. Forman came up from Ralls county in the spring of 1842,

and bought Mr. Buckalew's farm, on the south-west quarter of section 21 — 59 — 12. In addition to those already mentioned there were in the township then Edwin Brensley, an Englishman, on the north-east quarter of section 20, and near him was Cyrus Saunders. Daniel Michaels lived near the center of section 28. William Mills lived in the north-west corner of the county; he killed a man named Watson, by striking him over the head with a double-barreled shot-gun. The affair took place at Mills' house; he was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Mills died in the Federal army, a member of Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry.

Upon the first settlement of Taylor township the pioneers went often to Florida, in Monroe county, to mill, as the local mills in this county were not always in order or running. In 1846 Benjamin Forman bought a horse mill — a sweep mill — from a man named Hargis, in the southern part of the county, and moved it up on his farm and ran it for a number of years. The settlers resorted to it for miles around. Each customer furnished his own team to turn the mill, and when it had two good teams hitched to it its capacity averaged five bushels per hour. When, however, a small yoke of steers furnished the motive power the average was much less.

Forman's mill ground both corn and wheat. The flour was bolted by hand — a slow process but an effectual one. It made as good bread as that now produced by the roller process. The toll was one-eighth of the grist. Sometimes this little mill was so thronged that the customers stayed and ground all night, each in his turn.

There was an abundance of game along Salt river and elsewhere in this township at an early day — bear, wolves, deer, etc. Bear creek was named by some hunters from Howard county, who killed a large black bear at its mouth when they were here hunting on one occasion.

Judge Samuel Huston taught a school just over the line, in Macon county, in 1841, which was resorted to by a majority of the children in the north-western portion of this township. Jack Griffin taught another school near him. Religious services were held at Thomas Poage's, in 1840, and in that section, and at that day, nearly all the preachers were Old School Baptists. Two of these were James Ratliffe and Ben Davis. Near the same time old Dr. Shultz, of the Christian Church, preached.

The first physicians who practiced in the township were Dr. Long, of Shelbyville, Dr. Mills, from the neighborhood of Bacon Chapel, and Dr. Edmunds. For many years Shelbyville was the nearest post-office. Up in the north-western part of the township Thomas G.

Poage was the only subscriber to a newspaper up to about 1845. He took the St. Louis *Republican* and the Boone's Lick *Democrat*, and although the papers were usually about two weeks old when they were received, yet his house was headquarters for general intelligence and a resort for people who wanted to learn the news.

In the spring of 1849, Benjamin Forman built the first bridge over Salt river in this quarter at the Ray ford. The lumber for the floor was whip-sawed. The same year, while John Swinney was building the Rollins bridge, over Salt river, he let a chisel fall on his knee and the wound crippled him.

The hamlet now called Leonard, on the north-west quarter of section 30 — 59 — 11, on Black creek, was formerly called Millersburg, from Adolphus Miller, who built the mill there after the war. Isaac Watson is the present owner. There are two or three stores and a post-office. The latter gives the name to the hamlet.

Cherry Box is the name of a post-office in the north-western part of the township, which has for some time past been "on wheels," as it were, being first at one house and then at another, as a man could be found willing to assume the duties of the office.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Bethel township comprises all of congressional township 59, range 10, and half of township 59, range 11, and is the center of the three municipal townships comprising the northern part of Shelby county. There are some very excellent bodies of land in the township and some fine farms, but there is yet much room for improvement in this particular. The northern portion of the township, through which North river and the Tiger fork run, is somewhat broken and unproductive. The southern portion has many a fine tract of prairie.

In the southern portion the Pennsylvania-German members of the old colony of Bethel have made some good farms. In the south-eastern part of the township a colored man named Magruder, who was a slave when the war broke out, and who began life empty handed when it was over, now has one of the best 160 acre farms in the township. He lives in a fine two-story house, has nearly all of the modern conveniences of life about him, buys and ships live stock, works hard and takes care of what he makes, and is universally respected and encouraged by his white neighbors. Instances of such industry, good sense and thrift are rare among colored people, and this one deserves to be noticed.

As to the first settlers in this township, perhaps the distinction

belongs to Abraham Vandiver and Peter Stice, who settled on North river at or near Bethel in 1834. According to the statements of Joshua M. Ennis and others, there were living in this township in 1837 or 1838 the following: Peter Stice, at Bethel; Barton W. Hall, on North river, just below Bethel; Jesse Gentry, east of Hall; Hiram Rookwood, east of Gentry, on North river; William Chinn was north of town; William Ralls, who had 11 children, also lived north, and William Montgomery was near him; John B. Sikes and John Short lived two miles west of Bethel; Peter C. Rust was another early settler on North river.

Beginning at the head waters of Tiger fork and proceeding down the stream, the following settlers were in this township in 1840: Sam Matkins, Wash Matkins, Judge Brown, William Todd, William Vansike, John Neal, John White and James Lear.

One who knew him says of James Lear that he was a large-hearted, whole-souled, enterprising and liberal member of the community — one of nature's noblemen and a man of true worth. He was one of the pillars of the Old School Baptist Church, but in all matters of public interest, whether in the building of churches, schools or roads, he was a worthy leader and was respected and honored by all his fellow-citizens. As he lived near what is now the Tiger Fork line, he had a large acquaintance in that township.

The influx of the Bethel colonists was of great advantage in the improvement of this township, and after 1846¹ it was created into a separate municipal township. It grew apace with the remaining portions of the county until it reached its present conditions and proportions.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Black Creek township comprises all of congressional township 58, ranges 10 and 11, and is the central township of Shelby county. It was one of the original townships of the county, and, indeed, was created when the territory belonged to Marion county. Gradually, with the various changes that have been made, it has been reduced to its present limits. It took its name from the stream of that designation.

The first settlements in what is now this township, were made along Black creek, on North river, and in the neighborhood of Shelbyville. Lewis H. Gillaspie settled a little south-west of Shelbyville, in 1835,

¹ Bethel was regularly laid out by Samuel Miller October 9 and 10, 1846.

and was probably the first settler. Peter Looney, a son of Mrs. Carolina Looney, settled on what came to be known as the Laws place, in the north-eastern part of the township in 1835, and it is claimed that he built the first house that high up on North river. He married a Miss Rice. Mr. James G. Glenn states that he came in the fall of 1833 to section 3 — 58 — 10, on North river. John Ralls lived south-east of him then. It is possible, however, that Mr. Glenn is mistaken one year in the date of his settlement, and that it was in the fall of 1834 when he came.

In addition to the few houses in Shelbyville, there were, in 1837, the following settlers in what is now Black Creek township: James Foley lived in the north-eastern part of the township, on the north-west quarter of section 2 — 58 — 10, across North river. Stephen Lay lived north of Shelbyville, and J. B. Marmaduke south of town and across Black creek, and south also of the fair ground. In Mr. Marmaduke's neighborhood, south of Black creek, and south-east of Shelbyville, in township 58, range 10, were James Graham, on the south-east quarter of section 34; James Swartz and Albert D. Smith, on section 35, east of Graham, and Elijah Pepper, on section 36, east of Swartz and Smith. All of these were along Black creek.

West of Shelbyville, in township 58, range 11, two miles or more, Joe West lived in 1837, on the Chinn branch, on section 25 — 58 — 11. Nearly eight miles west, on Sink branch, section 30, old Phil. Upton, the homicide, lived or had lived. John Dunn settled on the north-west quarter of section 33, on German branch, five miles west, in 1836. William McMurry came to section 16, five miles north-west of Shelbyville in 1842. Thomas S. Priest and M. J. Priest came in about 1836 to sections 21 and 28. Elijah Pollard was another settler who located in the western part of the township in about 1838; he gave his name to the well known Pollard's branch.

After the settlers secured plows and teams strong enough to break the tough, stubborn sod of the prairies, those portions of this county became very popular for the purposes of settlement, and many of the farms in Black Creek township were then opened. The greater portion of the land in the township being prairie accounts for the many fine farms therein. The first settlers sought to use the prairies for pastures, but could not do so very successfully because of the prevalence of flies.

Flies were an intolerable pest for many years — up to 1848 or 1850. The prairies were full of them, and it was as much as a

horse's life was worth to venture through a stretch of prairie in daylight in the summer. The great green-head flies would rise up from the grass and settle on the poor horse in such vast swarms, and attack him so ravenously, that the animal would be in real danger of being bitten to death, and often was driven quite frantic. For this reason, frequently, travel on horseback or with a team was performed after night.

TIGER FORK TOWNSHIP.

Tiger Fork township was one of the first settled and one of the first organized townships in Shelby county. Its first settlement was in 1832, and its original organization in about 1840. The date of the latter is uncertain as, singularly enough, the record is silent on the subject.

Topographically the township is rough and unbroken, generally speaking, but some of the roughest tracks are regarded as the best. The numerous streams which pass through account for the broken character of the country in part.

In the southern part of the township, near Miller's mill, there is some coal, but it is of an inferior quality and not very abundant or accessible. The bank has been worked in time past, but was never very profitable.

The northern and north-eastern portions of the township are very broken, and for the most part composed of tracts of timber primeval and virgin. There is some very fine timber along the streams in this quarter.

But in different portions of the township, in nearly every part, excellent farms are to be met with, and much good land is encountered. Occasionally also there are tracts of prairie, some of which have been improved but a few years.

In township 58, range 9, were the first settlements in the township, and as the municipal township is composed of the greater part of this congressional township and all of township 59, range 9, it is proper to describe the early history by congressional.

The following is a list of the first settlers in 58-9, or in the lower part of the township, information concerning which has been kindly furnished by Mr. Addison Lair and others.

FIRST SETTLERS IN TOWNSHIP 58, RANGE 9.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Originally From.</i>	<i>Directly From.</i>	<i>Where Settled.</i>
Addison Lair	Jan., 1834	Kentucky	Marion Co.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5
Robert Lair	"	"	"	" " "
Robert Joiner	March, 1883	Tennessee	"	Section 6
Mrs. Caroline Looney	"	"	"	" 6
Oliver Latimore	"	"	"	" 6
Alexander Buford	"	Kentucky	Ralls Co.	" 7
Meshack Vanlandingham . .	1832	"	Marion Co.	" 7
Stephen Gupton	"	N. Carolina	"	" 4
Kindred Feltz	1831 (?)	Kentucky	"	" 9
Mrs. Temperance Gupton . .	1832	N. Carolina	"	sec. 4, N. river
Cooper Kincaid	183-	Kentucky	"	Section 4
Henry Louthan	1837	"	"	" 9
Jonathan Parsons	1837	"	"	" 4

Among the very first settlers of this township was James Turner, who built his cabin at the mouth of Tiger fork in the southern part of the township in 1833. He was a hunter and lived chiefly by his gun.

In the neighborhood of Miller's mill, on Clear creek, in the southwestern part of the township, the first settlers were Elisha Baldwin, Solomon Miller and George Gentry, all of whom came in an early day. Upon the death of Gentry's wife he removed from the county.

Two men named Howell and Carter located on section 12—58—9 in 1840; both were Virginians. Soon after their location both died and their deaths were among the first of adults in the township.

John Moss settled on section 11—58—9, in about 1837. The place is now known as the Nesbit farm. Joshua Hope came to section 4, at an early day, and built a horse mill, which was in operation in 1840.

William Moffitt built a cabin 200 yards east of the present site of Mt. Zion Church (section 6) in about 1837, and there lived until his death. Mr. Moffitt was a school-teacher and a very useful citizen in the community; he had all the acquirements of Goldsmith's village schoolmaster, for he acted as a sort of clerk, drew up deeds and other legal papers, kept a pretty good stock of medicine and prescribed for the sick, taught school, and exhorted in religious meetings.

Probably the first child born in this township was George Lair, a son of Robert Lair, who was born in 1834. He was one of the first children born in Shelby county.

The first minister was Rev. William Fuqua, a Baptist, who came

in about 1834, and first held services at Mrs. Caroline Looney's. Rev. M. Hurley was another pioneer preacher.

The first church building erected was the Looney's Creek Church, a small log building put up by the citizens about the year 1837, and standing on the stream whose name it bore, upon the division of the Baptist Church. The New School denomination held the church, and the Old School denomination, under the leadership of Rev. Henry Louthan, built the brick church building, which is still called Looney's Creek Church. The New School denomination afterward erected a building known as Mt. Zion Church. (See Church History.)

A house built by William Payne, Jr., on Alexander Buford's farm (section 7), was used for a school-house—probably the first in the township.

The northern part of township 58—9 was organized into a school township in 1845; the first school was taught by Miss Sarah Strode.

Probably the first physicians who practiced in this section were Dr. Riggs and Dr. Anthony Minter. The latter purchased the farm of Cooper Kincaid, in section 4, in the year 1840. Dr. M. was originally from Virginia, but had lived a year at Oak Dale before coming to this township.

The first mills resorted to were those at Palmyra and Hannibal, Peter Stice's mill at Bethel and Joshua Hope's horse mill on section 4; the latter was built in 1840. Trading points were Palmyra, Hannibal, Shelbyville and Oak Dale. Money was very scarce, and the settlers traded beeswax, venison, hams, etc., for such merchandise as they needed.

The early settlers say that upon the first settlement of Tiger Fork township timber was much scarcer than it now is, notwithstanding the numerous improvements and clearings that have been made. Good timber land was very desirable and many settlers entered tracts at an early day which they could not now sell for half of what the taxes have cost them. When the pioneers did not themselves own good timber, and wanted any, it was not considered very wrong to cut what was wanted on the land owned by "Uncle Johnny Congress," as the Government or Congress land was called. Many a fence was composed of rails made on "Uncle Johnny's" land.

IN TOWNSHIP 59, RANGE 9.

The first settlers in the upper part of Tiger Fork township, or in township 59, range 9, were Kemp Glasscock, who came from Virginia in 1837, to the north-east quarter of section 26; Col. Elias Winchell,

who came from Massachusetts in 1838 to section 15; Chambers Rutter, who came from Kentucky, to the south line of section 17, in 1841; Sylvanus I. Bragg, who came from Kentucky, to the east half of section 23, in March, 1840; Thomas P. Lear, from Marion county to section 12, on the south bank of the Fabius, in 1838; Thomas Claggett, from Kentucky to the south-west quarter of section 11, on the south bank of the Fabius, in 1838, where he built a dam and erected the mill which afterward bore his name.

Other early settlers were Thomas Turner, Abel Turner, Edmond Rutter, John Stone and Elisha Moore, all of whom were here in 1840.

William Hollyman settled on section 32 in about 1837 and died five years later.

As to the settlement of Col. Elias Winchell, his son, Homer H. Winchell, Esq., of Palmyra, Mo., says:—

My father settled on section 15, township 57, range 9, in Shelby county, Mo., and in March, A. D. 1838, entered 560 acres of land, and built a double, two-story, unhewn log dwelling, unchinked and without floors, doors or windows. The next month, April, the family moved in and occupied the dwelling. The nearest neighbors were Kemp Glasscock and Kindred Glasscock, two and three miles distant south-east. On the south there were no dwellings, I believe, north of Tiger, and on the west was Mr. Edmond Rutter, two-and-a-half miles off on Tiger. On the north the only dwelling south of the Fabius was that of Mr. Thomas Claggett, who lived in a small log cabin on the hill, near the present bridge, and there were no other nearer neighbors.

The same season a post-office was established at our house, and the name was called Greenfield, with father as postmaster. Afterwards, Greenfield, the county seat of Dade county, Mo., was established, and the name of the Shelby county office changed to West Springfield.

The first school in the Winchell neighborhood was taught in the summer of 1838, at Mr. James Lear's on Tiger, five miles west of Greenfield, by Fannie M. Winchell, then 16 years of age, and now the wife of Col. Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra. Afterward the same school was taught by Miss Sarah M. Winchell, who became the wife of Judge John D. L. Dryden, and who died at Greenfield, April 21, A. D. 1845. Rensselaer Winchell, now of Boston, Mass., and his brother, Elisha B. Winchell, of Fresno, California, also taught the same school.

At that time there was no underbrush in all that country. All was clear, clean, open prairie, or open woodland, through which the vision

was unobstructed except by the trunks of the trees ; and from hill-top to hill-top could be seen an abundance of game at almost any time and in any direction. Deer and wild turkeys were killed in the yard, and it was not uncommon to see a herd of 30 deer gaily bounding on the hills or quietly feeding in the valleys, unaccustomed to the presence of men, and unsuspecting danger of any kind. Wolves were very abundant and were heard in lively chorus night after night, making splendid music, and occasionally charging upon the dogs and driving them up to the very door-steps.

Probably the first minister in this township was Rev. Monroe, a Methodist, who held religious services at Mrs. Mary Glascock's, in 1839. Rev. Green preached the first sermon in the Bragg school after it was built in 1841. Other early preachers were Revs. Turner, Creath and Hatchett. The first regular church building attended by the people of the northern portion of Tiger Fork township was Asbury Chapel, just over the Lewis county line, which was built in 1853. A Baptist Church was built near by in 1855.

The first school-house was built in 1841. It stood on section 23 and was known as Bragg's school-house because of its nearness to the residence of S. I. Bragg. It was built by the citizens, of hewed logs, and was a good, substantial building. The first teacher in this school-house was R. B. Settle, in 1841. He had 25 or 30 pupils: the children of S. I. Bragg, Thomas Claggett, Hugh Anderson, Thomas Lear, William White and Harry White. Martin's school-house was built in Lewis county, in section 36, township 60, range 9, near the county line and near the Baptist and Methodist Churches mentioned above. This school-house was resorted to by many children living in the northern part of the township.

The first physicians were Dr. A. G. Anderson and Dr. Anthony Minter. Dr. Anderson died in California in 1849.

Tiger Fork township abounded in game at an early day, and in wild animals, too. The stream from which it took its name was called after the panthers killed by John Winnegan, as related on another page. The citizens termed them tigers. Bears were very numerous, especially on Tiger. A large bear was killed on Looney's creek, near Mrs. Looney's in 1836. Addison Lair encountered one over on Tiger fork, but Bruin, after looking at him intently for a minute, turned contemptuously away. New comers were often puzzled to see huge logs turned over in the woods, as if men had rolled them over with hand-spikes, until they ascertained that the bears did it to get at the bugs and

larvæ there to be found. Occasionally, but not often, the bears caught up a pig or two.

At first wolves were very plenty and very savage. Quite often they chased the settlers' pigs into the dooryards, even in daylight. But after awhile the "hazel splitters" grew stout, strong, and almost as savage and dangerous as the wolves, and quite able to care for themselves. When wolves attacked them the pigs and weaker hogs formed in the center of a ring, on the outside of which the boars, with their huge, sharp tusks, presented themselves in a wall almost as impregnable as a cordon of soldiers with bayonets. In a fair fight a boar would do up a huge gray wolf in a few seconds.

Deer were of course plenty. An old hunter named Freeman once found the skeletons of two large bucks, whose antlers had become so tightly locked in a fight that they could not separate themselves, and they had starved to death. Freeman showed this sight to Addison Lair, who yet lives to tell of it.

From 1837 to 1840 immigrants came in rather rapidly, and what were considered the most desirable locations were taken up. Then the hard times set in and but few came until in about 1848. Then for ten years the country gradually settled up to something near its present condition. During the war of course there was no improvement. The immigrants that came in for the most part did not bring their families with them, but rode on horseback, wore either blue or gray clothing and carried muskets, carbines and shot-guns. The leading incidents of the war in this township are recorded elsewhere.

After the war there was a boom, and from 1866 to 1873. Afterwards, whether from the effect of the panic or not can not well be stated, emigration ceased, and there has not been much since.

Addison Lair built the first brick house in the township, in 1849. Rev. Henry Louthan built one about the same time.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

BLACK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THEODORE BETHARDS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Bethards, a brother-in-law to R. W. Douglass, Jr., whose sketch appears on a subsequent page of this work, was a son of Josiah Bethards, therein mentioned, who came to Shelby county from Maryland away back in 1832, among the first settlers of the county. His father entered a large body of land here and improved a good farm, where he lived a successful and respected life as a farmer and citizen, and died at a good old age in 1875. His wife, who was a Miss Matilda Moore, also born and reared in Maryland, died the year before. Theodore was born on the farm in this county in the year of 1858, and was brought up to a farm life. He received a good common school education in the schools of the district, and in 1880 was married to Miss Nettie Fletcher, a daughter of A. F. Fletcher, an old resident of the county from Virginia. Mr. Bethards has a farm of 240 acres of fine second-bottom land, all fenced and otherwise well improved or in grass for stock purposes. He gives some attention to raising stock, and is one of the energetic young farmers of the township.

CHRISTIAN F. BOETTCHER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

One of the old and wealthy citizens of Shelby county is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Boettcher has a farm of 1,000 acres, all improved and well stocked with cattle and other farm animals — and all the fruit of his own industry and intelligent management. He commenced for himself in life without a dollar, and made his start working at the gunsmith's trade. He was born in Clodra, Saxton Weimar, Germany, on the 20th day of March, 1817, and came to America in 1840. He first settled in Ohio, where he resided until 1844, when he came to Missouri, and made his permanent home in Shelby county. He commenced working at Bethel for a "Religious Company," the leader of whom was a W. Cile, and after 18 months' labor without compensation, he moved to Shelbyville and

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resumed his trade of gunsmithing, then being \$11 in debt. In 1873 he located upon his farm. At Newport, Ohio, Mr. Bøttcher was married to Miss Christina Wilkins. They have had six children, three of whom are living, namely: Frederick, John and Mary. Mr. Bøttcher fattens for the market annually from 150 to 200 head of cattle and considerable other stock. He is one of the worthy and well respected old citizens of the county.

SAMUEL F. BOWER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Bower is a brother to Theodore, August, and David Bower, whose sketches appears on another page of this work, and was born in Pennsylvania on the 15th day of June, 1837. Nine years of age when the family came to Shelby county, he was reared in this county and learned the wheelwright's trade under his father. He worked in the shop with his father for about eight years. In his twenty-fourth year, in 1860, he was married to Miss Louisa Krous, formerly of Pennsylvania. Some four years prior to this, however, he had engaged in farming, and he continued farming in the vicinity of Bethel until 1861, when he went to California and from there on to Oregon. On the journey out he drove a mule team, making the trip overland, across the plains and through the mountains. Mr. Bower was on the Pacific coast about three years, and then returned in 1864. The home trip he made by way of Panama and New York. On his return he resumed farming in this vicinity. He has a good farm of 250 acres and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have 10 children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Rachel, Edward, August A., Christina, Lawrence, Louise, Liddy and Theodore.

DONALD A. BRANT

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-breeder, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Brant, who has a good farm about one-half mile east of Shelbyville, is making a specialty of breeding and raising for sale fine Norman horses, the line of industry in which he has been engaged for the past seven years. In common with a few other of the more intelligent and progressive farmers, he believes that the breeding of draft horses is becoming and is destined to be one of the most profitable branches of farm life to which one can give his attention. His experience thus far has been such as to fully justify this opinion and he expects to enlarge his business in this line as rapidly as his circumstances, without inconvenience, will allow. He is also raising a good grade of cattle and runs his farm in grass for stock purposes. Mr. Brant comes of an old North Missouri family. His parents, Mathias and Louisa (Gillespie) Brant, settled in Marion county, from Kentucky at an early day. Donald A. was born in that county, four miles north of Palmyra, April 30, 1834. The father died when Donald A. was quite young, and in 1837 the mother came to Shelby county

and entered a tract of 200 acres of land, about three-quarters of a mile from Shelbyville, where she had a house built and improved a farm, the same place on which Donald A. now resides. She subsequently married George Macafee, but he survived his marriage only a few months. She resided on the farm until her death, Donald A. and Archibald M. conducting the farm after they grew up. The mother died in 1867. Archibald M. afterwards went to St. Louis and engaged in business, where he died after a residence there of about two years. In 1863 Donald A. went to Montana and engaged in mining at Virginia City, where he spent about three years. That was in the days of the vigilants of Montana, and he relates many interesting and thrilling anecdotes of his observations in the far North-west. Returning in 1866, Mr. Brant was married February 21, of the following February (1867), to Miss Sallie Baker, a daughter of George Baker, formerly of Boone county, Ky. After his return Mr. Brant resumed farming in this county, locating on the old homestead, where he has since continued to reside. In 1870 he erected a good residence on a different site from the one occupied by the old homestead, which was burned, however, in the fall of 1883. Mr. Brant's place contains 200 acres and is one of the choice farms of the township.

HENRY C. CARLISLE

(Farmer and United States Claim Agent, Shelbyville).

Mr. Carlisle was born in Frederick county, Va., December 8, 1839. His mother, Ellen Cresap, was from Maryland, while his father, Alexander Carlisle, was from Winchester, Frederick county, Va. John Carlisle, elder brother to Alexander, moved early to Kentucky, and his son is the present Speaker of the House. In 1842, Alexander Carlisle and his family came to Missouri and settled in the north-east corner of Shelby county, where he improved 640 acres of land, and was a successful farmer until his death, in July, 1869, aged 76. He was by trade a machinist and worked at it until he came to Missouri. He grew tobacco and raised stock. In politics Mr. Carlisle was formerly a Whig; when the war came on he sided with the South. He left a family of three sons and one daughter: Daniel D., on the old homestead; John L., at Shelbyville; Cornelia L., widow of Dr. Amos H. Baldwin and Henry C., the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared on the farm and taught the carpenter's trade. He worked at this until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Union army, enlisting in the Thirteenth Missouri, afterwards consolidated with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry and First Missouri Engineers under Col. Smith. He went in as a private, but rapidly rose to the rank of lieutenant, which he held at the time of his discharge. He was a faithful and efficient soldier until the close of the war, seeing hard service and receiving three wounds. At Pittsburg Landing he was shot through the body by a musket ball and being taken prisoner at the same time, was treated by Confederate surgeons. He was disabled for four months. At Vicksburg Mr. Carlisle was slightly

wounded in the left arm, and at the same place his right leg was so shattered below the knee that he barely escaped its loss. As it is he will feel the effects probably to his dying day. Soon after his discharge and return, July 24, 1864, Mr. Carlisle married Miss Mary A. McMurtry, of Shelby county, daughter of Alexander and Emily (McPherson) McMurtry. Mrs. C's father died in October, 1882, one of the old and most honored citizens of the county. Mr. Carlisle settled on a farm of 320 acres, situated three miles west of town, but in 1877, being appointed United States Claim Agent, he established an office in town, where the greater part of his time is devoted to the duties devolving on him, though he carries on his farm at the same time. He is also notary public. He has a family of eight children: George, who is in his eighteenth year, Mary, Laura, Amos, Emmett, Cornelia, Emma and Myrtle. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the G. A. R., the post numbering 62 members. In politics he is a straight Republican.

GEORGE F. CARMICHAEL

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Among the enterprising young farmers of Black Creek township, the subject of the present sketch occupies a worthy position. He, like not a few of our better class of citizens, is a native of West Virginia, born in Hampshire county, West Va., on the 10th day of September, 1850. When he was a youth about 16 years of age, his parents, Robert and Lucy A. (Louthan) Carmichael, both of old and respected Virginia families, removed to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. Here George F. completed his adolescence, and after attaining his majority he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, having been brought up a farmer. In 1882 he was married to Miss Millie G. Zingle, a daughter of Thomas Zingle, of this county, but formerly of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael have one child, an infant, Anna May. Mr. Carmichael has continued farming with industry and energy and has a good homestead of 164 acres, most of which is either in cultivation or pasturage. His improvements are comfortable and substantial. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is one of the directors in the church.

JOSEPH CHICK

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

This highly esteemed old citizen of Shelby county came to Missouri when quite a young man, away back in the pioneer days of the country. He has been a resident of Shelby county for nearly half a century, and has been a witness of and an active, useful participant in the building up of the county from the condition of a wilderness to that of one of the most prosperous, enlightened and progressive communities of the fifth State in the Union. He is rich in reminiscences of the past, which it is a delight to hear him relate. He very well

remembers when it was a common thing to pay the officiating clergyman in coon and deer skins for marriage ceremonies, and as he himself was young at that time and was married, here he is certainly a good witness in such cases. Years and years ago when he settled first in Callaway county, but came to Shelby county in 1849, moving on his present place, he introduced a wooden pin in a tree in his yard on which to hang a deer for convenience in dressing it, and the pin is still to be seen in the tree, but is about three feet higher up than it was when he put it there, showing that even a wooden pin has some idea of a home toward the skies. Mr. Chick is a native of Kentucky, born in Christian county, in 1813. His father, Hardin Chick, was one of the first settlers of Kentucky, casting his fortune in that then wilderness of the savage away back in 1777, during the progress of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Chick's mother was a Miss Nancy Scates before her marriage to Hardin Chick. He was the youngest of their family of 14 children, two of whom came to Missouri. Mr. Chick came in 1830 and first located in Callaway county, where he entered land and improved a farm. January 7, 1847, he was married there to Miss Minerva Miller, a daughter of Abraham Miller, an early settler from Pennsylvania. Two years later Mr. Chick came to Shelby county, and has resided here ever since. He has a good farm of 220 acres, and is comfortably situated. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Chick had the misfortune to lose his good wife by death. She had borne him four children: William B., who died in 1848, in infancy; Joseph Warren, Worcester C. and Mary F. All those living are married, and Worcester C. resides on the farm with his father. Mr. Chick served a number of years as justice of the peace.

JOHN S. CHINN

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Married in 1858, Miss Mary Pickett, a daughter of James Pickett, deceased, one of the early settlers of this county, then became the wife of the subject of this sketch. The summers and winters and springs and autumns of near 26 years have come and gone since their happy union was consummated, and still each is spared to accompany the other down the stream of life. Mr. Chinn, himself, is a native of Kentucky, as is also his wife, and each was of an early family in this county. He was the second in the family of his parents, William S. and Lucy S. Chinn. His father died here in 1855 and had served as a member of the county court, being one of the highly respected and influential citizens and substantial, successful farmers of the county. The mother died in 1877. John S., the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in 1830, to which State his father had come from Virginia when quite young and married. John S. was reared in Shelby county, and still makes this his home. He has a good place of 130 acres. Mr. and Mrs. C. have one child, namely, Charles. Mr. C., himself, was the eighth in a family of ten children. He is a

member of the A. F. and A. M. and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

WILLIAM T. COARD

(Farmer, Stock-raiser, and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Coard was a lad but six years of age when in 1835 his parents, William and Fannie (Gray) Coard, removed to Missouri with their family and settled in Shelby county. The father was a carpenter and ship builder by trade, but after his removal West did but little carpentering, devoting himself mainly to farming. He entered land in this county and improved a good farm, where he lived in comparatively comfortable circumstances until his death. William T. Coard, born in Worcester county, Md., June 23, 1829, was principally reared in Shelby county, Mo., and was brought up to a farm life. In early manhood he engaged in farming on his own account, and later along began to raise stock, finally becoming a dealer in stock, and quite an extensive one. For years he handled cattle and mules in large numbers and on the whole with excellent results. Mr. Coard started out with but little or no means, but by industry and perseverance, became and for years has held the position of one of the substantial property holders of this part of the county. His farm contains 600 acres, or rather 510, for 90 acres of his tract are not improved. It is a stock farm, well improved and mainly devoted to grass. His blue grass pasturage is not surpassed in the county. When he came on his place it was raw land, and he himself has made it what it is, one of the best stock farms in the township. Mr. Coard has been married twice. His first wife, formerly Miss Mary Shoemaker, a daughter of Charles Shoemaker, originally of Virginia, died in 1856, leaving him one child, Charles W., now a married man. His second wife was a sister to his first wife, Miss Sarah Shoemaker. They have one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of J. W. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Coard and children are members of the M. E. Church South.

CAPT. J. M. COLLIER

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Shelbyville).

One of the most influential and stanch men of the county is Capt. J. M. Collier. He was born in Jessamine county, Ky., on the 8th of November, 1823. His parents, William and Susan (Higbee) Collier, both natives of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1827, and settled first at Fayette, in Howard county, and afterwards at Trenton, Grundy county, where he had contracted to build a court-house. Mr. Collier was a skilled brick mason and builder, and continued this trade until his death, about eight years since. His wife is still living at Trenton. J. M. Collier was one of a family of 13 children, of whom nine are living. He devoted his time during his boyhood between the home place, in Fayette, and his sister's, in Knox county, and acquired quite a reputation as a hunter. He married, February 15, 1841, when he was but 18 years of age, Miss Catherine, daughter of James and

Deziah (Blackford) Gooch, and went at once to Trenton to assist his father with the court-house. When it was completed he, after doing some work at LaGrange, in Lewis county, settled at Shelbyville, and worked at his trade until 1849. The next few years were occupied in making three trips to California. The second proved very profitable, and he went once more, but the last visit was cut short by the breaking out of the war between the North and the South. He came home at once and joined Co. A, Eleventh Missouri State Militia and was elected captain. Resigning, he raised a new company and was mustered into the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, June, 1883. He was a gallant and efficient soldier and held the rank of captain until the war closed. He was then made deputy sheriff and in 1866 was elected sheriff, holding the office two terms. In 1871 Capt. Collier started his present business, putting it in charge of his son. The following year he joined him and now carries on as fine a stock of goods as any in the county. He does a large and flourishing trade and is one of the first business men in the township. He owns a large amount of real estate in the town and has also a farm in the county. He is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and was first commander of Shelbyville Post No. 102. Mr. Collier takes no special interest in politics, but his preference is for the Republican party. He has been of late years almost an invalid. His lower limbs were partially paralyzed and he is compelled to use two canes in walking, even at times a crutch. Mr. C. has held many offices, testifying to the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has been mayor, etc., etc. He has a family of five children: Richard, Edward, Mary Susan, wife of H. G. Miller; Sarah Catherine, wife of O. P. Robinson; and Laura, wife of M. E. McMasters. They are members of the Christian Church.

J. T. COOPER

(Of Cooper & Dimmitt, Bankers, Shelbyville).

Mr. Cooper, one of the most highly respected and influential citizens of Shelby county, and one of its leading property holders and business men, a man whose name all over the county stands for solidity, high character and personal worth, has risen to his present enviable position in life, a position he has long and honorably filled, solely by his own exertions and native good sense and honesty. He had no better opportunities than the least favored of boys and young men when he started out. He was without a dollar, without backing of any sort, and, like most of the young men of those days, was far from having a fancy, polished education. In fact, he learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade and had just twenty-five cents in his pocket, no more and no less, as the sum total of his worldly wealth, when he arrived at Paris, in Monroe county, in 1842, to lay the foundation of his fortune. He worked at his trade at that place for four years and then came to Shelbyville, where he established his first shop. From that time to this he has run a shop at this place. But while his saddle and harness business has grown greatly in importance during this

time, he has also devoted himself to other pursuits, and by his industry, enterprise and clear-headed, vigorous management, has prospered abundantly in all of them. Going to work at Shelbyville on his arrival here in 1846 with a determination to succeed, he soon built up a large business, and vigorously pushed it for all it was worth. It is needless to say that he made money. During 1850 and 1860 he is said to have had one of the largest and most profitable saddlery and harness establishments at any interior town in North Missouri. He also bought a fine body of 1,000 acres of land seven miles west of Shelbyville, where he improved a handsome farm. There he engaged quite extensively in raising stock, particularly mules, his annual fold averaging from 75 to 100 head. This farm and the stock business, after his three sons became old enough to take charge of it, he turned over to them, building each of them a commodious residence which he furnished neatly, and establishing them comfortably in life. Meanwhile, he turned his attention to his saddle and harness business, dealing, however, at the same time in real estate to some extent. In 1858 he established a branch saddle and harness house at Shelbyville, which he had carried on with success for about 10 years, when, his building there being destroyed by fire, he discontinued the business. From time to time he has built numerous dwellings and business houses at Shelbyville, and bought and sold town property. He still owns considerable of this class of property. In 1874 he was largely instrumental in establishing the Shelby County Savings Bank, a joint stock institution, of which he was made president, and which had a prosperous career of several years. He and his present partner, Mr. Dimmitt, then bought up the stock and converted the Savings Bank into the present private banking institution of Cooper & Dimmitt. Since he engaged in the banking business Mr. Cooper has given the interests of the bank his personal attention, and has had a manager, Mr. Zulies Ritter, in charge of his saddlery and harness business, his establishment still being the leading one in this line in the county. Mr. Cooper is also a member of the firm of Dimmitt (W. A.) & Cooper, dealers in carriages, etc., at this place. The banking house with which he is connected is well known throughout Shelby and in neighboring counties, as well as in banking circles all over the State, as one of the safest, soundest banking houses in North Missouri. There are many whose capitals are larger and which do a larger business, but for careful, conservative management and prompt, efficient discharge of business, it enjoys an unusually enviable reputation. Thoroughly sound and solid financially, a greater guarantee, still, than this for stability, is the high character of the men it represents, men whose records for a lifetime stand out a pledge for all that is honorable, high minded and upright in the affairs of life. Mr. Cooper was born in Scott county, Ky., September 1, 1817, and was a son of Samuel and Jane (Tarlton) Cooper, both also natives of that State. The former died when his son was 12 months old. Reared in Fayette county, where his parents removed when he was quite young, he served an apprenticeship of six years at the saddle and harness-maker's trade and came

to Paris, in Monroe county, in 1842, as stated above. September 6, 1848, he was married to Miss Frances Shambough, formerly of Caroline county, Va. She survived her marriage but nine years, dying in the fall of 1857. She left three sons: Alonzo, John H. and David L. These are all married and are residing on their respective farms already referred to.

JOHN D. COPENHAUER

(Farmer and Blacksmith, Shelbyville).

Mr. Copenhauer has a good farm of 180 acres a half mile from town, and has his blacksmith shop in town, both of which he is running with excellent success. An old citizen of the community, he is well and favorably known by the people both as a mechanic and neighbor, and is respected and esteemed by all. He was born in Virginia in 1845, and was a son of George W. and Rebecca (Piper) Copenhauer, the former of whom died in 1883 and the latter in 1871. John D. was reared in Virginia, and when quite a young man learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1868 he was married to Miss Virginia Cooper, and three years afterwards removed to Missouri, locating at Shelbyville, where he has since resided and run a shop. A resident of this place for the last 13 years, his success in business has been more than ordinarily gratifying. He is now one of the substantial men of the place. His first wife died in 1884, and the following year he was married to Miss Melissie H. Powell. Mr. Copenhauer has a good home and is already comfortably situated in life.

JOHN D. DALE

(Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dale was born and reared in Shelby county, and his record is therefore well known to the people who have entrusted him with the duties and responsibilities of one of the most important offices in the county. In any worthy, respectable community, two primary essential qualifications are required of an official in a public position — capacity and honesty, the qualifications which Jefferson always inquired into. That one has these qualifications for a responsible office is a matter of not a little credit. But that, in addition to these, that he should have those qualities which make one admired and popular, and distinguish him from among others by the good opinions of the community, is commendatory in no ordinary degree, both personally and as a citizen, in the business and other affairs of life. Mr. Dale's opportunities have been no better than those of the general run of boys and young men in the county. But by improving such opportunities as he had to the best advantage, and by observing at all times an irreproachable line of conduct, as well as by showing an accommodating disposition and making himself agreeable and pleasant to those around him, he has succeeded not only in fitting himself well for the business duties and responsibilities of life, but in winning the

respect and esteem of all who know him. Such men make efficient and popular public officials and invariably rise to prominence and success. Mr. Dale was born near Shelbyville, in this county, September 5, 1858, and was a son of Isaac Dale and wife, a Miss Margaret Dennis before her marriage, both natives of Maryland. They came to Missouri in 1854 and settled on a farm in Shelby county, near Shelbyville. In 1861 they removed to Clarence, where the father engaged in merchandising, a business he followed at that place until his death. He died August 36, 1878. The mother died September 1, two years before. They left a family of seven children: Hiram, William, Jesse, Rufus, John D., Charlotte, now Mrs. Charles Courtney; Rebecca, now Mrs. John Hainline, of Vernon county; and Caroline, now Mrs. James Stacy. John D. Dale was educated at Clarence and in the Methodist Academy at Shelbyville. The practical business of merchandising he learned in his father's store, and he and his brother Rufus were, for nearly a year before his father's death, partners with him in business under the firm name of Dale & Sons. After the father's death they closed up their business, and John D. and his brother Rufus went to Las Vegas, N. M. John D., however, soon returned and engaged in the grocery business at Clarence. He had previously been in this business for two years. After his return he continued to trade in the grocery line until 1880, when he was elected constable of the township. He then closed out his grocery store, and after serving two years as constable, such was his popularity and acquaintance over the county that he was nominated and elected circuit clerk and recorder, the position he now holds. Mr. Dale has the reputation of being a capable, efficient officer, and is personally very popular throughout the county. He is frequently commended by the court and the bar for the expedition and correctness with which he dispatches business, and the neatness and system of his manner of keeping the records of his office. By the public at large his official record is warmly endorsed. May 15, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary E. Priest, a daughter of Dr. A. G. Priest, of this county, a most estimable lady. They have just lost their only child, an infant, born March 26, 1884. Mr. Dale is a member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F.

PHILIP DIMMITT, M. D.

(Of Cooper & Dimmitt, Bankers, Shelbyville).

Dr. Dimmitt, who was for a number of years the leading physician of Shelby county, doing a large and lucrative practice for many years before he retired, and who has long been prominently identified with agricultural affairs of the county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, and was born in Washington county, December 11, 1824. His father, Judge Walter B. Dimmitt, was one of the pioneer settlers of Marion county, Mo. He came to that county in about 1829, before the Government surveys had been made, and pre-empted a large body of land. He became a leading farmer of the county. He was judge of

the county court and otherwise quite prominent in the affairs of the county. He died in 1849 in the fiftieth year of his age. He had been reared in Harrodsburg, Ky., and besides receiving a good practical education, had a number of years' experience as assistant in the county clerk's office. Afterwards he acted as sheriff of his native county, Washington, of which Springfield is the county seat. The Dimmitts came to this country from England, but they were originally from France. The family first settled in Maryland and then came to Kentucky. Judge Dimmitt was married in Kentucky in 1824 to Miss Louisa Houghes, a young lady of Irish descent, though her family had been settled in Kentucky for several generations. She survived the death of her husband until about 1872. There are four of their family of children living: Philip (the Doctor), John J., a wealthy citizen of Georgetown, Texas, William S., of Clarence, and Mary H., now the widow of George B. Moore, residing on the old homestead. Dr. Dimmitt was educated at Marion College, and at the age of 21 began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Kibby of Palmyra. Subsequently he took a course at the Missouri Medical College, two terms, where he graduated in 1849. He also took a supplemental course in the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated there in 1852, after having practiced in the interims between his terms at college for about two years. He then resumed the practice at Monticello, in Lewis county, where he had commenced practicing in 1849, and continued there until 1856, when he located at Boonville, in Cooper county. He practiced at Boonville for four years and then removed to Shelby county, locating on a farm about four miles north-east of Shelbyville, where he continued the practice for 14 years. Having a number of slaves whom he wished to have employed and not desiring to sell them or hire them out, he for that reason located on a farm. He followed farming and stock-raising, in connection with his practice, quite extensively, and was very successful in these lines also. He raised and sold large numbers of cattle. He still has two large farms, one of 800 acres and the other of 600 acres, devoted to grain growing and stock-raising, he superintending the former and his son, Prince, the latter. Dr. Dimmitt soon took a leading position in the practice of medicine in this county, and, until he voluntarily retired from the active work of the profession, stood at the head of the physicians of the county. It had been his purpose to retire from the practice as soon as he was 50 years of age. Indeed, that was a pledge made to his wife, and this he faithfully kept, promptly retiring from the practice in 1874. On the 31st of January, 1850, Dr. Dimmitt was married to Mrs. C. F. Henderson, who had been left a widow by the death of her first husband, Adderson J. Henderson, whilst she was yet hardly more than a young girl. She was but 22 years of age when she became the wife of Dr. Dimmitt. They have been blessed with six children: Walter A., Frank, Prince, Marvin, Pope and Lee. In 1874 Dr. Dimmitt organized the Shelby County Savings Bank, of which he became cashier. Several years after this was converted into the banking house of Cooper & Dimmitt, which it has since continued.

The business and standing of this bank have been fully spoken of in a sketch of Mr. Cooper, so that it would be only repeating to add anything in regard to it here. Dr. Dimmitt is one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of Shelby county, and is universally respected and esteemed. Mrs. Dimmitt is a member of the M. E. Church South.

W. A. DIMMITT

(Merchant, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dimmitt, a large and influential dealer in general merchandise, has been in the business for about 11 years, and has as fine a trade as any man in the county. He was first in partnership with Mr. Dussair, but is now alone. He carries a \$10,000 stock, his annual sales amounting to about \$20,000. He also has a branch stock at Shelby, in charge of Pope Dimmitt, his brother. This was started with a \$2,000 stock in 1883. Mr. Dimmitt is a member of the firm of Dimmitt & Cooper, dealers in buggies, carriages, etc. They do an extensive business, buying by the car-load from Cincinnati and St. Louis. Mr. Dimmitt was born in Lewis county, Mo., at Monticello, November 22, 1850. He was the eldest of six sons, was educated at the public and high schools at Shelbyville, and at 17 began teaching school, farming in his leisure moments, continuing until he went into business. Mr. D. now lives on a farm of 500 acres, beautifully situated one and a half miles south of Shelbyville. He is paying much attention to the breeding of short-horn cattle, having for sale a herd of 21 breeders, the head of the herd being the celebrated bull, Marquis of Airdrie. He has also Poland-China and Jersey red hogs, and the imported Norman horse, Moridovi, valued at \$2,000.00. Mr. Dimmitt owns a large store which he erected in addition to the three adjoining buildings in 1876. Mr. D. was married June 4, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Vaughn, daughter of Wilson Vaughn, and has four sons: Philip, aged 10 years; Walter, aged seven years; Roy, aged five years; and Joseph Bowles, aged two years. Mr. Dimmitt is not a member of any society, nor has he as yet connected himself with any church.

PRINCE DIMMITT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dimmitt is a son of Dr. Philip Dimmitt, of the banking firm of Cooper & Dimmitt, at Shelbyville, and was born while his parents were residents of Boonville, in Cooper county, his natal day being the 30th of July, 1860. The same year of his birth his parents removed to Shelby county and located on a farm in this county. He was therefore reared in Shelby county. His education in the higher branches was acquitted in the High School of Shelbyville. Having a natural inclination for farm life, he chose the pursuits of agriculture, farming and handling stock, as the field of his activity, and since reaching his majority he has been engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock in this county. Mr. Dimmitt, besides attending to the ordinary

duties of his farm, handles about 140 head of cattle annually, and some mules in addition. A good judge of stock and full of energy and enterprise, he is rapidly coming to the front as a prominent stock man of the county, and has already achieved substantial success in this line of business. On the 17th of March, 1881, Mr. Dimmitt was married to Miss Cora E. Schofield, a daughter of Ellis Schofield, Esq., late of Palmyra, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. D. have two children, Nora Lee and Edith Belle. A sketch of his father's family has been given in the biography of Dr. Dimmitt, which appears elsewhere in this work.

HENRY B. DINES

(Editor and Proprietor of the Shelby County Herald, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dines, of the *Herald*, one of the leading newspapers of the county in circulation and influence, as well as in business prosperity and success, is justly entitled to no inconsiderable measure of credit for the enviable position his paper occupies among the better class of country journals in North-east Missouri. The paper was originally established by Willard & Childs in 1871, and had a precarious existence for several years, but was finally placed on a paying business basis. Up to 1876 it was Republican in politics, but after Hayes' election Mr. W. L. Willard, the editor, espoused the cause of the National Greenback party and succeeded in attracting a large following in this county. In 1881, Mr. Willard having become the proprietor of the office, Mr. Dines bought him out and has since been editor and sole proprietor. All who know anything of the newspapers of the county, and, indeed, of the country papers of this section of the State, will readily admit that the *Herald* is one of the best in the list both in a business point of view and in ability, editorially. Mr. Dines has continued the Greenback policy of the paper, and the cause it represents has suffered nothing, so far as the *Herald* is concerned, from any fault of his. Conducted with ability and superior business management before he took charge of it, the same characteristics have distinguished its career not less since that time. In a word it is a paper, in every essential feature, in which he and his party, as well as the community at large, may justly feel no ordinary degree of pride. Mr. Dines himself, is well known to the people of the county as one of its representative and worthy citizens. He has been a resident of the county almost continuously from boyhood, and during all this time his life has been one of active and useful industry, and without a reproach. Mr. Dines is a native Missourian, born in Knox county, September 24, 1844. His parents were John W. and Nancy (Murphy) Dines, worthy and respected residents of Shelby county. The Dines family is an old Maryland family, and is of English descent. Mr. Dines' mother was of Irish parentage. His parents were married in Clarke county, Mo., in 1843, and afterwards resided for some years in Knox county. In 1845, however, they located in Clarke county, where they made their home until 1857, when they came to

Shelby county. Mr. Dines, the father, is still living, one of the old and highly respected citizens of the county. He was for many years a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and has always taken an earnest and active interest in church work and the cause of religion. Farming has been his regular occupation, and in this he has had good success, having now, as old age begins to cast its shadows from the Eastern horizon of life, a comfortable competency for his remaining years. Henry Bascom Dines, the subject of this sketch, was the first in his parents' family of 10 children, and, like the others of the family, his early youth was spent on his father's farm, assisting at such work as he could do and attending the neighborhood schools. Later along he attended the Shelby High School, where he completed a curriculum of the higher branches. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, under Capt. L. F. Carothers, of Maj. Johnson's battalion of the Second Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was in the service for about 12 months. After returning home from the army he engaged in teaching school until 1866, when he embarked in the retail dry goods business, which he followed for over 10 years. In the year 1879 he was admitted to the Shelbyville bar as a lawyer, since which time he has been quite successful in that profession. He has been a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at this place since 1871, and has represented the district in the Grand Lodge. On the 15th of June, 1867, he was married to Miss Mattie L. Duncan, a daughter of John S. and Matilda (Lyne) Duncan, of this city. Mrs. Dines' father has been postmaster at this place for the last 18 years. Mr. and Mrs. D. have a family of six children, namely: Clara Etta, Nellie, John Benjamin, Flora May, Homer Duncan and Walter Willard. Mr. and Mrs. Dines are both members of the M. E. Church, and active workers in the church. Mr. Dines has been superintendent of the Berean M. E. Sunday-school for the last 13 years. He has also always taken a public spirited interest in the affairs of the community and county. Though having little or no taste for official life or political advancement, he has nevertheless been prevailed on from time to time to accept one or two local offices. He has served as justice of the peace for about eight years, and was the first Mayor of Shelbyville after the reorganization under the city of the fourth-class law. During the present year he was a delegate to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis which nominated Gov. B. F. Butler for the presidency, and he is now supporting the redoubtable Benjamin for the first office in the nation, both by his personal advocacy and influence, and through the columns of his paper. The *Herald* also supports the Prohibition cause, and is recognized as one of the able organs of the Greenback party and the cause of Prohibition in this section of the State.

LEONARD DOBBIN

(Ex-Circuit Clerk and Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dobbin was of Irish-American parentage, and was born in New York on the 17th day of December, 1819. His father, Leonard Dob-

bin, Sr., came to America in about 1799, and being a machinist by trade, settled at New York City. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hart, also originally from Ireland, afterwards continuing in New York for a number of years. Leonard, Jr., was reared in that State to the age of 16, when he came West as far as Indiana, spending about five years in the latter State. He with his then oldest brother came to Missouri in 1840 and entered land in Shelby county. He was married here two years afterwards to Miss Mary J. Blackford, a daughter of Anthony Blackford, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Dobbin followed farming and bridge building up to the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, Union army, under Gen. Prentiss. During the war he received severe injuries by a railroad accident, and was accordingly honorably discharged on account of physical disability thus incurred. Returning home after his discharge, he was shortly elected county assessor, and two years afterwards was re-elected to the same office. He was then elected circuit clerk, and afterwards re-elected to that office also. After the expiration of his second term as circuit clerk he retired to his farm, on which he has since resided, one mile south-west of Shelbyville, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin have had 10 children: Mary E., the wife of L. A. Haywood; Emma, the wife of W. W. Turpen, of Iowa; John M., William H. and Laura V. being the only ones living. Mr. Dobbin's farm is one mile from Shelbyville, contains 480 acres and is well improved, practically all of it being either in cultivation or pasturage. He is comfortably situated, and is living a quiet, retired life, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

ROBERT W. DOUGLASS, JR.

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Early in life Mr. Douglass left Virginia, where he was reared, and for a time made his home in Indiana. After that, in 1859, he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county. Here he has since continued to reside, and during all this time, for a period of 25 years, has been engaged in farming. He started in life for himself with little or nothing and notwithstanding he has had some reverses, he has been fairly successful as a farmer. He has a good farm of 160 acres, one of the comfortable and valuable homesteads of the township. Mr. Douglass was married in this county in 1862 to Miss Adeline Beathards, a daughter of Josiah Beathards, an early settler of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have been blessed with 10 children, namely: Virginia F., Walter, Robert, Charley, Thomas, Olive, William, Albert, Maggie and Melvin. Mr. Douglass, himself, was the youngest in a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, of Thomas D. and Jane (Pullins) Douglass, of Harrison county, Va., and was born in that county on the 15th day of January, 1834. He was raised in Highland county, Va., where his father removed at an early day. His father, a farmer of the county, died in 1874. Mr. Douglass has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1861.

J. A. DOYLE

(Dealer in Agricultural Implements of All Kinds, Shelbyville Mo.).

Mr. Doyle was born September 1, 1853, in Saline county, Mo., near Marshall. Mr. B. G. Doyle, his father, was married to Miss Sarah Adkinson and continued to live in Saline county engaged in farming until his son was nearly grown, when he removed to Shelbyville for the purpose of educating the rest of his large family of children. He remained here for some years when he went to Montana on a prospective tour. Mr. J. A. Doyle lived on his father's farm until he was 16, when he went to Shelbyville. He remained here for two years attending the high school of which his uncle, John W. Adkinson, was the principal. He then returned to his father's farm for a year after which he spent two years more at school in Shelbyville, studying this time under Prof. Todd. Upon finishing his studies he entered into business in Shelbyville as a clerk. He was employed by several different firms at various times in Shelbyville, Mo., also in 1877, clerking in Lusburg, Monroe county, Mo. In 1880 he went into business for himself in Shelbyville. He purchased the business of J. W. Ennis and dealt in hardware and agricultural implements until 1882, when, transferring his stock of hardware to N. C. Miller, and purchasing the latter's agricultural implements, he confined himself to the business he is at present engaged in, that of agricultural implements of all kinds, alone. His stock is worth from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and embraces tools and implements of every description needed on a farm. He keeps on hand the favorite Buckeye reapers and mowers, and John Dunn plows. Mr. Doyle's popularity is great in Shelbyville and the surrounding country, and as a consequence he has an extensive trade, doing business of over \$10,000 annually. He has \$1,200 invested in two town lots, upon one of which is erected the City Hotel. He has at times been city clerk and clerk of the school district. Mr. Doyle was married December 23, 1879, to Miss Ella Mitchell, daughter of the county clerk of Shelby county. They have two children, the eldest a daughter, named Ola, three years old, and the other an infant. Mr. Doyle's social status in his community is also fine. He is a member of the Masonic lodge No. 96, and has risen in the order to Master Mason. Politically Mr. Doyle is a Democrat, but has never held a political office. He is a member of the Methodist Church, but his wife continues a member of the Christian Church.

LEVIN DUNCAN

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

At the age of 18 Mr. Duncan started out for himself, and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for about seven years. However, in the meantime, in 1836, he came to Shelby county, and entered land within a short distance from where he now resides. Here

he carried on his trade for a time and also gave some attention to farming. Between his first settlement in Shelby county and the year 1842, he made two trips to the South, but made this his permanent home. For over 40 years past he has been engaged in farming and raising stock in a general way. By industry and close attention to his farming interests, he has been satisfactorily successful, and has long since been in comfortable circumstances. He has a good farm of 276 acres, which he improved by his own labor, and which is a good home. On the 2d of March, 1842, he was married to Miss Irene Coard, a daughter of William Coard, formerly of Maryland, mention of whom is made in a sketch of his son, William T., which precedes this. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been blessed with a family of nine children, namely: William H., Sarah F., James G. (deceased), John M. (deceased), Alice V. (deceased), Harriet E., Martha E. (deceased), Dora I. and Levin L. Mr. Duncan himself is a native of Maryland, born in Worcester county, July 31, 1814, and was a son of Milby and Sarah (White) Duncan. His father was a farmer by occupation and the son remained on the farm until he was 18 years of age, when he started out for himself, as stated above.

JOHN SANFORD DUNCAN

(Postmaster, Shelbyville).

For 17 years continuously Mr. Duncan has had charge of the post-office at Shelbyville, and for 43 years he has been one of the respected and worthy citizens of the county. Now in the afternoon of life and soon to enter the ark of the evening horizon, he can look back over the past with the consoling reflection that if he has not made a high-sounding name in the world or accumulated a great fortune, he at least has much less to regret than most of those who have accomplished those objects of ambition, and far less to fear when the sun shall have forever set upon his earthly career. Mr. Duncan has not only made a good postmaster, one whose record is approved both by the government authorities and the people, but he has made a good citizen, one whose life has been without reproach and of value to those around him. Mr. Duncan was born in Nelson county, Ky., February 1, 1815. His parents were George and Nancy (Connelly) Duncan, both originally from Virginia. Reared in Kentucky, November 14, 1837, he was married to Miss Matilda Lyne, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Connelly) Lyne, of Woodford county. In 1840 he came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county in the spring of the following year. He improved a farm near Bacon Chapel and lived there for 16 years, in which time he served one year as county court justice. In 1857 he came to Shelbyville and opened a boarding-house for the non-resident students attending the Institute at this place. Later along he engaged in merchandising. In 1861 Mr. Duncan enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and held the office of commissary, serving for 18 months. About the close of the war he was appointed circuit clerk of Shelby county by the Governor, and held that office for nearly two years. Fol-

lowing this he was appointed postmaster by President Johnston, and has since continuously had charge of this office. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had 10 children: Thomas H., who died at 21, in 1857; Mary F., who died at the age of 20; Nancy C., who is now the wife of James Vanskike; George S., Mattie L., now the wife of Mr. H. B. Dines; Sallie M., now the wife of M. C. Miller; John B., who died at the age of two years; Charles B., a jeweler now in Shelbyville; Lillie M., a music teacher in Shelbyville; and Nora. Ella died when six months old.

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Sketches of both Mr. Duncan's father, Levin Duncan, and father-in-law, William O. Lowman, appear elsewhere in this volume, so that in the present biography of his family it is not necessary to go further back than his own birth and the births of the members of his own family. Mr. Duncan was born after his parents removed to this county, on the 9th day of December, 1842. Reared in the county, his educational advantages were limited to the common schools, where, however, he succeeded in obtaining a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm life. As elsewhere stated, his father is a farmer by occupation, a man of industry and energy, and William H. was therefore brought up on a farm and made familiar by daily labor with the duties of farm life. He thus, when he reached his majority, had formed those habits of industry and obtained that knowledge of farming which have since enabled him to place himself among the worthy, substantial farmers of the township. In consonance with one of the first great laws of our nature, soon after reaching his majority, like the falling of ripened fruit, he was married on the 13th of March, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Lowman, a daughter of William O. Lowman, mentioned below. Mrs. Duncan is a lady of culture and refinement and was educated at Wesleyan Female Institute, in Augusta county, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have been blessed with six children: William L., Virginia B., Charles B., Mattie W., Sallie I. and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Duncan has a fine farm of 200 acres.

SAMUEL F. DUNN

(Farmer and Public Administrator, Shelbyville).

Samuel F. Dunn, a son of John and Elizabeth (Doak) Dunn, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., June 19, 1824, and the same year was brought by his parents to this State, who removed to Missouri in 1824 and located near Roanoke, in what was then Howard, but is now Randolph county. In 1832 they removed to Marion county and lived near Marion College for four years. They then settled six miles west of Shelbyville, where the father improved a farm. Subsequently he

settled on a farm on Black Creek, and in 1866 removed to Shelbyville, where he resided until his death, the same year, in July. He was an enterprising, thorough-going stock-raiser, and a good business man, and was quite successful in life, accumulating a handsome fortune. He owned a large amount of real estate, and before the War had a number of slaves. He was one of the leading stock men of the county. He was a man of fine intelligence and wide general information, and was a thoroughly public spirited citizen. He took quite an interest in politics and served as a member of the county court for some years. Before the war he was a Whig, and during the war a Union man, but never an Abolitionist. After the war he was a Republican until his death. He had a large family of children. Samuel F. Dunn was reared on the farm, and June 1, 1848, was married to Miss Julia A. Pollard, formerly of Jessamine county, Ky. After his marriage he settled on a part of the old Black Creek homestead tract of land, where he resided and engaged in farming and raising stock until 1871. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled for two years, moving to Shelbyville in 1871. In 1874 he engaged in merchandising. In 1880 Mr. Dunn was elected public administrator of the county, and still holds that office, this being a four years' term. Prior to being elected sheriff he had filled the office of justice of the peace for 12 years. Mr. and Mrs. D. have had seven children, but three of whom are living: Ella I., Julia A., now Mrs. A. B. Erwin, of Clarence, and Edgar P. William F., the eldest, died at the age of 35 in 1884; Frances E. F., the third child, died at the age of 17; Jessie died at the age of 21, and George S. was accidentally drowned in the Salt river at the age of 16. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his father being an earnest member of the Old School Presbyterian Church for years, and he himself has been an elder in the church for the last 17 years.

JAMES L. DUNN

(Liveryman, Ex-Assessor and Next Sheriff of Shelby County, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dunn, one of the well-known and popular citizens of Shelby county, is a native Missourian, born in Howard county on the 26th day of August, 1826. His parents, James and Martha (Morrison) Dunn, were early settlers of that county, removing there from Kentucky away back in 1820. His father died there in 1862, and his mother in 1857. They were highly respected residents of the county and his father was an energetic and well-to-do farmer. James L. was reared in Howard county, and subsequently resided in different counties in this State and in the State of Louisiana. He returned from Louisiana in 1866, and after six years' residence in Ralls county came to Shelby county, where he has since made his home. Here he has been engaged in different lines of business, but principally in the stock business. He and his son are now in partnership in both the stock and livery business and have an excellent stable at Shelbyville, well supplied with handsome and serviceable vehicles of different kinds and

with first-class riding and driving stock. Their stable is justly popular with the public, both local and transient. In 1879 Mr. Dunn was elected to the office of assessor of the county, and two years later he was re-elected to the same office. It is a fact recognized by all qualified to judge who know anything about it, that he made one of the best assessors the county ever had. He became a candidate for the office of sheriff, and was accordingly nominated at the primary election in June by a handsome majority. His nomination is equivalent to an election, for he is a Democrat and the Lord is always on the side of the Democratic nominees in Missouri. Mr. Dunn has been married twice. To his first wife, formerly Miss Charlotte Muldrow, a daughter of Andrew Muldrow, he was married in 1851. She died November 15, 1869, and had borne him seven children, three of whom are living; James A., Margaret L. and Lizzie. To his present wife Mr. Dunn was married in 1873. She was a Miss Lessie McAfee, a daughter of Samuel McAfee who resided in Texas. They have three children: Mary, John W. and an infant. Mr. D. is a prominent member of the A. F. and A. M. For a number of years he has been quite extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, in which he has had good success.

P. B. DUNN

(Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Shelbyville).

Mr. Dunn was born in the county, August 9, 1843, on a farm six miles west of town. He was educated at the public and high schools and was at Westminster College three years, graduating in 1864, after which he taught school for a year, meanwhile pursuing his law studies alone. In 1866 Mr. Dunn went to Louisville and entered the law school there, at which he graduated in a year's time. He then returned to Shelbyville, hung out his shingle and has ever since devoted his attention exclusively to his profession. He has acquired a large practice in Shelby county, and his position at the bar is a most enviable one. Mr. Dunn has been notary public since 1871, and has also been engaged since 1877 in preparing a set of abstracts which are not yet complete. Mr. Dunn has a fine farm of 500 acres adjoining the town, which he cultivates, making his home meanwhile in the town, where he owns a beautiful residence. He is a married man, having led to the altar, January 9, 1873, Miss Clara H., daughter of Alexander McMurtry. She was born in this county June 8, 1849. There are by this marriage two children: Alexander McMurtry, born October 18, 1873, and Preston B., born July 23, 1878. Mr. Dunn is not a member of any society, but has been for 10 years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination his wife also belongs.

J. C. DUSSAIR

(Of Dussair & Leven, Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, Shelbyville).

Among the representative business men of Shelbyville, the subject of the present sketch occupies an enviable position. A merchant at

this place of long and successful experience, he has become widely and favorably known in the county as a substantial citizen and man of standing and influence. Mr. Dussair is a native of Germany, born at Berghofen, Prussia, January 10, 1845. His father was Jean Dussair, a Frenchman, on his father's side. In 1853, when John C. was a lad eight years of age, the family immigrated to the United States, disembarking at New Orleans. After stopping there a few months they went north and located at Quincy, Ill., where they resided about two years. From Quincy, in 1856, they removed to Canton, Mo. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, which he had followed continuously until settling at Canton. There he opened a furniture-house and cabinet-shop, carrying on both lines of the business until his death. He died in 1872. John C. Dussair, the subject of this sketch, was brought up to the cabinet-maker's trade and worked at it until the outbreak of the war. He then enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, Union service, under Col. Dave Moore, becoming a member of Co. K. Mr. Dussair served for three years and seven months in the army and was in 21 engagements, the first being the battle of Shiloh. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and on Bank's Red River campaign, being in the active service and at the front all the time. After the close of his service he returned to Canton and became his father's partner in business. On the 21st of February, 1867, Mr. Dussair was married to Miss Lettie A. Gunby, a daughter of James W. Gunby, a prominent merchant of Shelbyville. She was on a visit to Canton when Mr. Dussair met her, and their acquaintance soon ripened into ardent attachment, the consummation of which was their marriage. After his marriage Mr. Dussair sold his interest in business at Canton to his father and removed to Shelbyville. However, he did not come to this place until the summer of 1868, being engaged at work in the carpenter's trade, in the meantime. After his removal to Shelbyville he engaged as a clerk in the store of William E. Gunby & Co., and the following year bought the interest of his father-in-law in the store. Since that time he has been almost continuously engaged in business at this place. The firm has undergone several changes during this time, but Mr. Dussair has been constantly selling goods, except for about a year when he was out of business, that being the only time he has been out since he came to this place. In 1881 the firm of Dussair, Leven & Co., was organized, which was continued until 1884, when Mr. Willard, the third partner in the company, retired, the firm becoming Dussair & Leven, as it at present stands. They occupy two large rooms, in one of which they carry their dry goods stock and in the other, groceries. They have one of the leading houses in these lines in the county and do an extensive business. Mr. Dussair is also director in the Staple company, and has been a member of the city council and is now city treasurer. He and Mr. C. B. Duncan also own a telegraph line to Shelbyville, which Mr. Duncan operates. On the 12th of May, 1882, Mr. Dussair had the misfortune to lose his first wife. She left him three children: Lizzie, Paul and Artie. To his present wife Mr. Dussair was married

March 17, 1883. She was the widow of S. C. Lewis, and a sister to his first wife, her maiden name having been Miss Mary M. Gunby. She had a son nine years old when married to Mr. Dussair, whose name is Guy M. Lewis. Since their marriage a daughter, Anna K., has been born to them.

JAMES EDELEN

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Edelen's father, George Edelen, originally from Kentucky, was afterwards a prominent merchant of Hannibal, and died there in 1843. James was only about four years of age at the time of his father's death, having been born in Warren, Marion county, in 1839. His mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Anna McElroy. There were but two children, the other being a sister, who is now the wife of John Terrill. James Edelen was reared in Marion county, but completed his education at Shelbyville, where he attended the high school. He subsequently engaged in farming, but later along began merchandising at Shelbyville in the dry goods line, being a partner in the firm of Sheetz & Edelen. He continued merchandising at that place for about seven years, with good success. Disposing of his interest in the store, he resumed farming, and has since followed it in this county. Mr. Edelen has a handsome farm of 160 acres, more than ordinarily well improved. He has a good two-story frame dwelling and substantial, neatly constructed out-buildings. All in all, his place is one of the neatest and most presentable farms in the township, as well as one of the best ones. On the 1st day of September, 1864, Mr. Edelen was married to Miss Susan Sheetz, a daughter of Henry Sheetz. They have no children. Mr. E. is a Presbyterian and Mrs. Edelen is a member of the M. E. Church South.

JOSHUA M. ENNIS

(Sheriff and Collector, Shelbyville).

Among the old and respected citizens of Shelby county, no one is better or more favorably known than the subject of the present sketch. For nearly half a century a resident of the county, Mr. Ennis has been one of its active and useful citizens from the beginning, and has been long and prominently identified with its public affairs. He has held the office of sheriff longer, perhaps, than any other man in the State, and has also served the people of the county as treasurer. Mr. Ennis is a worthy representative of one of the early families of Shelby county. His parents, Joseph and Mary Ennis, came here from Worcester county, Md., in 1837. His father was one of the first merchants of Shelbyville, there being but two other stores when he engaged in business at that place, namely: those of Holliday & Broughton and Hawkins & Bro. In 1839 his father built the brick house now known as the City Hotel, where he ran a hotel for a term of years. During this time he held the office of county treasurer for

four years. Later along he settled on a farm adjoining Shelbyville, where he resided until near his death, one of the honored and esteemed citizens of the county. Joshua M. Ennis was born in Maryland August 10, 1818, and received a good business education as he grew up in Worcester county. The year before his parents came to Missouri he started out in the world to seek his own fortune, although but 18 years of age. He went to New Orleans, clerking in a mercantile house, and, later along, to Arkansas, but learning that his parents had removed to Missouri, he came to this State and joined them in Shelby county. He clerked in the store for his father for several years and then assisted him in the county treasury. A young man of fine business qualifications, active, and unusually popular with all with whom he came in contact, in 1846 he made the race for sheriff against the old sheriff, Gilbert H. Edmonds, and was triumphantly elected. And again, in 1848, Mr. Ennis was a candidate for re-election for the office of sheriff and collector, his opponent being J. H. Forman, and was elected. In 1856, he was also a candidate, his opponent being E. L. Holliday, and was elected to the office of sheriff and collector. Mr. Ennis was again a candidate for re-election, without opposition, in 1858. In 1874, he was a candidate for county treasurer, his opponent being A. B. Irwin, and was elected, and in 1876, he was a candidate for re-election, without opposition. In 1878, Mr. Ennis ran for sheriff and collector against F. M. Harrison on his second term, and was defeated by 139 votes,—the Tilden vote was made ruling and the ruling was not respected. In 1880, he was once more a candidate, his opponent being W. O. Huston, and was elected. Likewise in 1882, he was a candidate for re-election, his opponents being William Hope for the office of sheriff and Mr. F. Keith for the office of collector, beating them by about 750 votes each. In the year 1852 J. M. Ennis entered into partnership with A. McMurry, selling goods, and continued until 1855. In 1865 he engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping to St. Louis, which he followed for about three years. In 1869 he opened a grocery store, which he conducted five years, and in 1875 he opened a hardware and agricultural house, which, in 1880, after his election, he sold out. On the 1st of March, 1883, he commenced the agricultural implement business under the firm name of J. M. Ennis & Son. This he is still carrying on, or, rather, his son has charge of it, and has made it a success. They have a good trade in their line and are doing an excellent business. Mr. Ennis has a good farm near Shelbyville, which he superintends, but he himself resides in town and has lived here since 1837. In July, 1847, Mr. Ennis was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Agee. They have six children: Mary, now Mrs. Dr. A. R. Noland, of Monroe City; Charles, now in partnership with his father, and deputy sheriff of the county; Lorena, at home, as are also Joseph, Ella and Grace. Another, William, the eldest, died at the age of 26, in 1874. Two others are deceased, Samuel and Eliza-

beth, both at tender ages. Mr. Ennis is a member of the Masonic order, and was 66 years old the 10th day of last August.

JOHN N. EVANS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

One of the substantial farmers and well respected citizens of Black Creek township is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Evans is a representative of one of the early families of the county. His father, originally of Maryland, was a seafaring man and came from that State to Missouri in 1838. He settled in Shelby county, where he still resides, at an honored old age. His wife is still living, also, to accompany him on down the journey of life. She was a Miss Catherine Lingle before her marriage, also of Maryland, and they were married a number of years before removing to this State. John N. Evans, the third in their family of children, was born in Maryland, in 1833. Still a mere child when his parents came to Shelby county, Mo., he was reared on his father's farm in this county and, following the example of the latter, became a farmer himself on reaching manhood. He followed farming with success here until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Southern army and served for about a year. He then went to the West and was in the trans-, super- and cismontane territories for some six years. Returning in 1868 he resumed farming in Shelby county, and two years later, in 1870, was married to Miss Mary E Moore, a daughter of William B. and Mary L. Moore, early settlers of this county. Three children are the fruits of this union: Mary L., Catherine E. and Bessie F. Mr. Evans has a fine farm of 400 acres, mainly run in blue grass for stock purposes. Mrs. Evans' father was foreman of the first grand jury of Shelby county and died here in 1869. Her mother, however, is still living, at the age of 78. She was originally from Virginia, and was a daughter of Judge Foley, an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. She has in her possession an apothecary's scales, presented to her father by Washington. She also has a chair, inherited from her father, which belonged to his father in Ireland, and is nearly 200 years old.

W. L. FLACK

(Of the firm of Flack & Laws, Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Etc.).

Mr. Flack was born in the City of Hereford, Herefordshire, England, November 1, 1832, of William L. and Mary E. Fluck, which was the original name of the family. Mr. Flack was reared and learned the shoemakers' trade in his own country and worked at it for many years, or until the age of 21 years. He came to America in 1854 and lived for more than ten years in Cleveland and Willington, Ohio. At the latter place he was married, September 14, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Gwynne, a native of Wales, and soon after went to

Michigan, where he was for five years employed in the pineries. It was during this time that he changed his name to Flack. He also lost his right leg while in Michigan, the result of an accident by which a heavy log rolled on it. He then returned to Ohio and resumed his shoemaking and farming near Willington. In 1865 he moved to Missouri and bought a farm, but resides in the town of Shelbyville, where he has a large stock of goods and runs a shop. Four years ago he went into partnership with Mr. J. L. Laws, under the firm name of Flack & Laws. His son, Lewis Flack, shortly after returned from Texas and connected himself with the firm, and the style of the firm is now Flacks & Laws. They have a \$4,000 stock and an extensive and growing trade. Mr. Flack is an enterprising and intelligent man and has the entire respect of all who know him. He has a family of three children: Lewis G., Carrie A. and Blanche. Carrie is the wife of the partner in the firm, Mr. J. L. Laws. The latter was born June 8, 1857, in Shelby county. His father, John C. Laws, was formerly from Virginia, and came to this county in 1835. He was always a farmer. He died October 8, 1878, leaving two children, John L. and Laura, who keeps a millinery store at Shelbyville. John lived on his father's farm until his marriage, September 11, 1879, when he went into business with his wife's father. Mr. and Mrs. Laws have one child, Bessie J. Mr. Flack and wife are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to no secret order.

JOSEPH H. FORMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Over 72 years ago Mr. Forman, then in infancy, was brought to Missouri by his parents, Thomas Forman and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Hawkins, both originally from Virginia, and came thence to Kentucky in 1781, crossing over later along into Indiana, and from the latter State to Missouri, in 1812. Remaining in Missouri until 1818, the father sent the family back to Kentucky and went to Texas in 1811, while Texas was yet a State of Mexico, and, indeed, four years before the Cactus Republic had established its independence, being one of the first Americans to enter its territory, going there nearly 20 years before Sam Houston ever set foot within its borders. Joseph H. Forman, the subject of this sketch, was born while his parents resided in Indiana, away back in 1811. He was, therefore, only a year old when his parents came to New Madrid county, Mo. They subsequently went to Kentucky in 1818 and he was reared in that State from the age of seven. He became a farmer in Kentucky and followed that occupation there for a number of years. In 1838, however, he removed to Missouri, and finally settled in Shelby county. A man of great energy and more than ordinary intelligence and business ability, Mr. Forman soon became a successful and prominent citizen of this county. He became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, as well as a large land holder, owning near three miles square of land, or about 1,800 acres. He was also sheriff

of the county for a number of years, between 1861 and 1866. His land is mainly divided among his children, but he still has a fine homestead of 640 acres, which is well and comfortably improved. Mr. Forman has been twice married. To his first wife, formerly Miss Irene West, he was married in 1837. She died in 1856, leaving him six children, four of whom are living: Charles B., Mary E., Samuel and Agnes U. The two deceased are Sarah and May. To his present wife he was married in 1857. She was a Miss Martha Lear, a daughter of James Lear, one of the early settlers of Missouri from Kentucky. They have had eight children: James, Adella, Ida, Beatrice, Josie, Kate, Ulysses and Emma J. Kate and Ulysses are twins. Mrs. Forman is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. FREEMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Among the substantial farmers and self-made, energetic men of Black Creek township, the subject of the present sketch must be given a worthy place in the present volume. He is one of those sterling, resolute men who would succeed almost anywhere, but who, in a country favored like Shelby county, with rich soil, favorable seasons and good markets, never fail to achieve to abundant success. Mr. Freeman started out for himself at farm labor, at the rate of \$12.00 per month. From this, what would not be considered a hopeless beginning, he has steadily accumulated and prospered until he now has a fine farm of 700 acres, most of which is substantially improved, one of the choice farms of the township. Mr. Freeman was born in Mercer county, Ky., in 1825, and was a son of Bayless and Mary Freeman. They came to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Marion county, where the father improved a farm, and died eight years afterward. The mother died in 1863. James M., the eldest in a family of seven children, was reared in Marion county, and in 1850 went to California, crossing the plains, but returned three years afterwards by way of Panama and New Orleans. He then resumed farming in Marion county, to which he had been brought up, and in 1855 was married to Miss Nannie Blackford, a daughter of Harden Blackford, of Shelby county, and who settled in this county from Kentucky, in 1839. Subsequently Mr. Freeman removed to Shelby county, in 1855, where he has since resided. He is looked upon as one of the worthy farmers and respected citizens of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have had ten children, but six of whom are living, namely: John W., Katie, James, Frank, Thomas and Cora.

JAMES M. GENTRY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Among the old citizens and leading agriculturalists of Shelby county, the subject of the present sketch occupies a justly enviable position. He was reared in the county, and by his high character and sterling

worth has come to be regarded as one of the most highly esteemed and valued citizens of the county. By industry and good management he has at the same time placed himself in easy circumstances, and is now a leading, substantial property holder. He has nearly 1,000 acres of fine land, and in his homestead alone there are 720 acres, it being one of the best improved places and most valuable stock farms in the county. All his improvements are of a substantial character and are well and neatly made. Mr. Gentry has long been engaged in raising stock and in dealing in it to a considerable extent. He handles about 130 head of cattle annually, besides several hundred sheep, a large number of hogs, and quite a lot of horses and other stock. Mr. Gentry's father, Jesse Gentry, a contractor and builder by occupation in early life, was a pioneer into Missouri, and built the first really respectable dwelling erected in St. Louis. It was the residence of Gov. Bates. Subsequently he came to Palmyra and there he built the first frame house put up in the town. In 1835, having married in the meantime, he entered land in Shelby county, to which he removed, where he improved a farm, and resided until his death. He died in 1862. His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy Payne, died in 1839. She was related to the early family of Paynes, for whom Paynesville, in Pike county, was named. James M. Gentry was but four years of age when his mother died, having been born on the 23d day of October, 1835, in Marion county. A year old when his parents removed to Shelby, he was brought up on a farm in this county. His education was received in the log school house of the period, and to obtain it he had the pedestrian exercise of walking five miles to school, or only ten miles a day, generally through the snow in the winter time and when the days were so short that they were nearly consumed in going and coming, and with play times and recesses. But still he obtained a good knowledge of books, quite sufficient for all practical purposes, for he has succeeded much better than the generality of the soft-fingered collegiates. Mr. Gentry was married on the 8th day of November, 1860, to Mrs. Anna Thomas, formerly Miss Anna McDaniel, a daughter of Gideon McDaniel, originally of Amherst county, Va. They have had seven children: Sophia L. (deceased), Thomas J., Jesse, Anna, William, Mattie and Hugh. Mr. Gentry, now comparatively a wealthy man among the farmers of the county, has made every dollar he is worth by his own exertions.

JOHN W. GILLIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

When Mr. Gillis' father, John Gillis, came to Shelby county, back in 1833, there were only about 15 families in the county, so that he may justly be said to have been one of its first settlers. His wife was a Miss Margaret Holliday, a daughter of Richard Holliday, who came from Ireland to Virginia. His widow, Mrs. Nancy Holliday, subsequently came to this county. His mother is a sister to Judge

W. J. Holliday. Mr. Gillis' father died here in about 1834, but his mother is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. John W. Gillis was yet in infancy when his parents removed to Shelby county, and was therefore reared in this county. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Buchanan, a daughter of George Buchanan, originally of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. G. have had three children, namely: Sudie C., Georgia B., deceased, and David E. Mr. Gillis has a neat farm of 90 acres and gives some attention to raising stock. He himself was one of three children, but two of whom are living, the other being Anna M., now a widow. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church.

CHRISTIAN P. GLAHN

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard):

Mr. Glahn is a native of the Fatherland beyond the Rhine, born in Prussia in 1839, and was a son of Christian Glahn, Sr., and wife, Mary Wand. His parents and family of children came to America in 1843 and settled in Marion county, where they made their permanent home. Christian P. was the third one of 12 children, eight of whom are living, and was reared in Marion county. In 1862 he was married to Miss Susana Swigert, and two years later removed to Shelby county, where he engaged in farming, which he had previously followed. His first wife died a year after his removal to this county, and five years later he was married to Miss Mary W. Arnett. Seven children have followed this happy union, viz.: Benjamin F., Fannie, Christian P., Jr., Charles E., James O., Ernest and Mary F. Mr. Glahn, for 22 years, has been one of the hard-working, economical, intelligent farmers of Black Creek township, and the rich soil of his farm, favored with good seasons, has prospered him abundantly in the accumulation of the substantial comforts of life. He has a fine farm of 560 acres, all well improved, provided with every convenience and comfort for prosperous and contented farm life. He is a man of sterling character and generous, homelike hospitality, and is highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church, but his wife belongs to the Christian denomination. Mr. G. is a most successful raiser of corn and below are two extracts taken from the *Herald*:—

SHELBY'S PRODUCTIONS.

[From the Herald, October 13, 1875.]

Messrs. Wm. Ridge, I. N. Bonta and C. P. Glahn, were the only competitors for the \$20 premium offered by the Fair Association for the best five acres of corn grown in Shelby county. The entries were made on or before the first day of September, and committees were appointed to examine and measure the corn designated. The committees were instructed to make a careful measurement of the land, then to select a certain number of rows of average fruitfulness from which to gather the corn, which, when shucked and measured—counting three heaped half bushels to the bushel—should be considered the basis upon which to compute the yield of the entire piece.

The committees performed their duties and on Monday reported to the following effect:

C. P. Glahn's piece averaged 129½ bushels per acre.

I. N. Bonta's piece averaged 101½ bushels per acre.

Wm. Ridge's piece averaged 82½ bushels per acre.

Of course Mr. Glahn received the award; and in this connection we will state that the committee appointed on Mr. G.'s entry, consisting of Messrs. Chenoweth, Perry and Noble, are regarded by all who know them as men of strict integrity, whose statements are fully reliable.

[From the Herald, June 18, 1884.]

We are informed that Mr. C. P. Glahn has the finest field of corn to be found in the county. It will be remembered that Mr. Glahn carried off the prize eight years ago, having raised on one acre 129½ bushels of corn. From what we learn he will likely be entitled to the premium again this year.

AUGUSTUS T. GLAHN

(Farmer and Nurseryman, Post-office, Hager's Grove).

Born after his parents came to the United States from Prussia, Mr. Glahn is a native of Marion county, Mo., a brother to Christian P., whose sketch precedes this, and his birth was on the 17th day of November, 1846. His father is still living in Marion county, where Augustus T. was reared and remained until 1866. He then came to Shelby county, but had previously begun life for himself. He became a farmer and nurseryman, more particularly a nurseryman, however, and has achieved good success in the raising of fruit trees and shrubbery. Mr. Glahn has a place of 80 acres devoted partly to the nursery business, and has as fine an assortment of young trees, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, small fruits, etc., as are to be found in this entire section of country. He has a large nursery and an extensive trade in Shelby and adjoining counties. He also has a fine variety of flowers, evergreen and other shrubs. On February 19, 1874, Mr. Glahn was married to Miss Sarah E. Patton, a daughter of John Patton, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. G. have three children: Ida May, Robert Rodney and Pearly Roy. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN GRAHAM

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Graham, one of the energetic, substantial farmers of Black Creek township, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1836, and while still in infancy was brought to America by his parents, Robert and Mary (Simpson) Graham, who immigrated to the United States in 1839, and settled in Shelby county, Mo. John Graham was the sixth in his father's family of seven children, five of whom are living, and was reared in this county. In 1877 he was married to Miss Martha Bond, a widow lady, and a daughter of Adam Nelson, formerly of Indiana. Meanwhile Mr. Graham had long before engaged in farming for himself and had accumulated a comfortable property. He has since continued farming and also handles stock with success. He

has a good farm of nearly 300 acres, which he improved mainly by his own hard work. He is looked upon as one of the thorough-going, reliable and upright citizens of the township. Mrs. Graham is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM GRAHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Graham's father's family mention has already been made in the sketch of John Graham, his brother. William, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1831, was eight years of age when his parents came to America and settled in Shelby county. That was an early day of Shelby county, and the country then was little more than a wilderness, the population was exceedingly sparse and school-houses by no means numerous. Young Graham, in common with the other youth of the county, had to go several miles to school and when they arrived there they found an old log stock-chimney, puncheon-floor rattle-trap of a building that would hardly be used now for a sheep house. The teachers, moreover, were nothing to brag of either, good, honest sort of pedagogues, they were certainly as honest as learned, which is not saying a volume for their qualities as contradistinguished from their qualifications. Indeed in sheer justice to them it must be said that their goodness as men far exceeded their learning as scholars. But nevertheless the youth of the county succeeded in getting education enough at these schools for all practical purposes, and judging by results, they have gotten along quite as well or better than the soft-fingered collegiates of later times have done. After young Graham grew up he engaged in farming for himself and has become one of the successful agriculturists of the county. He has several good farms, aggregating more than a section of fine land in all and is in well-to-do circumstances. He handles considerable stock every year and finds this a profitable line of industry. In 1850 he crossed the plains and went to California, driving an ox team to the Pacific coast, and being on the road about four months. He was out there for six years, three years engaged in mining and the balance of the time in farming in the Sacramento Valley. He returned by the Panama route in 1856. Three years after his return, on the 5th of May, 1859, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Mary McCrosky, a daughter of Addison McCrosky, formerly of Virginia. He was killed in 1876 by a runaway team. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have had six children, viz.: William, who died in infancy; Robert A., Thomas S., John J., William T. and Mary B., the last dying also in infancy. Mrs. Graham is a member of the M. E. Church South.

DAVID W. GRAHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

With a good place of 420 acres, most of which is under fence and either in active cultivation or pasturage, Mr. Graham, by his energy

and success as a farmer and stock-raiser, has placed himself among the well-to-do agriculturists of Black Creek township. Mr. G. is a son of James Graham, who came from Ireland in about 1811, and located first at Philadelphia. Thence he removed to Virginia, and from there to Kentucky, where he was married in about 1820. Four children were born of this union, of whom David W. was the eldest, born in 1821. In 1831 the family removed to Missouri, and after a residence of three years in Monroe county, settled in Shelby county, where the father entered land and improved a good farm. He died here in 1876 at a ripe and venerated old age. His wife had preceded him to the grave some 12 or 13 years. David W. was reared in this county and to hard work on the farm. Brought up in the country, he learned those habits of industry, sobriety and frugality which have proved his success in after life. He has a fine farm and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Graham has never married, but it is as true of matrimony as of the remission of sins that,

“That while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.”

JAMES GWYNN

(Farmer, Post-office, Kirby).

From the time of the Revolution the brave sons of England have been one of the most important factors in the progress of American civilization, first in settling the wildernesses of the Colonies, then fighting gallantly the battles for Independence; and afterwards in developing the material resources of the country, and, finally, in fighting like heroes for the preservation and the perpetuity of the Union. All honor then to Englishmen, both in their own Imperial Isle of the Sea and on the boundless and liberty-consecrated shores of America. Among our truest and bravest and best citizens, Columbia ever extends the hand of welcome to them in the land of Freedom and Independence. Mr. Gwynn was born in 1838. When a lad seven years of age he was brought to this country by his parents, Benjamin and Minerva (James) Gwynn, who immigrated to the United States in 1845. Young Gwynn's youth from this on was spent in Ohio, and at the age of 21, in 1859, he came to Missouri, locating in Shelby county. He had been here less than two years when the cloud of death and destruction, sanguinary and lurid, burst upon the country raining fire and sword in its terrible course, and sweeping the land with all the sorrow and destruction of Civil War. The life of the Union was imperilled, the government, whose protecting ægis had been the hope and refuge of the oppressed of all lands for generations, was endangered. Young Gwynn, as a faithful son of his adopted country, heard but one call and knew but one duty—to rally to the defense of the flag of the Republic. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army under Gen. Hulbert, and for nearly three years gallantly did his duty as a soldier of his adopted country. After his honorable return from the service,

he engaged in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture, which he has since followed. In consonance with the great axiom of life that the brave always deserve the fair, he had provided himself with a wife, even while yet the war-cloud was the darkest and the cataclysm of death and destruction was still sweeping over the country. He was married in 1862 to Miss Jane E. Moses, who lived to guide him in the way of domestic life for some 11 years, but was at last stricken down by the fatal hand of death in the fall of 1873. She left him five children. He has since been twice married, having had the misfortune to lose also his second wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Hass. She died in 1881, leaving him two children. To his present wife, formerly Miss Alcinda Fletcher, he was married in 1883. Mr. Gwynn has a good farm of 160 acres, and is comfortably situated on his place.

LEWIS GWYNN

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Gwynn, one of the sterling farmers and worthy citizens of Black Creek township, is a brother to James Gwynn, whose sketch precedes this, and was born in England in 1842. His father dying in 1846, his mother was afterwards married to Isaac Cobb, and in 1853 the family came to America, settling in Ohio. Lewis' early youth was spent on a farm in Ohio, and when in his twenty-third year, in 1865, he was married to Miss Lydia C. Perkins, a daughter of John Perkins, of that State. He continued farming in Ohio for some four years after his marriage and then came to Missouri, locating on the farm where he now resides. Here he has a good place of 165 acres, comfortably improved and mainly devoted to grass for stock purposes. For the raising of colts and mules, Mr. Gwynn keeps a good horse of the Lucky breed, and also a fine jack. He has a good grade of cattle, and, in fact, is one of the enterprising farmers of the township. Mrs. Gwynn is a member of the church.

JAMES C. HALE

(Attorney at Law, Shelbyville).

Mr. Hale's father's family came to this county from Tennessee nearly 40 years ago. They settled in the north-western part of the county, about 15 miles from Shelbyville. The father, Lilburn Hale, was a farmer by occupation, and one of the substantial, highly respected citizens of the county. He lost his life during the war, being accidentally shot by bushwhackers, April 2, 1862. He was on his way home from Shelbyville, and had fallen into the company of a body of Federal soldiers, traveling the same road. He was riding by the side of Col. Lipscomb, the commander of the soldiers, when unexpectedly they were fired upon by bushwhackers, who were lying in ambush for the soldiers, which resulted in Mr. Hale's father and two of the soldiers being instantly killed, and three other soldiers being wounded, one of whom died soon afterwards. Although a Union man in principle, he had taken no part in the war,

and his death, therefore, was purely accidental. His widow is still living on the farm south of Shelbyville, where the family had settled previous to her husband's death. She is now in the seventy-first year of her age. Her youngest son, Lilburn S., has charge of the place. James C. Hale was born in Sullivan county, in Eastern Tennessee, August 7, 1838, and was therefore seven years of age when his parents came to Missouri. Reared on the farm in this county, he attended the county schools during the winter months until 1857, when he entered the Collegiate Institute of Shelbyville, where he took a course of instruction in the higher branches. He was preparing for the profession of law, and in 1859 he began teaching, which he continued for about two years, reading law at the same time under John McAfee, Esq. Indeed, he began the study of law in 1859, and in 1861 he was admitted to the bar, while Judge Gilerist Porter was circuit judge. December 17, of the same year, Mr. Hale was married to Miss Daisy T. Smith, a daughter of Chamues Smith, Esq., of Pike county, Mo. The following summer he resided at Louisiana, but came to Shelby county and engaged in business with Judge Foster at Shelbyville. They were successfully engaged in merchandising at that place until the spring of 1865, when Mr. Hale came to Shelbyville and began the practice of law at this place. He has since been continuously occupied with his practice, and has long held the position of one of the safe and successful attorneys at the Shelby county bar. However, it should be stated that he was out of the practice during a part of each of the years 1881 and 1882. During this time he was in Colorado occupied with mining interests. He still has valuable mining property out here, partially developed, which gives promise of profitable yields. Mr. Hale takes a public spirited interest in political and general affairs, and occupies a position of prominence in public matters. He is at present secretary of the County Democratic Central Committee. In 1872 he ran for prosecuting attorney of the county, but was defeated. He also ran for sheriff, in 1876, but was again unsuccessful. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have three children: Charley, Terrie and Harry. They have lost two. Mr. Hale is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

LEW HAYWARD

(Deputy Circuit Clerk of Shelby County, Shelbyville).

Mr. Hayward, a brave and faithful soldier of the Union during the late war, from its opening until its close, for the last 14 years has been equally as faithful as an assistant in the office of the circuit clerk, during all the changes through which that office has passed, as he was true as a soldier, and, withal, is conceded to be one of the most capable and popular deputy circuit clerks, if not the most capable and popular one, the county ever had. He was reared in Livingston county, and was a young man about 26 years of age when the war broke out. A Northerner by birth and an earnest adherent of the Union cause by conviction and sympathy, he promptly enlisted in the army under the

old Flag, and became a member of the Eighth Iowa Infantry, under Gen. Curtiss. He served until the close of the war in the spring of 1865, and, among other important battles, was in those of Shiloh, Corinth, Eureka, Vicksburg and Spanish Fort. After the war he returned to Livingston county, but four years later came to Shelbyville, where he has since resided. In 1870, August 1, he was married to Miss Mary E. Dobbin, a daughter of Leonard Dobbin, an old and respected citizen of the county. Mr. and Mrs. H. have five children: Lulu, Pearl, Emma, Charley and Cora. Mr. Hayward has been secretary of the Fair Association for several years, and, as has been stated, has been deputy circuit clerk for the last 14 years. His father, William Hayward, was originally from Tennessee, but afterwards lived in Indiana and came thence to Livingston county, Mo., in 1857. He died there in 1884, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Hayward's mother was a Miss Anna Shelton, before her marriage, a native of Ohio, born in 1810. She died in Livingston county in 1876. Mr. H. was the twelfth in a family of 15 children, all but one of whom (himself) are now deceased. His brother, Rev. Henry Hayward, was a well known public man in Indiana, a member of the Legislature and State Senate, and held other positions of prominence, besides being a leading and eloquent minister of the Christian Church. Mr. Hayward, the subject of this sketch, learned the carpenter's trade in early life and followed that up to the outbreak of the war, having come to Livingston county in the meantime with his parents in 1857.

JOHN J. HEWITT

(Druggist and Dealer in Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Shelbyville).

Mr. Hewitt was born in the northern part of Shelby county, February 24, 1848. His parents, Samuel M. and Caroline (Morgan) Hewitt, were natives of Union county, Ky. They came to Missouri in 1835, and settled first in Marion county, but afterwards moved to Shelby county, entering a tract of 200 acres on Tiger creek, where Mr. H. farmed until his death in 1871. His wife still lives on the farm, her daughter, Missouri, wife of Jacob Curry, living with her. She has six other children: Russell J., resident of Utica Springs, Ark.; Samuel, living in Shelby county; Martin Luther, John J., Isabel, now Mrs. Frank Magruder, and Virginia, wife of John Howe, and living at Oakdale. There are deceased Elizabeth, Fannie and Hettie. John J. was reared on the farm and educated at the Shelby high school, under Prof. Adkinson. For the first eight years of his manhood he taught school in different places, and in 1876 entered the drug business, which he has continued up to the present time, carrying on in addition a large clothing and furnishing trade. Mr. Hewitt has always been deeply interested in the schools of the county, and was for one term school commissioner. He is still on the school board. Mr. Hewitt, though quite a young man, has won for himself a high place in the regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens, as a proof of which they elected him, a few months ago, to the honorable office

of mayor of the town, a position he fills with much dignity and ability. Mr. H. is a married man, having espoused, May 31, 1880, Miss Lillian Turner, the fair daughter of Holman Turner. Mrs. Hewitt was born in the county, August 15, 1860. They have two children, a lovely little daughter, called Esta, and an infant son unnamed. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the M. E. Church South. He belongs to no secret order.

LUTHER G. HEWITT

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

It was way back in 1836 that Mr. Hewitt's parents, Samuel and Caroline (Morgan) Hewitt, came from Kentucky to Missouri. They were married in 1829, and came to this new country to establish themselves in life. They first stopped in Marion county, but the father being a man of clear, keen intelligence, soon saw that Shelby was a much better county, as every one now understands and admits. In 1836 he therefore came over into this county, and made a permanent settlement here. A good farmer, he was at the same time a man of a marked literary turn of mind and was much given to reading the better class of books. He therefore became a man of more than ordinary information and culture. He died here in 1871. His wife is still living, and is now in her seventy-fifth year. Luther G. inherited a fondness for books, and although his school advantages were no better than the average youth of the county, he succeeded in getting more than an average general English education. As school teaching afforded him better advantages than any other calling to continue his studies, he became a teacher, and continued teaching about 12 years. It is needless to say that he is a man of marked intelligence and more than ordinary information and culture. Wearying, however, after awhile of school teaching, he turned his attention to farming, and has since been engaged in that occupation. He has a good farm of 160 acres, a pleasant, comfortable home, and is well situated in life. In 1873 Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Laura V. McLeod, a daughter of John McLeod, formerly of Ohio. They have four children: Daisy B., Florence J., John M. and Libbie P. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM A. HUGHES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Hughes, one of the well-to-do farmers of Black Creek township, and one of its most highly respected citizens, is a representative of an old family of pioneers. His grandfather, Joseph Hughes, was one of the first pioneers of Kentucky, entering the trackless, savage-haunted wilds of that region more than 20 years before it became a State, in about 1766, and several years before Daniel Boone ever made a track in its wilderness. Mr. Hughes' father, John Hughes, was born there, in what is now known as Jessamine county, as far

back as 1777, at a time when Boone was winning his fame in the same regions as a pioneer and Indian fighter. John Hughes grew up in the wilds of Kentucky and bore a brave part in clearing away its forests, no less than in driving out the treacherous, lurking and murderous red men who infested the country and made life by day and by night perilous to the early settlers. In the War of 1812 he became a gallant soldier of his country in the campaign of the North-west. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Elizabeth Perry, of another pioneer family of that State. In 1822 they became early settlers in Missouri, while yet the Indians were in this State, and all was still a forbidding wilderness. They settled in Boone county, where they lived until her death. She, however, preceded him to the grave by many years, and he was afterwards twice married, his second wife having been a Mrs. Jane E. West, a daughter of Joseph Miller, of Bourbon county, Ky., an old and wealthy family, and after her death his third wife was Mrs. Isabella Shambaugh, a daughter of Jacob Vannut, of Virginia. In 1838 the father removed to Shelby county. Here the father died, in 1865, at the advanced age of 88, reaching to within two years the age of Daniel Boone. William A. Hughes was born in Boone county, Mo., on the 18th day of February, 1830. He was eight years of age when his parents moved to Shelby county; he was reared in this county and has since made it his permanent home. In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary E. Bowling, a daughter of Alexander Bowling, of Virginia. Farming has been Mr. Hughes' pursuit, combined with raising and handling stock, from early life, and he has been quite successful. He has a fine farm of 320 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have but one child, a daughter, Miss Nellie E., now a young lady about 17 years of age and educated at the High School of Shelbyville.

WILLIAM O. LOWMAN.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

This old and respected citizen, whose life has been one of untiring industry and without reproach, not unrewarded by the substantial fruits of honest toil and economical, intelligent management, is by nativity a worthy son of the Old Dominion, where he first looked upon the light of day away back in 1815. He is now, therefore, in his seventieth year, but so correct and temperate has been his life and so well spent that he is still comparatively vigorous in health and his mind undimmed by the descending shadows of old age. His father, Bernard Lowman, was a Pennsylvanian, born 11 years before Liberty Bell at Philadelphia pealed forth the glad tidings of Independence. He early went to Virginia, after his marriage, however, to Miss Margaret Bell, a daughter of Peter Bell, of Maryland. He became a man of some consideration in Virginia and held the office of postmaster at Middlebrook for 40 years. He was the last postmaster at that place appointed under Washington, and died in 1847. There was a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons, all

of whom became heads of families, except one; but all are now deceased except the subject of this sketch and a sister who never married. William O. Lowman, after he grew up, was married in 1835 to Miss Sallie Eagon, a daughter of Samson Eagon. She lived to accompany him down the journey of life for 34 years, but at last was taken away by death in 1869. She had borne him four children, Samson B., John B., who died in 1869, at the age of 27; Mary J., the wife of W. H. Duncan, and Elizabeth L., deceased. To his second wife, Mrs. Martha E. Gray, widow of E. L. Gray, deceased, and a daughter of Mark Graham, he was married in 1872. She had eight children by her first husband, namely: M. J., W. R., M. L., D. G., James R., James A., Martha B., and Anna J., the last three preceding Anna J., and the first one, M. J., being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lowman are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Lowman has a farm of 130 acres, comfortably improved, and Mrs. L. has 616 acres of good land, a part of which is also improved. One of her sons, Marcus J., is a prominent minister of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Lowman raises some stock, and is one of the worthy farmers and respected citizens of the township.

SAMSON B. LOWMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser and County Assessor, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Lowman, a well known citizen of Shelby county, and as universally respected as he is well known, is the son of William O. Lowman, whose sketch precedes this, and in which an outline of the family history has been given. Mr. Lowman's father carried on the tanning business for many years and Samson B., after he became old enough to work, was principally employed in the tan yard until he was about 17 years of age. Meanwhile, he of course attended such schools as were convenient and at these and by study at home succeeded in getting a very good general education. Indeed, especially apt in mathematics, he attained to a pretty thorough knowledge of the higher branches of that science, including surveying. From the age of 17 afterwards his whole life has been occupied with farming pursuits, raising and growing and handling stock, except while employed with official duties. In 1856 he accompanied his father to Lewis county, from Virginia, and afterwards to Shelby county. He remained on the farm with his father until he was married in the fall of 1860, when Miss Mary E. Wilson became his wife. She was a daughter of Matthew Wilson, formerly of Virginia. He then settled on a farm with his own family and was successfully engaged in farming without interruption until 1876. A man of good business qualifications and having become a practical surveyor, as well as being a man of those qualities which enable one to form acquaintances rapidly and make warm friendships, he was nominated for the office of surveyor of the county, and was elected by a handsome majority. He then removed to Shelbyville, not disposing of his farm, however, and resided there for four years. Meanwhile he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died

in 1877. In 1880 he was re-elected to the office of surveyor, but notwithstanding returned to his farm the same year. He has now been filling his present office for eight years, and from what we gather from the people generally he will continue to fill it for eight more if he desires to. Mr. Lowman has a fine farm of 300 acres, all well improved. In the spring of 1879 he was married to Miss Angie Bryan, a daughter of T. R. Bryan, Esq., of Chillicothe, an early settler and prominent citizen of Lewis county. He was for over 20 years county and circuit clerk of that county, and when a young man was an intimate friend and associate of Gen. Slack, the distinguished Union officer. Indeed, they were young bachelors together, and kept bachelor's hall with each other for several years. By his first wife Mr. Lowman has three children: Sallie, William and John. Mr. and Mrs. Lowman are members of the church.

WILLIAM A. MCCREADY

(Farmer, Post-office, Kirby).

The McCready family, of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative, came originally from Virginia. Mr. McCready's father, William McCready, was born in Loudoun county, of that State, in 1805. At the age of 19 he went to Kentucky and was there married, in 1831, to Miss Rebecca Dugan. Two years later, in 1833, they removed to Illinois, and settled in Hancock county, 40 miles east of Quincy, locating in Adams county in 1840. There were but three houses then in the present city of Quincy, the McCreadys being among the pioneer settlers of the country. They lived there for about 33 years and came thence to Shelby county, Mo., in 1866. Here the mother died in 1880, at the age of 72, having been a member of the M. E. Church for 60 years. The father is still living. He was a man of marked intelligence and much general information, having always been a man fond of books and of an inquiring mind. He has always been something of a leader where he has resided, and is highly esteemed wherever known. William A. McCready, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1836. In 1862 he and his brother, J. J. McCready, enlisted in the Union army and served under Gen. A. J. Smith, until September, 1865. He was in the army for three years, and took part in all the battles in which his command was engaged. Prior to the war he was married to Miss Lettie J. Springsteen, of Illinois, but formerly of New York, their marriage being on the 6th of December, 1855. He came to Missouri with his father's family in 1866, or, rather, both families came at the same time, and has since been engaged in farming in this county. He has a good farm of 140 acres, one of the best small farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. McCready have had a family of 10 children, namely: Katie, John, Charley (deceased), Wilbur F., Lulie, Jennie, Dickie, Jessie and Clide. Mr. McCready is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN McELROY

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. McElroy's father, born in Kentucky in 1802, and one of the early settlers of Marion county, in this State, is still living, and is, perhaps, one of the best preserved old men in the State. He is still apparently as active and as vigorous in mind as he was 25 years ago, and now, in his eighty-third year, thinks nothing of mounting a horse and riding a day's journey, 20 or 30 miles. His life, too, has been one of indefatigable industry, not to say extremely hard work and severe exposures. But blessed with a good physical constitution and a cheerful mind, he has traveled the road of life through all the seasons and changes that have come, with courage and a hopeful disposition, and now at a time when all, or nearly all, of his former contemporaries have passed beyond the Western horizon of their earthly careers, and are seen no more, he is still comparatively hale and hearty among the living, bright in mind and hopeful, and with the prospect of more years to mingle with those around him of younger generations. To his first and only wife, formerly Miss Catherine McAfee, he was married in Marion county. She died in 1859. She was also originally from Kentucky. She had borne him six children, John, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest; and but two others are living. In early life, in Kentucky, he was engaged in merchandising, but in 1830 he came to Marion county, Mo., where he entered land and improved a large farm. His life afterwards was devoted mainly to farming. John McElroy was born on the farm in Marion county, July 6, 1836. After he grew up he was married to Miss Levina Blackwood, and he continued to reside in Marion county until 1872, when he bought the prairie land where he now lives, and improved his farm in this county. He has a good place of 160 acres, devoted mainly to grass and for stock-raising purposes. He is one of the hard working, thorough-going farmers of the township, and one of its well respected citizens. Mr. McElroy's first wife died in the summer of 1877. She had borne him 10 children, seven of whom are living, namely: William P., Samuel O., Catherine, Anna H., Susie and John. To his present wife Mr. McElroy was married December 25, 1881. She is a daughter of Sanford Smith, and a sister to Solomon D. Smith, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Her Christian name is Hattie. She has borne her husband two children, the eldest of whom died in infancy; the second one is Levina.

CHARLES A. McKETHEN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. McKethen, now past the third score of his age, was partly reared in Shelby county, and is therefore a representative of one of its pioneer families. His father, Robert McKethen, a native of North Carolina, was principally reared in Tennessee, and was a gallant

soldier under Jackson in the War of 1812. Returning victorious from the battles of his country after the war, he was married in Tennessee to Miss Sallie Latimer, and after some years' residence in that State put out the fire on his hearthstone, in the valley of the rolling Tennessee, and turned the front of his white-covered mover's wagon toward the then wilderness beyond the surging waters of the imperial Mississippi. After a long journey over mountains and through valleys, across bridgeless streams and trackless prairies, through a primitive wilderness from the beginning of the journey, he landed safely in North Missouri with his loved ones, his faithful rifle and his sleepless watch-dog, in 1831. He stopped for a while in Marion county, but soon crossed over into Shelby, where he improved a farm, reared a worthy family of children, and lived a respected, useful life until he was borne away under the shadow of old age to his final resting place, in his adopted county, in 1847. His good wife, a venerable white-haired old pioneer mother, is still living, now closely approaching her ninety-first year. Charles A. McKethen was born a few years before his parents left Tennessee, in Sumner county, on the 7th day of May, 1824. Growing up to manhood in Shelby county, he, too, following the example of his father, became a farmer, and by industry and good management he has proved a successful one. He has a fine farm of 320 acres, all the fruit of his own honest toil. One of the substantial property holders of the township, he is at the same time one of its most highly esteemed citizens, for his life has been guided by the strictest integrity. During the war he served for nearly a year in the Union army. In 1863 he was married to Miss Catherine Baker, a daughter of George W. Baker, a worthy and respected citizen of Shelbyville. His wife has borne him nine children, namely: George R., Sallie A., Mary G., Hattie, John S., Charles E., Lucy B., and two others who died in infancy. Mrs. McKethen is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. McMASTER

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

The second in a family of eight children, Mr. McMaster was born in Livingston county, N. Y., September 4, 1844, and was a son of Robert and Lucy (Hamilton) McMaster, the father also a native of New York, but the mother originally of Vermont. The father died in 1866, but the mother survived until 1882. Only four of the family besides William H. are now living. He was reared in New York, and in his seventeenth year, in 1862, enlisted in the Union army, One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Infantry, afterwards transformed to the First New York Dragoons, under Gen. Sheridan. He was in most of the principal battles and many of the less engagements in which Gen. Sheridan's command took a part. He was wounded at Port Republic, Va., September 26, 1864. Returning home to New York in 1865, after his discharge, he remained there engaged in farming, to which he had been brought

up, for about four years, and in 1869 came to Missouri, settling in Shelby county. Here he recommenced farming and has since continued it. He has a good farm of 110 acres, which is largely devoted to grass and used for stock purposes, he being engaged in stock-raising to some extent. In 1872 Mr. McMaster was married to Miss Nettie Robison, a daughter of D. M. Robison, formerly of Ohio. They have three children: Herbert Robison, Roscoe Hamilton and Clara. Mr. McMaster is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He is one of the energetic farmers and well respected citizens of the township.

JOHN F. McMURRAY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

The McMurrays were among the first settlers of Marion county, Ky., and Mr. McMurray's father, William McMurray, was born there 50 years before the beginning of the present century. In young manhood he was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of Thomas Wilson, a prominent and influential citizen of the county. Mr. McMurray's father became a successful farmer and stock-dealer in Kentucky, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. But in 1834 he removed to Missouri with his family and settled in Marion county, of this State. Seven years afterwards, however, he crossed over into Shelby county, where he was successfully engaged in farming until his death. He and his good wife reared to be grown seven of their ten children, of whom John F., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth. He was born in Marion county, Ky., in 1828, and was therefore principally reared in Missouri. Growing to manhood in Shelby county, he meanwhile secured more than an average general education for that time. Possessed of a natural taste for books, he not only made good use of the occasional schools kept in the vicinity, but also occupied his leisure at home with study. On the 27th of September, 1855, he was married to Miss Martha C. Dunn, a daughter of John Dunn, now deceased, but for years one of the estimable farmers and citizens of Shelby county. In the meantime he had entered upon the pursuit of farming for himself, and this he has since continued with satisfactory success. He has a good farm neatly improved, one of the comfortable homesteads, though not a large place, in the township. He is a man who looks to quality more than quantity in everything with which he has to do, and this trait of character is manifest in all his surroundings. Mr. McMurray has kept up his habits of study and mental improvement through life, and he has come to be a man of excellent information and culture. He has an excellent library of standard works in history, etc., which were selected with singular intelligence and good judgment. He is a man with whom it is both pleasant and instructive to converse with and, withal, he is genial and hospitable, quite popular with all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray have had a family of eight children, namely: Laura B., Mary F., Lizzie E., Emma C.,

Mattie S., Nellie J., William D. and Marvin C. Mr. and Mrs. McM. are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is an active member of the Temperance order.

ALEXANDER McMURTRY (DECEASED)

(Contributed).

Alexander McMurtry, for over 40 years an honored and respected citizen of Shelby county, was by nativity a Kentuckian, born in Garrard county, September 22, 1806. Reared in Kentucky, in 1831 he removed to Missouri and made his home first in Ralls county, where he resided for about 11 years. While a resident of that county he served as county treasurer for a number of years, and was married there in 1839 to Miss Emily J. McPherson. In 1842 he removed to Shelby county and was successfully engaged in merchandising in this county until 1856, when he improved a good farm about one mile from Shelbyville. He resided on his farm for some 20 years and became one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of the county. Even before engaged in farming he had amassed a respectable fortune at merchandising, and this was considerably augmented by his success as a farmer. In 1876, however, his health becoming greatly impaired, he quit the farm and returned to Shelbyville, where he resided until his death. He died at his residence in this place October 24, 1882. His first wife had preceded him to the grave in 1847, leaving him four children, three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. A. R. Graham; Mrs. H. C. Carlisle, and Mrs. Emily O'Brien, a resident of Marion county. In 1848 he was married to Miss Mary A. Ennis, a sister to Sheriff Ennis, of this county. She died February 6, 1881, leaving a daughter who is now the wife of P. D. Denver. Mr. McMurtry, as has been intimated, was quite successful in the business and industrial activities in life, and, at the time of his death, one of the heaviest tax-payers in the county. He was, at the same time, a man of generous impulses and great liberality. He was long a member of the Presbyterian Church at Shelbyville and for many years a ruling elder. One of the most liberal supporters of the church at this place during his lifetime, at his death he left it a liberal endowment by his will. In politics he was a Democrat before the war, but took no conspicuous part in political affairs. When the struggle for the preservation of the Union came, although a large slave holder himself, he was ardent in his devotion to the cause of the government and gave every aid and encouragement in his power to the soldiers of the Union, not excepting his private means whenever it was necessary. Since the war he naturally identified himself with the Republican party, as the party chiefly instrumental in saving the Union in the hour of its greatest peril. Personally, he was a man of irreproachable habits, of plain and kind-hearted manners, and was respected and esteemed by all, but valued and appreciated most by those who had known him longest and best. In the death of Alexander McMurtry, Shelby county lost one of her worthiest and best citizens.

J. N. MAHAFFEY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbyville).

Dr. Mahaffey located at Shelbyville in 1879 and has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at this place. A man of good general education and an experienced teacher before commencing the study of medicine, he then took a thorough professional course, both under an experienced physician and in college, graduating with distinction from the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877. He thus, so far as study and the knowledge afforded by the schools are concerned, qualified himself fully and well for the practice of medicine. He began the practice at Mt. Holly, Ohio, in the spring of 1877, and continued there with excellent success until his removal to Missouri and location at Shelbyville. Here he has built up a good practice, and has taken an enviable position in his profession. He is a prominent member of the county and district medical societies. Dr. Mahaffey was born at Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, O., February 26, 1852. His parents were John and Rhoda E. (Arnold) Mahaffey, both born and reared in Ohio, but each of Irish descent. Dr. Mahaffey was educated at Mt. Vernon and the Greentown Academy, of Perryville, O., and at the age of 17 was qualified for teaching. He followed teaching for several years, and afterwards studied medicine. His preceptors in his profession were Dr. Black, of Amity, and Prof. Metz, of Massillon, O., Oculist. He then took two courses at the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated as stated above. March 4, 1873, Dr. Mahaffey was married to Miss Rebecca E. Matheney, of Amity, O. They have two children, Edwin E., and Eva E. November 8, 1883, Dr. Mahaffey met with quite a serious accident. While out hunting with a friend, the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, the load entering the calf of the Doctor's right leg. He was prostrated by this for some time and is now only beginning to be able to get about by the use of a cane. He feels thankful that the accident was not more serious than it was, but of course he would feel still more thankful if it hadn't happened at all. It is warmly hoped and expected by his many friends and large clientele that he will soon be able to fully resume his practice throughout the vicinity of Shelbyville, as well as in town.

CAPT. MARION H. MARMADUKE

(Druggist and County Treasurer, Shelbyville).

Capt. Marmaduke, a well known and popular citizen of Shelby county, is a worthy representative of one of the old and respected families of the county. The Marmadukes of this State were originally from Virginia, and Capt. Marmaduke's parents, James B. and Lucinda (Lyell) Marmaduke, came directly from that State to Missouri as early as 1832. His father was a saddler by trade, and located first at

Palmyra, where he carried on a saddlery and harness shop for about five years. In 1837 he came to Shelbyville and ran a shop here for about three years, after which he engaged in merchandising, and also in farming. He entered nearly a section of land near this place, where he improved a good farm. Though a man without any personal ambition in politics, he was a close and interested student of public affairs and took an active interest in local political management. He was a life-long and ardent Democrat, and thoroughly devoted to his party. A man of warm generous impulses, while he always wanted to see Democratic measures triumph, he at the same time had many close personal friendships and never failed to exert himself for the success of those to whose interest he was attached. In other words, he always had his choice among candidates, and no man did more for his friends than he. While he was an active worker, he was at the same time a sober-minded, thoughtful man, and looked well to results before advocating any candidate or measure. He had the faculty of foreseeing results to a marked degree. Indeed, among those who knew him well he was regarded as something of a political philosopher and prophet. Withal, he was a man of the highest integrity of character and wielded a justly potent influence in local affairs. His widow is still living, at the age of 74, and makes her home with a daughter, residing at Nevada, in Vernon county. Capt. Marmaduke was the fourth in their family of children, four of whom are living. He was born at Palmyra, July 22, 1835, but was reared in this county. Educated in the schools of Shelbyville, at the age of 16 he became a partner at this place with his brother-in-law in the drug business. They continued business together for about four years. Subsequently he studied medicine under Dr. J. H. Shoots, of Shelbyville, and since then, in connection with his other business, he has been doing more or less office practice. December 5, 1855, Capt. Marmaduke was married to Miss Mary E. Carney, of Carroll county. After his marriage he located on his father's place near Shelbyville, where he was residing when the war broke out. Of Virginia parentage and Southern principles, he promptly enlisted in the State Guard in 1861 and was made lieutenant in Capt. Pollard's company, under Col. Porter. He was in the latter's raid through North Missouri and fired the first gun in the Kirksville fight. After Porter's command was disbanded he made his way to Kentucky and joined Gen. Bragg. He was in all of Bragg's campaigns in that State and Tennessee and then crossed over into Arkansas, joining Gen. Green at Batesville. Being commissioned captain with authority to recruit a company, he came North for that purpose and was in Missouri and Illinois recruiting until the close of the war. After the war he removed to Santa Fe, Monroe county, and was engaged in the drug business and merchandising there for about seven years. Capt. Marmaduke then returned to Shelbyville and formed a partnership with his old partner, Mr. Shackelford, in the drug business. Two years later Mr. S. removed to Clarence, but Capt. Marmaduke has since continued the business. In 1878 he was nominated and elected county treasurer and has been re-elected twice since.

He has made a most capable and efficient county officer and is justly regarded as one of the most popular men in the county. Capt. M. and wife have reared a family of eight children: Lillian, Ella, James M., John S., Maude, Olive, Mark M. and Herbert. James M., a graduate of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn., is connected with his father in the drug store. They have a handsome two-story business house and carry a complete and well selected stock of goods. Captain and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a prominent Mason.

JOHN D. MELSON

(Next Treasurer of Shelby County, Shelbyville).

The Melson family is one of the old and respected families of Bedford county, Va. They have been settled in the eastern part of that State for generations, and have always ranked with the best people of their respective communities. Mr. Melson was born in Bedford county, Va., and was a son of Thomas Melson and wife, who was a Miss Elizabeth Dent before her marriage, his natal day being the 31st of May, 1818. Reared in Virginia, he received a good common English education, and in 1840 was married to Miss Mary A. West, a daughter of Capt. Samuel West, a prominent citizen of Bedford county, who was a gallant officer in the War of 1812. Mrs. Melson's parents are still living in Virginia, each well preserved at an advanced age. Mr. Melson removed to Missouri in 1856 and settled in Ralls county, where he resided for 14 years. In 1872 he came to Shelby county, locating at Shelbyville, and here he has since made his permanent home. Mr. Melson has become well known to the people of Shelby county and is highly esteemed for his estimable qualities as a neighbor, business man and citizen. By industry and enterprise he has accumulated a comfortable property without wronging any man of a cent or doing an unjust or ungenerous act. A man of marked intelligence and public spirit, he takes a worthy and lively interest in the affairs of the county and is appreciated by the people as a man who sincerely has the public good at heart. At the primary election of this county in June (1884) for candidates for the different county offices, he was elected for the office of county treasurer by a handsome majority, which insures him a triumphant election at the polls in November. Mr. and Mrs. Melson have had a family of 11 children: Joel L., Nathaniel, Anna E., Samuel J., present sheriff of Ralls county; Isaac N., Matson N., Virginia, Sallie K., John C., Charles M. and Mary E. Five of these are deceased, namely: Nathaniel T., who died at the age of 21, in 1863; Sallie K., Charles M., Mary E. and John C. Mr. Melson has been a member of the M. E. Church South for 22 years and his wife is a worthy member of the Baptist Church. His parents removed to Missouri in 1867 and located in Ralls county. From there they came to Shelby county in 1872. His father died here in 1876. He was a veteran in the War of 1812, and received a pension during the later years of his life on account of his

services in that struggle. He was born in 1780 and reached the age of 86 years. His mother died in 1872 in her eighty-seventh year.

JOHN W. MERCER

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Mercer was the eldest in a family of seven children to reach maturity, two sons and five daughters, of Caleb and Servina (Windle) Mercer, of Frederick county, Va., and was born in that county in the year 1818. Reared in that county until 18 years of age, he then enlisted in the army under Capt. Beal for the Florida War, and was three years in the service, principally on the flowery peninsula. After his service he returned to Virginia, but remained only seven months, when he went back to Florida and made his home in the land of oranges for over 20 years, engaging principally in farming and dealing in stock. In 1861, however, he came north and located in Mercer county, Ill., but soon afterwards went to Des Moines, Ia. In 1863 Mr. Mercer was married to Miss Julia Bickford, of Illinois, a daughter of John Bickford, formerly of Maine. Three years after his marriage he came to Missouri and located in Shelby county, where he still resides. Here he has a good farm of 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have five children: John W., Jr.; Allie M., Carrie B., James A. and Lydia F. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church.

N. C. MILLER

(Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tin-ware, Etc., Shelbyville).

Mr. Miller was born in Shelbyville, June 12, 1848. His father, Joseph C., and his mother, who was a Miss Susan J. Leniley, were both Virginians, and after their marriage removed from Virginia to Missouri in about the year 1835, and settled at Palmyra. From Palmyra Mr. Joseph C. Miller removed to Shelbyville, where he died February 10, 1874. He was a cabinet maker by trade and followed this business after coming to Shelbyville, but afterwards and until his death had a cabinet and furniture store in Shelbyville. Four of the children by this marriage are still living, viz.: John W., Susan V., married to Mr. John A. Carney, who is in business with her brother, N. C., the subject of this sketch; Mary J., wife of John McLeod, resident of Iowa City, and Mr. N. C. Miller, of whom we shall now speak. Mr. Miller spent his childhood in Shelbyville, his present home, and received the advantages of a good common-school education. When 19 years old he began to learn the tinner's trade with Stewart Welker and was engaged in this occupation from 1867 to December, 1872, when he started in his present business. He has been very successful since he began business for himself. He commenced with a small stock, and has by his excellent business abilities constantly added to it until he has now a large amount on hand estimated to be worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000. In connection with his

hardware store he employs three competent hands as tanners, who perform all kinds of work of this sort. He has at present a fine brick store, 20x80 feet, which he erected in 1877. Mr. Miller was married October 31, 1872. His wife was a Miss Sallie Duncan and was born in Shelbyville in February, 1853. They have four children, whose names and ages are as follows: Ella Nora, who is 10 years old; Joseph S., who is in his eighth year; George L., who is five years of age, and Lillie Pearl, two years of age. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Church, but Mr. Miller has not as yet become a member of any denomination.

THOMAS MITCHELL

(County Clerk and Farmer and Stock-raiser, Shelbyville).

Mr. Mitchell is now serving his tenth year in the office of county clerk, and such is the efficiency with which the duties of his office are discharged and the confidence which the people have in him as a man, that he will probably continue to hold his present position as long as he deserves to retain it. Such is the impression we gather from what is generally said of him throughout the county. He is one of the old citizens of the county, and his record is known to the people for 28 years. In early life he received a good general education, and afterwards became a successful and popular teacher. He also early engaged in farming, which he continued up to the time of his election to his present office, and indeed still continues. A man of high character, untiring industry and good business qualifications, he of course became very successful as a farmer, and for years occupied the position of one of the substantial and progressive farmers and highly esteemed citizens of the county, a position he has never forfeited or lost for a moment. Like many of our best citizens, Mr. Mitchell is by nativity a Kentuckian. He was born in Shelby county, of that State, October 11, 1818. His mother was a Miss Rebecca Ketcham before her marriage, and came originally from Maryland. His father was Rev. Thomas Mitchell, well known in Shelby county, Ky., as an able and exemplary minister of the M. E. Church South, and was chaplain with the rank of adjutant in Gen. Payne's brigade, Kentucky militia, in the War of 1812. Thomas Mitchell, Jr., was reared to a farm life in Kentucky, and on the 10th of August, 1843, was married to Miss Susan A. Maddox, a sister to Mark Maddox, of Monroe county. In the year 1845 Mr. Mitchell removed to Indiana and located in Monroe county, where he taught school, alternated with farming, for about 10 years. He then came to Shelby county, Mo., and settled on a farm five miles west of Shelbyna, or rather on raw land, which he had bought, where he improved a farm. By industry and good management he became comfortably situated. Before and during the war he sympathized with the South, as he still does and always expects to. But early in the struggle he was pounced upon by the other side and made to give bond that he would never take up arms for the Southern cause. During the second year of the war, however, times became

so critical that the army was about the safest place a Southern man could be, for if one remained at home he was liable to be called out at any hour of the day or night and shot down on the trumped up charge of feeding bushwhackers or something of that sort. Mr. Mitchell therefore entered the ranks of Col. Porter's regiment, and remained with Porter until the regiment was dispersed by defeat and close pursuit of superior forces. Being unable to get South, for the whole country for 200 miles was picketed with Federal soldiery, he came home and surrendered to the Federal authorities. He was given the alternative by them of paying his bond of \$1,000 in cash or going into an Illinois prison to remain for the balance of the war. He chose the former, and paid his bond. That was all the "bounty" or "back," or forward "pay" he ever received for his services. He is not now an applicant for a pension. After his return from Porter's command he remained on the farm under his own vine and fig tree until the close of the war. After the war he continued farming, and raised and handled stock to some extent, up to the time of his election in 1874. He still owns his farm and superintends its management. Mr. Mitchell has reared a family of nine children: Mary L., now Mrs. Dr. A. G. Wood; Lucy A., now Mrs. Thomas Nelson; John C., who resides on the farm; H. Isabelle, unmarried and at home; Elizabeth R., now Mrs. J. F. Barr; Ella, now Mrs. J. A. Doyle; Mettie T., now Mrs. J. T. Welch; Malinda P., now Mrs. Tyson Dines, and William W., a student at Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

JAMES W. AND BARNETT N. MOORE

(Farmer and Stock-raisers, Post-office, Bethel).

William Moore, the father of James W. and Barnett N., was a native of Kentucky, but afterwards became an early settler of Shelby county, Mo. He was born in Boone county, Ky., on the 20th day of April, 1804, and was reared in his native State. He remained in Kentucky after he grew up, engaged in farming, principally, until 1833, when he came to Missouri and for about a year was located in Marion county. He then entered land in Shelby county, and began the improvement of the farm one mile west of where his sons, James W. and Barnett N., now reside. He remained here successfully engaged in farming until 1852, a period of 19 years. He then went to California, rather on a tour of observation, but was taken ill out there and died 15 years after leaving home. He was married before leaving Kentucky, the same year that he came to Missouri, in 1833. His wife, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary L. Foley, who was born and reared in Virginia. They reared a family of three children, and of these, James W. was born on the farm in this county on the 9th day of August, 1837, and Barnett N. on the place one mile west, January 29, 1845. Both were reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of the district. During the war, James W., who was old

enough for military duties, served about 18 months under Gen. Price. Barnett N. took no active part in the war. In 1877 he was married to Mrs. Amanda Lear, a daughter of Anderson Lair. She was taken from him by death, however, in 1883, leaving him two children, James F. and Royal A. Mrs. Moore had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church South, for years before her death, and was a most estimable and exemplary Christian lady. Both Messrs. James W. and Barnett N. Moore are also members of that Church. They are classed among the best citizens of Black Creek township, and are substantial and well-to-do farmers. Their place contains 400 acres of good land, and is comfortably improved. Their father served on the first grand jury ever impaneled in this county.

HON. JOHN NESBIT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

From the "Official Biographical Conspectus of the XXVIII General Assembly of Missouri," of which body Mr. Nesbit was an active and able member, we take the following paragraph, contained in his biography: —

"Mr. Nesbit belongs to a class of clear-headed and useful citizens who, owing to their peculiar surroundings, have never been conspicuously before the public, although recognized by their acquaintances and associates as men of the most estimable characters, and possessing qualities fitting them for almost any position within the gift of the people. He was born in Franklin county, Penn., in 1814, and emigrated to Hampshire county, Va., in 1836. In 1838 he came to Shelby county, Mo., where he has resided continuously ever since, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He believes in progress, education, and local development, and means business in everything he does. He never indulges in bombast or buncombe, and never votes on a measure unless he understands it thoroughly. He is a member of the Committee on Roads and Highways."

Mr. Nesbit, a resident of this county for 46 years, has not only become one of its prominent and highly esteemed citizens, but by industry and the clear-headed intelligence for which he is remarked by all who know him, has become one of the substantial property-holders and successful farmers of the county. He came here when a young man and with very little money — in fact, walked up from St. Louis through the snow eight inches deep, but could have ridden if he had had the money to pay for it, on his way from Virginia. Arrived in this county, he hired out at farm labor for \$10 a month. But being a natural mechanic — having a taste and aptitude for work with tools — he soon began carpentering, and followed that for four years. Being economical, he saved up some money, for he generally received \$1.00 a day for his work. His surplus cash he invested in land, becoming in a few years a somewhat extensive land-holder. Land was then in the market for entry at \$1.25 an acre, and he had the intelligence and sagacity to see that that was the best investment he could make. He

also improved a farm in the county, and after awhile gave his time and attention exclusively to farming and raising stock. Mr. Nesbit's life has been one of unceasing activity and industry, as well as one free from all reproach, so that now he is not only in the enjoyment of a competency, but in what is better, an irreproachable and honored name. His farm contains over 700 acres and is excellently improved, one of the best farms, in fact, in the county. It is largely run in blue grass for stock purposes, and as a blue grass stock farm is without a superior in the county. In July, 1842, Mr. Nesbit was married to Mrs. Pamela Carter, *relict* of F. A. F. Carter, and a daughter of James Swart, formerly a wealthy farmer and prominent citizen of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit have had six children: Mary E. (deceased); Susie A. (deceased); Zachery E., Virginia F., Isabella K. and James N. By her first husband Mrs. Nesbit had a daughter, who died when young, Anna E. Mr. Nesbit was a son of Nathaniel and Elanor Nesbit, both of old and respected Pennsylvania families.

WILLIAM Z. T. PEOPLES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Leonard).

Among the early settlers in Shelby county were the parents of the subject of the present sketch, John and Rebecca (Bachman) Peoples. They came from Tennessee in 1837, and the father entered land and improved a farm in this county. He died here in 1854, but the mother is still living, now within three years of the age of four score. William Z. T. was next to the youngest in their family of thirteen children, four daughters and nine sons, and was born on the farm in this county, March 12, 1848. But six others in the family are living. William Z. T., brought up in the early days of the county, was from boyhood enured to hard work, and by experience taught the great lesson that honest success is to be had only by honest toil. This has been the controlling principle of his life. From youth he has striven to rise in the world to the position of useful citizenship and competency in property affairs by untiring toil, honest dealing and intelligent management. Continuing the life of a farmer, he has made a satisfactory success of this pursuit. He now has an excellent farm of 240 acres, which he has improved and stocked something better than the average of farms in the township. He has just completed a neat and commodious two-story frame dwelling on his place, which well becomes his farm and sets it off to good advantage. Mr. Peoples is a man of family, and has been married for 13 years. May 4, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary A. Garnett, a daughter of Thomas Garnett, formerly of Kentucky. They have but one child, Noah W., now a lad 12 years of age.

THOMAS S. PRIEST

(Retired Farmer, Shelbyville, Mo.).

Mr. Priest was born in Frederick county, Va., August 28, 1811, and was the son of Lewis and Mary Baker Priest, both natives of

Virginia. Thomas S. was raised on the farm and came to Missouri in 1841. He settled in Black Creek township, five miles west of Shelbyville. He made a farm of 200 acres and lived on it until about 12 years ago when he moved to town. His farm now consisting of 545 acres he has placed in charge of his son, a young man of 16. Mr. Priest owns 140 acres beside, and has always made stock-raising his principal business, in which he has been successful beyond his fondest hopes. He is one of the substantial men of the township. He was a stockholder in the Shelby Savings Bank when that was in existence. Mr. P. has always been a Democrat, but takes little interest in politics. When he came to Missouri his mother came with him, but died in a short time. He has also lost three brothers, Madison, Henry and Jacob; and two charming young sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah. He has one living sister, Emily, widow of Samuel O. Van Vactor, of Shelbyville. Mr. Priest was married February 19, 1855, to Miss Jane E. Dunn, a sister of S. F. and P. B. Dunn. She died in 1869, and five years ago, Mr. P. married her sister Miss Susan Dunn. There are two living children, Susan Amanda and Thomas Dunn. Three daughters are deceased, Mary E. and Henrietta died within three months of each other, of consumption. They were in the first bloom and beauty of womanhood, and only the Christian's fortitude could support the bereaved parents under such a blow. Virginia J. died at the age of 18 months. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. G. PRIEST, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbyville).

With the exception of Dr. Yancy, Dr. Priest is the oldest physician in duration of practice in Shelby county. Graduating at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the class of 1852, he immediately afterwards began his practice in Shelby county, now over thirty-two years ago. Dr. Priest is a Virginian by nativity, born in Fauquier county, December 10, 1828. When he was 13 years of age, his parents, Henry and Lavina (Gulick) Priest, removed to Missouri, and settled in Ralls county, about five miles from Hannibal. In Virginia his father had carried on the saddle and harness business (when young), but in Virginia and Missouri he engaged in farming and followed that occupation until his death, April 6, 1859. His wife survived him about 11 years. A. G. Priest (the Doctor) grew to manhood in Ralls county, and in 1849 commenced the study of medicine at Paris in Monroe county, under his brother-in-law, Dr. John W. Long, a prominent physician of that place. After a preparatory course of reading for about a year under Dr. Long, he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, entering the class of '50-51. The next year he also attended the same college and graduated with distinction in the spring of 1852, as stated above. Dr. Priest continued the practice at Shelbyville, his colleagues in the profession, during the earlier years of his practice, being Dr. John Caro-

thers and Dr. T. H. Irvin, until January 16, 1862, when he entered the Union service, becoming a member of Co. A, Eleventh Missouri State Militia. He was soon assigned the position of assistant surgeon of the regiment. He resigned, however, in a short time, on account of a personal difference between himself and the colonel of the regiment, the afterwards notorious Gen. John McNeil. On his return home, he organized a company of volunteers of which he was elected captain, and this was afterwards consolidated with the old Eleventh Missouri. He led his company to Pilot Knob, Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, but in the summer of 1863 resigned his command and resumed the practice of medicine at Shelbyville. He has since been continuously engaged in the practice. October 20, 1853, Dr. Priest was married to Miss Martha Ennis, a sister of Sheriff Ennis, of this county. They have four children: Henry H., Albert M., Mary, now Mrs. J. D. Dale, and Cora. Dr. Priest is one of the leading physicians of this part of the county, and one of the public spirited, highly respected citizens of Shelbyville. He takes no personal interest in politics, but takes an active part in securing the election of good men for office and the adoption and enforcement of measures in public affairs calculated to promote the best interests of the community. Prior to the war he was postmaster at this place and owned a drug store. Since the war he has held no official position except to serve on town and school boards. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and he has been identified with that order for nearly 30 years.

W. L. PRIEST

(Post-office, Shelbyville, Mo.).

The subject of this sketch was born in Shelby county, in 1837, and was the eldest child of M. J. Priest. He was educated in Shelby county, having all the disadvantages of the public school system of that early day to contend with. In 1859 he was attacked with the Pike's Peak fever and made the trip across the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but like many others who went the same spring, was soon satisfied and returned and content to remain in Shelby until 1861, when the war cloud burst upon the country with the roar of artillery, etc. Being a Southern man in sympathy and conviction as well as by lineage from the Old Dominion, he promptly went to the front as a volunteer under the standard of the Confederacy. He enlisted early in 1861 and for four years followed the flag of the South. He was under Gen. Marmaduke the greater part of the four years and participated in all engagements in which his command took part, except the last raid into Missouri which was prevented by sickness. By meritorious conduct as a soldier, he rose from the ranks of a private to the position of first lieutenant. After the war he resumed farming in Shelby county and continued it until 1873; he again crossed the plains to Colorado and engaged in mining. He was only partially successful and returned

to Shelby county early in 1877, and in the fall of the same year was married to Miss Anna, daughter of John W. Vandiver, mentioned in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. P. have two children: William M. and Susie F. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Priest has a good farm of 170 acres, three miles from the county seat, substantially and comfortably improved.

JOHN C. PRIEST

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

For 48 years the farm on which Mr. Priest now resides has been occupied by either his father's family or himself. Mr. Priest's parents, Madison J. and Sarah A. (Vandiver) Priest, were therefore among the pioneer residents of Shelby county. Both were Virginians by nativity. The father came out to Missouri a young man, and was married in Marion county. His wife was a daughter of William Vandiver. Subsequently, in 1836, he settled on the farm in Shelby county where John C. now resides. He was a man of some prominence in this county, a successful farmer, and filled the office of county assessor for three terms. John C. was the youngest in a family of five children, namely: William, Mary E., Thomas E., Silas W. and John C., all of whom except Thomas E. are living. John C. Priest was born on the farm where he now resides, February 1, 1855, and was brought up to be a practical farmer. Farming has continued to be his occupation since reaching manhood. On the 30th of October, 1883, he was married to Miss Emma McMurray, a daughter of John F. McMurray, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Mr. Priest has continued to reside on the old family homestead, a good farm, substantially improved, and he is accounted one of the energetic young farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Priest is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES RALPH

(Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc., Shelbyville).

Mr. Ralph, one of the oldest residents and most valuable citizens of the township, settled in Quincy in 1835, and being a carpenter and house builder by trade, built the first frame house in the place. He was born in Delaware, May 15, 1807. His first marriage occurred December 1, 1830, his wife, Miss Mary Adkinson, living but a few years. In 1836 Mr. Ralph came to Shelbyville, Shelby county, buying lots through a friend, James Rider. He also built here the first frame house in the town. It was at Quincy that Mr. R. married a second time, a widow, whose maiden name was Moore. She, however, scarcely survived the honeymoon, and February 14, 1840, he was wedded to Miss Emeline Dines, sister to Tyson and Joseph Dines. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph have no children, but have an adopted daughter, Miss Emma Dines by name. She is a niece of Mrs. R. Mr. Ralph tried successively carpentering, farming and merchandising before he

embarked in his present business. He has now been for 19 years dealing in lumber, and trades a little in real estate. He keeps a shop in which he works just enough to employ his leisure hours. In politics Mr. Ralph is a Democrat, though he has always held himself aloof from the broils and turmoils of political life. He never ran for any office, but has lived quietly at home, an honest, law-abiding citizen and an exemplary domestic man. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South, his membership dating back over 50 years.

OSCAR H. RANDALL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Randall has a good farm of 340 acres in Salt River township, and belongs to the more energetic and progressive class of farmers of the county. He is a native of Vermont, born in Orange county in 1844, and was the ninth in a family of 11 children of Mason and Mary P. Randall. Reared on his father's farm in Orange county, he received a good education in the common schools of that county, and at the age of 19 went West to California, — the Pacific coast. He spent six years in California and Oregon, and returned to Vermont in 1869. In 1870 he visited Missouri, and the summer of the following year came back to this State, where he has since made his permanent home. In August, 1871, he was married to Miss Martha B. Randall, a cousin of his and a daughter of John and Eliza Randall, of Vermont. They were married at Palmyra, Mo., immediately on her arrival at that place. Mr. Randall then located in Shelby county, where he has ever since resided. Mr. and Mrs. R. have three children: Aura, Bertie C., and Myrtle B. They have lost four. One of Mr. Randall's sisters, Miss Eliza G. Randall, organized the well-known school of fine arts in Washington, D. C., known the country over as Randall's School of Fine Arts. It was established in 1866. She died in Washington City in 1874.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

The Reynoldses, of North of Ireland ancestry, have, however, long been settled in Pennsylvania, or, at least, the members of the branch of the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative, have. Mr. Reynolds' father, Samuel Reynolds, was born and reared in the Keystone State, and lived there, a substantial farmer and respected citizen, until his death. He died in 1852. His wife was a Miss Nancy Dunlap before her marriage, also a native of that State. She died in 1847. Samuel Reynolds, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and was the eldest in a family of four children, three of whom are living. Reared on his father's farm, he was subsequently married to Miss Lavinia Miller, a daughter of William Miller, of the same county. He continued to reside there, engaged in farming, until 1857, when he came West,

locating for a time in Iowa. In 1864, however, he decided to come further South, and accordingly settled in Shelby county, where he made his permanent home. Here he bought raw land and improved a good farm. He has 160 acres in his place and is comfortably situated. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have had several children: William M., Nancy J., John, Samuel, who died in infancy, Jesse A., Samuel (again), Perry, Lulie and Ernest, five of whom are married and settled in life. The two eldest sons, William M. and John, were gallant soldiers in the Union army during the war, being out for four years, and participating in a number of the hardest fought battles of that long and terrible struggle. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Presbyterian Church and have been for about 30 years.

DAVID M. ROBISON

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Many Pennsylvania and Ohio farmers have settled in Shelby county since the war, to the great benefit of the county, and prominent among these is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Robison. He is of an old Pennsylvania family, and was born in Adams county, of that State, on the 1st day of November, 1821. When he was a lad in his thirteenth year, his parents, James and Jane (Hunter) Robison, removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where they settled and resided until their deaths. His father was an energetic, thorough-going farmer, and was one of the valuable citizens of Adams county. David M. was brought up on a farm to habits of industry by his father, and remained at home until he was in his twenty-third year, helping to carry on the farm, for his mother was then a widow, the father having died in 1840. Meanwhile, however, he had paid his court to a young lady of the vicinity, Miss Anna Baum, a daughter of Peter Baum, formerly of Pennsylvania, and had won her heart. They were engaged to be married, but when the happy day came around young Robison found himself without a penny either to procure the marriage license or compensate the minister for performing the ceremony, but *amor omnia vincet*—he was not to be out done. He promptly borrowed a few dollars for these necessary expenses, and the marriage knot was duly tied. Turning his face bravely to the duties and responsibilities of life, he went to work to establish himself and his incipient family with a comfortable home. Continuing farming in Ohio, he resided there for over 20 years, after which, in 1865, he came to Missouri. Here he bought land which was partly improved, on which he settled and resumed farming. He also added to and bettered the improvements on his farm, erecting new buildings, making new fences, etc., until he now has one of the best farms in this part of the county. His place contains nearly 400 acres, all of which but about 50 acres are under fence. Mr. Robison raises stock to a considerable extent, and makes a specialty of handling fine cattle. He is now worth not less, probably, than \$15,000, a gratifying showing for one who had to borrow the money to get married on when he started

out in life. It serves to show what courage and industry and good management can accomplish. He wasted no money in fine engagement rings, or hired-buggy drives, when he was young, and has wasted none since. Notwithstanding, he secured a wife worth all the rings and buggy drives in the world to him. They have been blessed with six children: Oliver, Elvira, Sylvester, Jeanette, Charles and Orinda.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH

(Proprietor of the Shelby House, and Farmer and Stock-raiser, Shelbyville).

Among the names of the respected and worthy citizens of Shelby county is justly included that of the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Smith descends from two old and excellent Virginia families — the Smiths and Parrs. Hon. George William Smith, Governor of Virginia, who lost his life at the burning of the Richmond theater, in 1811, was a distinguished representative of the same family to which Mr. S. belongs, on his father's side. The Thorntons of that State and their descendants are also related to this branch of the Smith family. Both his grandfathers, Smith and Parr, served for the Colonies in the War of the Revolution, and one or both of them lived to do service for their country in the War of 1812. Both received Government land warrants for their services. Mr. Smith, himself, is a native Virginian, born in Harrison county (now of West Virginia), July 29, 1837. He was the third in the family of 10 children of Charles Smith and wife, *nee* Nancy Parr, his father born and reared in Fauquier county, Va., and his mother also in Fauquier county, that State. In early life his father went to Alabama, where he became overseer on a large cotton plantation near Mobile. Later along he removed to West Virginia, and subsequently followed farming for some years in Harrison county, of that State. In 1857 he came to Missouri with his family and settled in Shelby county, where he resided, engaged principally in farming, until his death. He lived to reach the age of 77, dying at his homestead in this county, June 23, 1882. He was a man universally respected and esteemed wherever he was known. A quiet, unobtrusive citizen and a man of industry, he was at the same time generally remarked for his intelligence and originality of thought. Though not what may be called a man of culture, he, nevertheless, had a good general education and was especially fond of reading, thus becoming a man of more than ordinary general information. He took a deep interest in church matters, and was an earnest member of the Protestant Methodist Church. For many years he was a class-leader in his church in West Virginia, but after his removal to this State never united himself with any denomination here, as there was none convenient, for a long time, of his own particular faith. He, however, held fast to the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and died an earnest adherent of that faith. The mother still lives, and is a most estimable, motherly-hearted, Christian lady, and is held in high esteem by all her neighbors and acquaint-

ances. The names of their children are as follows: Thomas Thornton, George Lewis, Benjamin T., Granville, Jackson, Addis Clawson, Mary, Martha, Louisa, Helen and Emma. But three of the brothers and three of the sisters, are living — the subject of this sketch, George L., a prominent physician of Bates county, and Addis C., a leading physician of Macon county. The eldest brother, Thomas T., was a lawyer by profession, and something of a political leader in his county. He died here, however, soon after the family came to Missouri. In the canvass of 1858 he held joint discussions with Hon. W. R. Strachan over the county in behalf of his friend, Hon. Samuel Singleton, who was the nominee of the Whig party for the Legislature. The fourth brother, Granville J., who served for three years in the Union army, died in 1864, from illness contracted in the army. Those of the other brothers of the family living, and the father, however, were identified with the South, in sympathy and political convictions, and Dr. Luke Smith became captain of a Southern company. On the eve of starting South he was accidentally shot by one of his comrades (fracture of the radius), consequently could not go with his company, and while in hiding was captured, compelled to take the oath, and consequently took no further part in the war. Benjamin F. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was 19 years of age when the family came to Missouri, and had received a good common English education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood where he was reared, in West Virginia. He early entered mercantile life, in which he was engaged about eight years, but having little or no taste for the business, he withdrew from it and became a farmer, in which he has always taken great pleasure. On the 12th of September, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary E. Gray, a daughter of Jesse D. Gray, of this county. Mr. Smith followed farming with success, and also engaged in stock-raising and feeding and shipping stock, which he continued up to some seven or eight years ago, and by his industry and good management succeeded in situating himself comfortably in life. He had a fine farm of about 300 acres, well stocked, and considerable other property. But during the hard times of 1875-76-77 he met with continued reverses and repeated heavy losses, so that, becoming involved, he was compelled to sacrifice his farm in order to pay his debts and save his honor and his own self-respect. He let his farm go, which sufficed to make him square with the world again, but the sacrifice practically broke him up. He says of this himself: "Although I was compelled to sacrifice my homestead, which was well improved and a most desirable place to live, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I paid every dollar I owed, principal and interest, and came out of the wreck with clean hands and a clear conscience," — a sentiment worthy of a noble and true man. He then removed to Shelbyville, where he engaged in the hotel business, which he is still following as a means of providing for his family. He owns a neat hotel property here, and is giving his children the advantages of the excellent schools of this place. He is dissatisfied, however, with his present business, and is anxious to sell his prop-

erty, in order that he may resume farming, his favorite pursuit. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. They have three children: Mary Gertrude, Thomas Thornton and Fannie Luke. Charley G. died in 1880. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

SOLOMON D. SMITH

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Smith's parents, Sanford S. and Edith (Clayson) Smith, were originally from Connecticut, both born about the beginning of the present century. After their marriage they became early settlers in what is now Hancock county, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died there in 1878. The mother lived to the advanced age of 82, dying only about a year ago. The father was a man of good education and marked mental force, one of the intelligent, leading men of his vicinity. Solomon D. was born in Hancock county, Ohio, on the 14th day of June, 1838. As he grew up he had the full benefit of the excellent district and college schools kept in Ohio, and being of a studious turn of mind, early acquired a good common English education. At the age of 16 he began teaching school and he continued in that calling for some 25 years, though not exclusively so in later years. He only retired from the school-room a few years ago. In Ohio he had an enviable reputation as a teacher, which he fully kept up in this State. Mr. Smith came to Missouri in 1866 and bought the farm where he now resides, or rather the raw land, on which he improved his present farm. He has a good place of 143 acres, and has the name of being one of the thorough going farmers of the township. In 1862 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Isabella McLeod, daughter of John McLeod, formerly of Ohio.

THOMAS W. SHEETZ

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Both the families of which Mr. Sheetz is a representative, the Sheetzs and Vardervers, were early settlers in Shelby county, having come here as far back as 1883. Mr. Sheetz's father, Capt. H. F. Sheetz, was a well-to-do farmer of the county. He had served as captain of a militia in Kentucky, and also served in the same capacity in this county. He died here in 1858. Mr. Sheetz's mother was Miss Rebecca T. Varderver, a daughter of H. S. Varderver, another old and respected citizen of the county. Thomas W. Sheetz was born in Hampshire county, Va., in 1836, and was therefore only two years of age when his parents came to Missouri. He was reared in this county, and was the eldest of nine children, seven of whom lived to be grown, two sons and five daughters. Thomas W. Sheetz, after he grew up, was married to Miss Maria E. Huston; she was a daughter of Joseph Huston, and they were married in 1866. They have eight children, namely: J. H., S. Lee, Barton, Mattie B., Thomas R. and W. W. Mr. Sheetz started out for himself, when a young man, with-

out a dollar, and made his first money by breaking prairie with four yoke of cattle and for \$3 an acre. He accumulated a little start, however, after awhile, and improved a farm. Since then by continued industry and good management he has accumulated property until he is now one of the substantial farmers of Black Creek township. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, all well improved and well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. Sheetz are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE OLIVER T. TERRILL.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Judge Terrill is a native of Kentucky, born in Garrett county, November 17, 1823. His parents, John and Sarah (Henderson) Terrill, were originally from Virginia, but were married in Kentucky, and from there came to Missouri, in 1830. They settled in Marion county, five miles east of Philadelphia, where the family lived until the father's death, and where Judge Oliver T. Terrill was reared. There was a family of 13 children, but only three of them are now living, namely: Judge Terrill, John M. and Frances, the widow of Mr. Bush, now making her home with the Judge. March 28, 1848, Judge Terrill was married to Miss Susan McCullough, a daughter of William and Margaret McCullough, formerly of Kentucky, but afterwards of Bloomington, Ind., where both lived until their deaths. Judge Terrill and his wife are cousins-germain, and they were married while she was on a visit to this State. After his marriage he located at Philadelphia, in Marion county, but in 1849 went to California during the gold excitement, and spent two or three years in the mines, teaming and running a ferry across the American river. Returning in 1858, Judge Terry engaged in farming in Monroe county, and seven years afterwards removed to Saline county. In 1859 he settled in Shelby county, four miles north-west of Shelbyville, but in 1863 came to his present farm adjoining this place. For over 20 years he has resided on his present farm and has been engaged in farming and handling stock. His place is well improved, contains 167 acres and is one of the choice homesteads in the vicinity of Shelbyville. In 1878 Judge Terrill was appointed a member of the county court to fill out a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edmonds, and in the fall of that year was elected presiding justice of the county court for a term of four years. Judge and Mrs. Terrill have had but two children: Samuel L. and Eugene M. The eldest died at the age of 14; Eugene M., who was married to Miss Retta Spate, of Clarence, resides on the farm with his father. Judge Terrill is highly respected and esteemed one of the worthy and useful citizens of the community.

EUGENE D. TINGLE

(Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Shelbyville).

Mr. Tingle, a gentleman of superior education and a lawyer of learning and recognized ability, came out to Missouri from Maryland

since the war and has been a resident of Shelby county for a number of years, where he has established an enviable reputation in his profession and has won the consideration and respect of the people of the county. He was born in Snow Hill, the county seat of Worcester county, Maryland, July 4, 1840. His father was Hon. William Tingle, for over 20 years the judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and regarded as one of the ablest judges and soundest lawyers of that State. Mr. Tingle's mother was a Miss Sallie M. Williamson before her marriage, and was a daughter of Rev. Stuart Williamson, an eminent Presbyterian divine, well known throughout the States of Delaware and Maryland for his great ability and profound piety. Both parents were of English and Scotch descent and were of old and highly respected families in those countries. Mr. Tingle was reared at Snow Hill and after a preparatory course in the schools of that place, entered Newark Academy, in Delaware. After taking a course at Newark, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was a student there when the war broke out. He was preparing himself for the legal profession and, being in the senior class, would soon have graduated in law, but had to quit the University on account of the war. Coming home, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Thomas A. Spence, his father's successor on the bench. During the war his brother, Stuart Tingle, also a lawyer and on Gen. Lee's staff, returning home, was captured and imprisoned at Fort McHenry and afterwards killed, and Eugene D. was suspected by the Federal authorities of being connected with his brother in intrigues for the interest of the South, so that he was banished to Canada, to remain until after the war. He then returned, the war being over, and took charge of Buckingham Academy, at Berlin, Maryland, and afterwards had charge of the Union Academy at Snow Hill. Subsequently he practiced law at that point until 1869, when he came to Missouri and located at Shelbyville, where he opened a law office. He was married here March 11, 1870, to Miss Kate Boetteher, a native of Shelby county, Mo., an accomplished lady, who was educated at Columbia, Mo. After practicing here for about three years, he returned to Maryland, on account of the death of his mother. In 1874 he located at Barry, Ill., being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State. Returning to Shelbyville, however, in about 18 months, he was elected Superintendent of Schools for Shelby county, and is now successfully engaged in the practice of the law at that place. Mr. Tingle is a Democrat of the old school and is proud of his Maryland ancestry, and devoted to his native State and her traditions. Mr. and Mrs. Tingle have one child, Tommie. The eldest, William, is deceased, dying at the age of 11. Mr. and Mrs. Tingle are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. Tingle is a member of the Masonic order.

CHARLES F. WAINRIGHT, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbyville).

Dr. Wainright graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in the class of 1882, having taken a regular course at that institution of two terms. He had previously studied medicine under Drs. Lawson and Harrison, prominent physicians of Newton county, placing himself under their instruction in 1879. With a somewhat advanced general education before he commenced the study of medicine, he was well qualified to enter upon his professional course, which he pursued with assiduity and rare good judgment, striving not only to understand the science of medicine thoroughly, but to familiarize himself particularly with such information as would most likely be for the greatest practical utility when he should come to enter the regular and active practice. It is not too much to say that Dr. Wainright quit medical college one of the most thoroughly qualified young physicians ever graduated by that old and eminent institution. It of course takes time for a young physician to build up a practice, but this he is doing with more than ordinary expedition and success, thus fulfilling the promise his career as a student seemed to hold out. He has been engaged in the practice at Shelbyville ever since his graduation. Dr. Wainright is a son of Rev. Samuel T. Wainright, of Newton county, one of the oldest and most beloved of the early ministers of the M. E. Church South in the State. Rev. Mr. Wainright has been actively engaged in the ministry for 54 years continuously and may still be seen, now in his seventy-second year, in the pulpit, a venerable, white-haired man of God, appealing to his fellow-creatures to embrace the last best hope of this life, the hope of the blessed immortality beyond the grave through faith in Christ. He was from Virginia, born in 1812, and came to Missouri in 1839, stopping for a few years in Shelby county, but finally settling in Newton county, after a residence of some years in Lewis county. His good wife, who had blessed him with a worthy family of children and been his devoted helpmeet, faithful and true, from the morning of their happy married life, was called away by the angel of death in 1879. Mr. Wainright was born while his parents resided in Lewis county, in 1858. His mother was a Miss Agee, of Virginia, before her marriage. In October, 1882, Dr. Wainright was married to Miss Ellen C., a daughter of James D. Parsons, a leading agriculturist and citizen of Shelby county.

JOHN WARD

(Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Ward was born in Portland, Me., November 27, 1807, of English descent. He removed with his parents to Canada when about three years of age and resided in Canada and Vermont until 1834, when he was married to Roxana Haskins, of Shefford, Canada.

Removing to Ohio in the same year, he was engaged in millwrighting there. In 1865 he removed with his family to Shelby county, Mo., and engaged in farming, where he has since resided. He has been a member of the A. F. and A. M. for 41 years.

MYRON L. WARD

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Ward is a native of Ohio, born in Medina county, May 20, 1849. His father John Ward, as mentioned in the previous sketch, was originally from Maine. In 1865 the family came to Shelby county, Mo., Myron L. then being about 16 years of age. He was married March 20, 1872, to Miss Libbie McMaster, a daughter of Robert McMaster, formerly of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have three children: Stella, Edna and Burchard. Mr. Ward resides on the farm on which his father settled in 1865, which is a good place of nearly 300 acres. He is one of the successful, energetic farmers of the township.

REV. JOHN T. WELCH

(Minister of the Christian Church, Shelbyville).

The family of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative was one of the first to settle in Monroe county. Rev. Mr. Welch's grandfather, Thomas Welch, came here with his family in about 1835, and located at Paris. Thomas Welch was a man of marked intelligence and good education, was a school teacher in fact, for a number of years, and is believed to have taught the first school, certainly one of the first ones, ever kept at Paris. He died in this county at an advanced age in about 1870. David Welch, the father of Rev. John T., was some 10 years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. After he grew up he was married to Miss Rebecca Dawson, and subsequently resided in different counties in this State and in Arkansas, but finally settled permanently in Dallas county, where he is still living. Near the beginning of our late Civil War he enlisted as a soldier and for almost four years he wore the gray. A portion of the time he served his regiment as Quartermaster. Rev. John T. Welch was born while his parents resided in Boone county and on the 8th of October, 1853. He was principally reared, however, in Saline county, where his parents made their home for some years during his boyhood and youth. He early formed the purpose to devote himself to the ministry and qualified himself at school with that object in view. After completing the courses of the common and intermediate schools he matriculated at the State University, where he studied the higher branches included in the curriculum of general education. He studied theology at the Christian University at Canton Mo., where he took a complete course and graduated among the first in his class in 1881. He was duly ordained a minister of the Christian Church and on completing his theological education at the university, entered at

once actively and regularly into the work of the ministry. He came to Shelby county in August of the same year of his graduation and for one year following preached as a county evangelist. Since that time he has preached for the church at Shelbyville as its pastor and for other churches in the county. Rev. Mr. Welch is a man of earnest piety, sterling, superior ability, and fine mental culture, both general and theological, and already has established a wide and enviable reputation as an able and successful minister and eloquent, popular preacher. If spared to run the ordinary course of nature, his life can hardly fail to prove one of great value to his church, to the cause of Christianity, and to the welfare and happiness of those among whom it is spent. His future certainly seems one of bright promise. On the 20th of May, 1884, Rev. Mr. Welch was married to Miss Mettie Mitchell, a refined and accomplished daughter of Thomas Mitchell, present county clerk of Shelby county.

WILLIAM WINETROUB

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Shelbyville).

Mr. Winetroub was born in Russian Poland, near Warsaw, April 16, 1842, of Levick and Nettie (Wolfe) Winetroub. He was the only one of the family who ever came to America. Becoming enamored of a young lady in New York City, Miss Hannah Cohn, he married her in 1863, and has ever since been a citizen of the United States. He was a barber by trade, at which he worked until 1866 in New York. He then came West and went into the hide and wool business in Quincy. After a residence of ten years Mr. W. came to Shelbyville, and has now a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. His house is doing a fine trade, and his business is steadily increasing. He is a man of splendid qualities and is a success in life. He has a family of nine children: Nathan, in his father's store; Abe, on a farm; Nettie, Sol, Mattie, Ben and Bert, twins; Joe and Charley. Phoebe, the second daughter, died September 4, 1882, aged 16 years. Mr. Winetroub belongs to the I. O. O. F.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

PETER ALPAUGH

(Farmer and Apiarist, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Alpaugh, who has a good farm of 200 acres in Salt River township, and is largely engaged in bee culture besides farming and stock-raising, is a native of Canada, born in Wellington county, June 15, 1848. He was the fifth child of 11 children of John and Eleanor Alpaugh, and was reared in his native county. He remained in Canada

until he was about 25 years of age. He then made a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting during his sojourn in the West, California, Vancouver's Island, Victoria, and other localities. He also went up the Frazier river and altogether was absent in the West for nearly two years. Returning to Canada, he remained there until 1880, and in the meantime, in 1877, was married to Miss Maria Sargent, a daughter of Henry Sargent, of Canada. Three years after his marriage, Mr. Alpaugh came to Missouri and bought his present place in Shelby county. He has proved a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interests and citizenship of this county. He is a thorough-going energetic man, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the prominent, successful farmers of the county. Mr. Alpaugh handles good stock, and in the bee line has about 50 stands, a branch of industry which he has proven a success. Mr. and Mrs. Alpaugh have two children, Emma L. and Ella. Mr. Alpaugh is a carpenter by trade, but has done nothing in that line for several years. He followed it, however, principally while on the Pacific coast. He stopped at Salt Lake on his return home and attended the Mormon worship, where he saw over 5,000 people assembled.

JULIUS A. BAKER

(Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Baker is a son of George W. Baker and wife, Rebecca J. Baker, who were reared and married in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1852. They settled near Shelbyville, but since have moved to Shelbyville, Mo. The father is one of the energetic and respected men of that vicinity, and has held the office of constable for four years. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. Julius A. was born in Boone county, Ky., October 14, 1846, and is the fifth in a family of ten children. He was reared in Shelby county and received a common school education. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary Engle of this county, a daughter of Samuel P. and Lizzie Engle, who came here in 1855 from Kentucky. Mr. B. has followed farming in the county since his marriage, and on rented lands until January, 1882, when he was awarded the contract of superintending and carrying on the county poor farm, which he has since done with excellent success and to the satisfaction of the county court and the public generally. This farm contains 160 acres and is managed by Mr. Baker to the best advantage. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, Irene and Frank W. Mr. B. is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and is Past-Master of St. Andrew Lodge No. 96, at Shelbyville.

ISAAC NEWTON BONTA

(Farmer and Breeder of Fine Horses, Post-office, Shelbyville).

When the trumpet of war sounded in 1861 Mr. Bonta, then at the age of 18 and as full of courage and love of country as of life and spirit, gallantly enlisted himself on the roll of those plightened to do,

and, if necessary, to die for the great principles of self-government and Southern independence — principles consecrated by the lives and services of Washington and the other Fathers of the Revolution. He was born and reared in Kentucky, and to the natural and world-known courage of the Virginian he added the spirit and dash of the Blue Grass State, so that in common with most Kentuckians he made a soldier not to be frightened by a noise or deterred from duty by hardships and dangers. He served under the intrepid, eagle-eyed, lion-hearted cavalry leader, Morgan, and under his brilliant, but ill-fated banner, made the desperate and terrible raid of Ohio, where “cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, cannon in front of them, volleyed and thundered.” He was captured on Morgan’s raid, but finally made his escape, and as exit through the Federal lines to the South was impossible, he made his way north-westward, and located in Illinois. There he found an object in life more interesting and attractive than the red-stained field of battle, a charming young lady, Miss Sallie M. Kinder, to whom he paid assiduous court and whom, as all the world goes, he of course won. They were married and remained in Illinois until 1869. He engaged in farming and she turned to her household duties. They then came to Missouri and settled near Shelbyna, where he bought a tract of land. Here he has a good farm of 237 acres, and while farming in a general way is making a specialty of raising thorough-bred horses, in which he has good success. Mr. Bonta is a worthy, peaceable, law-abiding citizen, and can say with truth what not every one can say, that neither he nor his father ever had a lawsuit in his life. He is a son of Isaac Bonta and Cassandra, *nee* Bonta, both of the same surname. He was of Henry county, Ky., and was born in that county on the 25th day of April, 1843. Reared on the farm, he was at home when the war broke out, and from there enlisted in the Southern army. Mr. and Mrs. Bonta have five children from two to fourteen years old, named, Mattie E., Annie M., Isaac W., Cassie B. and Seaton A.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. BARTON

(Post-office, Shelbyna).

This good mother and worthy, excellent lady of Salt River township, who has been a resident of the township for over half a century and since she was eight years of age, and over 20 of the later years of whose life have been spent in widowhood, is justly deserving some notice in any worthy history of Shelby county. A lady of many excellencies of mind and heart and of great fortitude and resolution, she has at the same time shown herself to be a woman of more than ordinary strength of character, good judgment and energy, by the resolute, successful manner with which she long conducted her farm affairs and kept her family together while her children were young, providing for their care and support by her own good management, and diminishing not in the least the estate which her kind and devoted, though unfortunate husband, left her at his death. She was born in

Smythe county, Va., June 6, 1825, and was a daughter of Andrew McBroom and his wife, Margaret McBroom, who came to Missouri in 1833 and settled in Salt River township, of Shelby county. Mrs. Barton was reared here, and on the 27th of February, 1847, was married to Morgan P. Barton, of this county, but formerly of Marion county. He was a farmer by occupation, and a fairly successful one. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a worthy, good citizen. Sympathizing with the South in the late war, he was driven from home for that reason and sought safety in the Southern army as a volunteer in the ranks of the South. After the fight at Kirksville, however, he came home, in the hope that if he took the iron-clad oath of loyalty and remained quietly at home, raising corn and other produce, he would be let alone. On the contrary, he was hurried off to prison at Alton, Ill., where he was incarcerated in a loathsome prison-pen and kept for four months and until death, in the form of small-pox, came and relieved him of his sufferings. Mrs. Barton still resides on the homestead which his honest toil made for her and their children. This is a good farm of 120 acres, and she is comfortably situated. She has reared nine children: George W., John S., Sarah G., Mary S., Squire P., Stephen F., William W. and Morgan H. Nancy J. died in 1880, after her marriage, leaving a child. Several of the others are also married. George W. and Stephen F. are on the farm managing it for their mother and themselves on terms that are fair to both. They are both energetic young men, and are highly esteemed. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church South, as was also her husband.

J. M. BATES

(Of Cotton & Bates, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., Shelbyna).

Mr. Bates, one of the substantial citizens and highly esteemed business men of Shelbyna, has been engaged in business at this place for a number of years, and is a native of Missouri. He was born in Boone county, September 21, 1827. While he was yet in boyhood his parents removed to Monroe county, settling about eight miles south-east of Shelbyna. He was reared on the farm in that county, and on the 20th of April, 1854, was married to Miss Amanda J., a daughter of David Lusk. He then began the improvement of a farm about four miles south-west of this place, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Shelbyna. Here he engaged in the grocery trade with D. G. Minter, continuing in business about five years. Soon afterwards he opened a lumber yard and carried that on with success until the fall of 1883. Since then he has been a partner in the above named firm. Mr. Bates is a substantial property holder and in well-to-do circumstances. The business of the firm has been spoken of in a sketch of Mr. Cotton. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have no children of their own, but are rearing an orphan boy, Freddie Sparks, now 14 years of age. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN M. BECK

(Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Beck, a German by nativity and education, was born in Prussia September 4, 1828, and as he grew up learned the weaver's trade. In 1851 he came to America and was engaged in merchandising until 1854. Mr. Beck came to Shelby county in 1856, and followed carpentering in this county for some time. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and served for three years, coming out of the army a cripple for life. In 1865 he went to Oregon, thence to California, and returned in 1866, having made the trip to recover his health, which was broken down during the war. Here he resumed the weaver's trade, which he has since followed. Mr. Beck has a good home property in Walkersville, consisting of a comfortable residence, and some six acres of land.

HENRY BEROLZHEIMER

(Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., Shelbina).

Mr. Berolzheimer is a native of Germany, born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, May 25, 1850. His parents were among the well-to-do and respected people of that place, and had intended their son, Henry, for the profession of civil engineering. He was well advanced in the course of instruction preparatory for that profession when his plans were changed by the death of his mother. He then entered a manufacturing establishment, where he worked for two years. At the age of 18 he went to Paris, France, where he obtained a situation in a large commission house, remaining there until he was compelled to leave on account of the Franco-Prussian War. Four days before the fall of Sedan he was banished on account of his German nativity. From Paris he visited different points, including England and Switzerland, finally taking a position in Port au Prince, on the Island of Hayti, in a large sugar and coffee shipping house, making the arrangements to that effect in Havre, France. There he spent about a year, and in 1872 he came to New York, and for the next five years was employed in a manufacturing establishment of that city. Following this, Mr. B. made a visit to his home in Bavaria, and after his return to New York remained there two years engaged in the wholesale millinery establishment, being book-keeper for the house. From New York he went to Hazelton, Pa., where he carried on the retail clothing business for about 18 months, coming thence west to Parsons, Kan., where he was in business until his removal to Shelbina in the fall of 1881. Here he became a partner with Mr. I. D. Nelke in his present line of business, but six months afterwards was compelled by the aid of law to get a hold of the business, and has since carried on the business alone. Mr. B. has been very successful in business at Shelbina, and is now one of the leading and wealthy citizens of the place. He carries a

stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and has a trade proportionally much larger. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of the place and is very active both in personal exertions and with his means in helping to build up Shelby. He has laid off a valuable addition to the town into broad streets and alleys and handsome building lots for residences, and has greatly encouraged the erection of buildings in his addition by disposing of his lots at reasonable rates. His addition, known as "Patton's Addition" contains 17½ acres, and includes many of the handsomest dwelling sites of the place. He is also a large stock holder and a director in the Shelby Creamery Company, having a fifth interest in the stock of \$10,000 in that company. Mr. H. is not a married man, but it is hardly expected that in the rare feminine environment of his present home he will long remain so. He is a man of good education, fine business ability, marked energy and enterprise, and one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of Shelby.

BODINE & CROW

(Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, etc., Shelby).

The firm of Bodine and Crow was organized in April, 1884, and starting on ample capital, as well as being energetic, popular business men, they readily took a position among the leading lumber dealers of the county, not only in the value and variety of their stock, but in the extent and character of their custom. Their trade extends far into the country tributary to Shelby, and includes many of the best men of the county. Messrs. Bodine & Crow have established their business on a firm and prosperous basis, and their future in this line seems to be one of assured success. They buy for cash and sell at the lowest retail rates, and are careful to put no inferior goods on their customers under any wrong impressions as to their quality or value. Thus they have won and retained the confidence of the public. Mr. Bodine has been in the lumber trade here since March, 1883. He is a native Missourian, born near Humphreys, in Sullivan county, September 30, 1851. His father, J. A. Bodine, was a brother to Robert Bodine, the well known attorney of Paris, Monroe county. In 1868, Robert E., having previously taken a commercial course at Quincy, Ill., entered the civil engineer corps of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and was in the service of the company for about three years, becoming during this time a thorough civil engineer. In August, 1871, he took charge of the railway office at Paris and was agent there for some 10 years, being also telegraph operator during this time. At the end of this time Mr. Bodine resigned and came to Shelby. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, as stated above. June 13, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna Parsons, a daughter of John M. Parsons, now of Shelby. They have one child, Cooper P. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. Mr. Crow is also a native Missourian, born near Memphis, in Scot-

land county, November 6, 1856. His parents, John L. and Agnes (Fifer) Crow, came originally from Virginia, but were directly from Kentucky to this State. They first located in Scotland county, and then settled in Monroe county about eight miles south-east of Shelbina. William D., the subject of this sketch, was reared in Monroe county from the age of seven years, and was educated at the Shelbina Institute. He followed farming and handling stock up to 1882, when he engaged in ranching near Deer Lodge, in Montana. Remaining out there a year, he then returned and in the spring of 1884 he became a partner in the present firm. Messrs. Bodine & Crow are both young men of fine business qualifications and are full of enterprise and energy; they are men of character and can be implicitly relied on in business affairs and otherwise. They have made an excellent start in business and will doubtless continue in the successful career they have thus far succeeded in making.

GEORGE W. BOYCE

(Farmer and Carpenter, Post-office, Lentner).

A native of Delaware, Mr. Boyce was born in Sussex county, on the 21st day of June, 1825, and was the second eldest of seven children of Joseph Boyce, a veteran of the War of 1812, and wife, *nee* Fannie Ball. Reared on his father's farm in Sussex county, Mr. Boyce, Jr., was married in 1849 to Miss Eliza A. Hearn, of Delaware. She died, however, the following year, and in 1857 Mr. Boyce came to Missouri. Here he was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Barr. Subsequently he located in Shelby county, near Lentner, where he was engaged in farming until the second year of the war. He then enlisted in the Southern army under Col. Porter, but was captured at Kirksville, and after his release he went to Delaware, where he remained until the close of the war. His wife died in 1865, leaving him one child, Mary Lee, who died shortly afterwards. In 1866 he returned to Missouri and in 1873 was married to Miss Mary J. Brewington, of Shelby county. Mr. Boyce has been residing on his present farm for many years. He has a place of 192 acres, and is engaged in stock-raising and raising grain. Mr. Boyce learned the carpenter's trade when quite a young man and worked at it continuously up to a few years ago. He followed carpentering exclusively for many years and made his start in life at that occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have one child, Tilden G., named for the sage of Greystone, whom it is needless to say Mr. Boyce is for President first, last and all the time, whether the "Old Man" can walk or talk or not. Mrs. Boyce is a member of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN J. BRAGG

(Of Bragg & Dobyns, Dealers in Lumber and Agricultural Implements, Shelbina).

The biographical department of this work could hardly be considered complete if it failed to include, at least, a brief record of the

subject of the present sketch. A native of the county, born in Tiger Fork township, March 14, 1848, Mr. Bragg was reared among this people, and although still comparatively a young man, has already been prominently identified with the public affairs of the county, and is one of the leading business men of Shelby. Reared on his father's farm in Tiger Fork township, he completed his education at Van Rensselaer Academy, and subsequently taught school, beginning as early as 1867, when he taught his first school in Dunklin county. He afterwards taught in this county, and also, for a short time, near Hannibal. At the age of 24, in October, 1872, he was married to Miss Carolina S. Hendren, of Marion county. Two years later Mr. Bragg ran for circuit clerk of Shelby county, and was nominated and elected. His success as a candidate showed that he was well liked among the sterner sex as his success as a matrimonial candidate had shown him to be with the fair sex. He served in the circuit clerk's office for four years, and made so good and popular an officer that he was re-elected by a large majority, his last term expiring in 1882. He then ran for probate judge, or rather for the nomination at the primary election. No one doubted his qualifications or integrity, but some of the older Democrats thought he was rather young for so important and prominent an office, as he was then but 34 years of age. However, he made a gallant race, and was beaten only by one vote in an aggregate poll of 2,600. But his want of age and corpulency, instead of want of brains, defeated him. Mr. Bragg engaged in his present business in 1883, in partnership with Mr. B. S. Dobyns. They have the leading establishment in their line in the county and do an annual business of about \$40,000. Both are thoroughly capable business men and more than ordinarily popular with the custom in their lines. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg have a family of five children: Walter O., Harold I., Wade Hampton, Corinne A. and an infant. Mr. Bragg is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

REUBEN BRANHAM

(Constable and General Collector, Shelby).

Mr. Branham is a native of Virginia, born in Shenandoah county, February 22, 1819. He early learned the tailor's trade, but has not worked at it of any consequence since 1855. He was married at Harpers's Ferry, Va., February 3, 1856, to Miss Cornelia A. Flanagan. Mr. Branham came to Missouri first in 1855, but returned to Virginia soon afterwards and spent a short time in Ohio. He returned in 1857 to this State and farmed in Monroe county until he came to Shelby five years afterwards. In 1858 he had his left elbow thrown out of place, from which accident he has never had much use of that arm. In 1867 he became constable of Salt River township in Shelby county, and has held the office ever since, for a period now of 14 years, except for an interim of three years. He was city marshal of Shelby eight years. He has done a large collecting business and is

looked upon as a reliable and faithful collector. Mr. and Mrs. Branham have no children. His father was Reuben Branham, Sr., and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Taylor. Both are now deceased.

JOHN McKEE BRISON

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

On both sides of his parents' family Mr. Brison comes of old and highly respected Pennsylvania ancestry—the Brisons and Wylies. Both families were settled in that State prior to the Revolutionary War, and Mr. Brison's mother's family (the Wylies) is prominently mentioned in the history of the Redstone country of that State. She was a near relative to Gen. Stonewall Jackson, of Confederate fame. Mr. Brison's father was Oliver Brison, born at Pittsburg in 1794, a son of James Brison, born at Uniontown, Pa., in 1709. Judge Wylie, on the Supreme Bench at Washington, D. C., is a cousin of Mr. Brison. In 1835 Mr. Brison's parents came to Missouri and settled a mile and a half south-east of West Ely, where they reared their family of children, of whom there were 10, eight still living, the dead being Henry C. and Rebecca W., and the living, William W., Sarah McK., Lydia McD., Andrew W., John McK., Joseph O., Mary E. and Adeline C. John McKee Brison was born on the farm near West Ely, March 6, 1837, and was reared a farmer. On the 2d of May, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary S. Barton, a daughter of Morgan Barton, of this county. They have five children: Henry W., Mary E., Lee Nora, William M. and John C., the eldest about 10 years and the youngest, four. Mr. Brison has a good farm of 120 acres five miles west of Shelbina. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and all his family have been as far back as their ancestry can be traced.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

In the family of George A. and Mary E. (Conner) Chambers, of Harrison county, Ky., were nine children, eight of whom grew to mature years, namely: John W., Jr., Sarah E., Lewis C., Asa F., George N., James M., Charles D. and Robert L. The father was a son of Samuel Chambers, formerly of Bourbon county, Ky., and the mother was a daughter of Lewis Conner, of that State. The children were reared in their native county, of which the parents were well-to-do and respected residents. John W. Chambers, the subject of this sketch, after he grew up, having come to Missouri in the meantime, was married January 16, 1868, to Miss Mary E., a daughter of T. O. Bairly, of Monroe county. Settling in Shelby county, Mr. Chambers has since resided in this county, and has long ranked among its energetic and comfortable farmers. He has a good farm of 160 acres two miles and a half north-east of Shelbina. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have five children, viz.: George F., Charles E., Mary E.,

James F. and Carrie. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Chambers is now in his forty-fourth year, the very meridian of life, having been born March 2, 1841.

JOHN S. CHANDLER

(Postmaster, Shelbyna).

Mr. Chandler, a gallant soldier of the Union in the late war, and for a number of years past one of the worthy and respected citizens of Shelbyna, is by nativity from the old Granite State, and a representative by consanguinity of two of the first families of that State, and, indeed, of the whole country — the Chandlers and Websters. On his father's side he is a descendant of the old colonial Chandler family of New Hampshire, from which sprang Hon. Thomas Chandler, born at Bedford, N. H., August 10, 1772; the latter's brother, Hon. John Chandler, born at Epping, N. H., and of Revolutionary fame; and Hon. Zachariah Chandler, their nephew, afterwards of Michigan, born at Bedford, N. H., December 10, 1813; as well as Hon. William E. Chandler, present Secretary of the Navy, and a number of others of less note. On his mother's side Mr. Chandler is a direct lineal descendant of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of New Hampshire, of Revolutionary fame, the father of Daniel Webster, the distinguished American statesman. Mr. Chandler's mother, Sarah M. Webster, was a grand-niece to Daniel Webster, or, in other words, her grandfather was Daniel Webster's brother. Of Mr. Chandler's parents, John G. and Sarah M. (Webster) Chandler, the former was born and reared in Vermont and the latter was born in Canada. He, the second in their family of children, was born at Groton, in Grafton county, N. H., January 8, 1843. When he was a lad 12 years of age his parents came West and settled near Beloit, Wis., where he grew to manhood, or until he entered the Union army, for the preservation of the government, in the establishment of which his ancestors on both sides had played so conspicuous a part. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the Union service under President Lincoln's first call for three months' men, becoming a member of the First Wisconsin regiment at Beloit, Wis. He served for four months and then re-enlisted, after remaining at home for a time, becoming a member of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After this he served until the close of the war. Near Rome, Ga., on Sherman's march to the sea, he was severely wounded in the foot, the ball lodging between the bones of the foot so that it was impossible to extract it, and by this he was disabled for further field service. He subsequently did hospital duty until he was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, after the war. He then returned home and took a three years' course in the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, graduating in 1871, which included, also, a business education. From Illinois he came to Shelbyna, or rather to Shelby county, and engaged in farming, his father's family having preceded him to this county. A year later he came to Shelbyna and engaged in the real estate business, which he followed for about three

years. After this he became assistant in the post-office, and in 1879 was appointed postmaster, the position he has since held. He also carries a stock of stationery, books, etc., and has held the office of notary public for more than 10 years. May 17, 1877, he was married to Miss Minnie Williams, an adopted daughter of G. K. Williams, of Lentner, this county. Mr. and Mrs. C. have three children: Georgie M., Bertie T. and John S. Mr. Chandler is at present Post Commander of the G. A. R. at this place, and Recorder of the A. O. U. W. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is also a member of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W.

JOHN A. CHRISTINE

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Christine, one of the energetic and respected young farmers of Salt River township, was a son of John and Nancy E. Christine, of this county, the former of whom was killed at the Centralia fight during the late war. The mother is now the wife of Rev. Sanford Smith. John A. was the eldest of four children, and was born in this county, January 26, 1856. Reared in the county, he was educated at the district schools and brought up to farm life. He early started out for himself, and by industry has made himself a comfortable home. They have a good farm of 120 acres and are raising considerable stock, giving particular attention to high grade cattle. March 26, 1876, he was married to Miss Leatha A. Caldwell, a daughter of Noah and Sarah Caldwell, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. C. have four children: Mary A., Sarah E., Allie M. and Jessie E.



WILLIAM C. CLARK

(Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, etc., and General Repairer, Shelbyna).

Mr. Clark's career in his present line of business has been one of marked success. He came here in 1874, and at that time had but \$10 in the world. He went to work, however, to succeed and he has not been disappointed. He now manufactures a large number of wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., annually, and keeps about six or eight hands constantly employed. He also does a considerable business in handling Eastern made buggies, and is engaged in the agricultural implement trade, such as the McCormick reapers and binders, Minnesota steam threshers, hay rakes, etc. In a word, Mr. Clark has a large business in his different lines and has accumulated a comfortable property. The wagons and other vehicles he makes have an excellent reputation, and the demand for them is steadily on the increase. Mr. Clark is a native of Canada, born at Brighton August 3, 1845. His father, Robert Clark, was a wagon maker by trade and followed the business at Brighton for about 25 years. William C. was brought up to his trade and learned it thoroughly in all its branches, becoming a practical painter, blacksmith and wood-

worker. In 1865 his parents removed to Indiana and the following year to Shelby, in this county. Here his father worked at house carpentering, William C. working with him for about two years. In 1868 William C. Clark went to Paris and from there, three years afterwards, to Hannibal, where he worked until 1873. Meanwhile, December 7, 1872, he was married at Hannibal, Mo., to Miss Anna Morrie. About the close of the following year his health became seriously impaired, resulting from an attack of cholera, and he therefore went to California. In 1874, however, he returned to Missouri and located at Shelby, where he has since resided. The success of his career here we have noted above. Mr. Clark's father made his home at this place until a short time before his death, or, rather, this was his home at the time of his death, and he died while he was temporarily absent in Illinois, in August, 1873. The mother, who was a Miss Jane Powers before her marriage, and a native of Michigan, returned to Decatur, Mich., after her husband's death, where she is now living. Mr. Clark is a member of the M. E. Church South, as is also his wife.

LEVI CLARK

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, and of Leland & Clark, Dealers in Furniture, and Undertakers, Shelby).

Mr. Clark was born near Richland, Richland county, Ohio, January 10, 1828. His parents, Henry and Nancy Smith Clark, his father from England, his mother from New York, came to Ohio at an early date. They subsequently removed to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, where Mr. Clark was reared. When grown to manhood he engaged in farming there, to which vocation he had been reared, and followed it continuously until he removed to California, where he engaged in mining. At the expiration of two years, he returned to Michigan and engaged in merchandising, and continued in this business until his removal to Missouri in 1865. Here he bought a farm of 240 acres in Shelby county, which he still owns. He remained engaged in farming, breeding and handling fine stock, until 1883, when he became a member of the present firm of Leland & Clark. He still carries on the stock business on his place and is particularly engaged in breeding fine horses of the Canada "Dart" stock. He also deals some in real estate. Mr. Clark removed to Shelby upon becoming connected with Mr. Leland in the furniture and undertaking business. He has a handsome residence here, probably the finest in the place. Messrs. Leland & Clark carry an excellent stock of goods and are prepared to furnish houses in the latest styles, and conduct funerals in the most satisfactory manner. October 26, 1854, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Emily Smith, formerly of Vermont. They have reared two children: Minnie, now Mrs. William D. Devaul, and Mattie, a young lady at home. Mr. Clark has been for 30 years a Royal Arch Mason.

THOMAS J. CLEEK

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

The seventh in a family of 10 children, Mr. Cleek was born in Kentucky, March 4, 1845. Reared in Kentucky, he was married in 1866 to Miss Fannie Willhoit, a daughter of Allen and Lucinda Willhoit, of that State. He continued to reside in Kentucky after his marriage until 1881, when he came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. Here he has a farm of 360 acres, all under fence and in a good state of improvement. Mr. Cleek raises stock and feeds cattle and hogs for the markets. He is one of the energetic and prosperous farmers of Salt River township. Mr. and Mrs. Cleek have six children: John, Robert, Carrie, Jessie, Ludley and Willie. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALONZO W. COMBS

(Of Towson & Combs, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents, Shelbina).

Born and reared in Shelby county, Mr. Combs, although still quite a young man, by his own enterprise and personal worth has placed himself in a position of one of the recognized business men of Shelbina, a member of one of the prominent real estate and insurance firms of the county. His parents were comparatively early settlers in this county. His father, Robert Combs, came here from Scott county, Ky., in about 1845. Afterwards he was married to Miss Mary Worland. She was of Monroe county. Her father, Barnaby Worland, settled near Clinton in 1840. He died there two years afterwards. Mr. Combs' father died September 24, 1864. He left two children: Maggie, now Mrs. Thomas Hume, and Alonzo W. Their mother makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hume, at Shelbina. She is now in the sixty-third year of her age. Alonzo W. was born on his father's farm, south-west of Shelbina, December 30, 1860. He continued on the farm until 1878, and then took a course at the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, having previously attended the common schools as he grew up. In 1881 he entered the office of J. William Towson, and after working for him as a clerk for 18 months, he went to Dakota, and in 1883 became partner with Mr. Towson in business. In the meantime, however, he had attended the Commercial School at Kansas City. Mr. Combs is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHESTER COTTON

(Of Cotton & Bates, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, and Buyers and Shippers of Wool, Shelbina).

Mr. Cotton, the senior member of the above-named firm, who have one of the old and established business houses of Shelbina, is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, June 1, 1833. When he was about six

years of age his parents, Chester K. and Catherine T. (Cowling), came to Missouri, and made their home at Shelbyville. The father, Chester K. Cotton, was a native of Connecticut, born at East Hartford, November 18, 1802. His father, Allen Cotton, was likewise a native of Connecticut, but his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ware, was originally from Boston, Mass. Allen Cotton was a sea captain, engaged in the West India trade, and died at sea while on a voyage. Chester K. Cotton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was reared at Hartford, Conn., and learned the gilder's trade. He subsequently went to New York, where he worked four years. In 1828 he went to Pittsburg, where he resided three years and was married. He then went to Baltimore, Md., and was engaged in gilding looking-glass frames until 1837, when he came to Missouri. In this State he engaged in general merchandising at Hannibal, and two years later removed to Shelbyville, where he was engaged in merchandising for about 16 years, being one of the pioneer merchants of that place. Since then he has been in no active business. He was a business colleague with James C. Hawkins, another old and well known citizen at Shelbyville, though not a partner. Mr. Cotton was quite successful in business, and had one of the largest houses in the county. In 1855, as stated above, he retired, and after that his sons carried on the business. In 1858 he was elected county treasurer and held the office for over four years, having been re-elected in 1860. He was married, as already stated, at Pittsburg, Penn., the date being March 22, 1830. His wife survived her marriage for nearly half a century, dying at last, January 29, 1875, at Shelbyville, to which place he had removed the year before. They reared four children, namely: Chester, the subject of this sketch; William B., who died at Shelbyville in 1870; Mary E., the wife of Robert Armstrong, and Catherine, who died in 1874, having previously married John Dickerson. Mr. Cotton is a member of the M. E. Church South, and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Chester Cotton was reared at Shelbyville, and educated at the Masonic College of Philadelphia, in Marion county. He then began selling goods with his father at Shelbyville, and he continued at Shelbyville until 1868, when he came to Shelbyville. Here he has since been engaged in business (but with different partners) since 1855. For a period of nearly 30 years he has been out of merchandising but one year. Messrs. Cotton & Bates carry a large and well selected stock of goods and have a heavy trade. Mr. Cotton has been known to the people of this county from boyhood, and no man is more highly esteemed by them than he. Messrs. Cotton & Bates buy large quantities of wool—from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds annually. Mr. Cotton was married on the 30th day of September, 1853, to Miss Virginia C. Durrett, a daughter of Dr. Durrett, of Marion county, Mo., formerly of Virginia.¹ They had five children, only one of whom survives, Mary T. (Cotton) Scarce. His second marriage occurred April

¹ She died November 2, 1873.

28, 1875, to Miss Nettie E. Banter, who died February 27, 1880. He was again married June 25, 1884, to Miss M. E. Christie, of Monticello, Lewis county, Mo. Mr. Cotton is a member of the Methodist Church.

DEAN & McCLELLAN

(Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries, Shelbyna).

This firm was formed in June, 1882, by Mr. McClellan purchasing a half interest in the store from Mr. Dean, who a short time previously had succeeded the Grange Company in this business. Messrs. Dean & McClellan carry a stock of about \$5,000 and do a large business, aggregating some \$30,000 annually. They also handle all sorts of produce, wool, etc., Mr. Dean is a man of long business experience and is well and favorably known to the people of this community. He was born in Marion county, January 22, 1834, and while he was yet in infancy his parents removed to Monroe county, in the vicinity of Lakenan, where they settled on a farm. William T. grew up on the farm near Lakenan and received a good common school education. At the age of 18 he began teaching school, which he continued for about three years. In 1855 he engaged in merchandising at Lakenan, and he built the first business house that was erected in that place. The pioneer merchant there, he continued selling goods at Lakenan with gratifying success until after the outbreak of the war. He was then made the victim of a series of robberies and outrages in his business by depredating bands of so-called soldiers, until his losses became so heavy that he was compelled to close out. He then engaged in farming and continued it until 1873, when he came to Shelbyna, and for the year following was engaged in trading in stock. The next year he ran a livery stable at this place, and in January, 1876, he took charge of the Grange store as agent and manager. He continued at the head of this store until March, 1882, when he became sole proprietor. About three years prior to this, he and Mr. A. M. Reveley formed a partnership for handling leaf tobacco, and they are still in that business, although other parties have since been admitted to the firm. They ship from 100,000 to 200,000 pounds directly to Liverpool, England, annually, and pay out from \$30,000 to \$40,000 each year. Mr. Dean was the first mayor of Shelbyna under the city-of-the-fourth-class law and was elected three times in succession. He refused a nomination for the office in 1884. He was also a member of the school board for about eight years. He was also a member of the town board before the city re-organized, and has served as secretary for both the town and school boards. On the 10th day of August, 1859, he was married to Miss Susan C. B., a daughter of William Saunders, formerly of Smythe county, Va. They have a family of five children: Blanche A., a popular and accomplished teacher in the county; James M., who is in the store with his father; Jennie N., Kate S. and Willie McW. Mr. Dean is a man in comfortable circum-

stances and has considerable property in Shelby, including a handsome homestead. He is a prominent Mason and an A. O. U. W.

Lewis McClellan, the junior member of the above named firm, was born near Monmouth, in Warren county, Ill., April 18, 1846. His parents were Samuel R. and Charlotte (Osborn) McClellan, both originally of Ohio. His father was a farmer by occupation, and came to Missouri in 1866, locating at first in Chariton county, but two years afterwards at Sedalia, where he died in 1872, and where the mother is still residing. Lewis McClellan also came to Missouri in 1866, and for eight months following drove a stage between Shelby and Shelbyville. He then learned the blacksmith's trade at Bucklin, in Linn county, and worked at it for about two years, the last six months at Shelbyville. In 1870 he quit the trade and followed farming for nearly two years on Salt river. From the farm he removed to Shelbyville and engaged in clerking in a mercantile house. In 1873 Mr. McClellan came to Shelby, where he continued merchant clerking until he became partner with Mr. Dean in the present firm. September 23, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Sherwood, widow of Lee Sherwood, deceased, who was killed in the fight at Centralia, during the war. She was a Miss Whitekar. She has a son by her first marriage, now a young man residing at Oak Dale. Mr. McClellan is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. McC. is a member of the Daughters of Rebecca. Mr. McClellan is an energetic, self-made business man and is entitled to no ordinary credit for the successful and irreproachable manner in which he has made his way up in life.

A. DESSERT

(Dealer in Groceries, Canned Goods, Bread, Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Shelby).

Mr. Dessert's parents, Joseph and Sophie (Wright) Dessert, were both born and reared in Alsace, France, and afterwards came to America, and made their home at Cincinnati for a time. Mr. D. was born at the "Paris of America," March 17, 1853. While he was yet in infancy the family removed to Mount Sterling, Ill., and there young Dessert grew to manhood. He learned the carpenter's trade in Illinois, and worked at it until he came to Shelby. Meanwhile, on the 20th of December, 1879, he was married to Miss Vinnie Lloyd, a daughter of L. J. Lloyd, of near Clarence, in this county. He and his brother, Louis C., came to Shelby in 1878. Here they established their present business, and afterwards Alphonse bought out his brother's interest. He has had good success at Shelby, and has a large and increasing trade. He has two store rooms, or rather two houses which he occupies, one a two-story and the other a one-story brick, both of which he owns. Before coming to Shelby, however, Mr. Dessert had resided in St. Louis for about five years, and came directly from that city to this place. He and family have one child, Ruby. They have lost two in infancy. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church.

HON. BENJAMIN F. DOBYNS

(Shelbina).

Among the early and highly respected families to settle in Marion county, this State, was the one of which the subject of the present sketch is a worthy and prominent representative. Mr. Dobyne's parents settled in Marion county from Virginia as early as 1835. His father, Thomas W. Dobyne, was a native of Richmond county, Va., as was also his mother, who was a Miss Ann C. T. Durrett before her marriage. Both were of well-to-do and respected families of Richmond county. They were married there in the fall of 1833. After their marriage they continued to reside in their native county, where Mr. Dobyne, Sr., was engaged in merchandising, until their removal to Missouri. In Marion county he improved a farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He became quite successful in these industries and soon took a prominent position among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He was busily and successfully occupied with these interests when the war broke out, but times soon became so unsettled and affairs generally so disorganized that he concluded to quit the State. He, therefore, moved to Indiana, where he engaged once again in merchandising. After the war he did not return to Missouri, but is now a resident of Clark county, Ill., to which he removed from Indiana in 1872, and where he has resumed the occupation of farming. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died before his removal to Indiana, at the old family residence in Marion county, on the 7th of April, 1862. She was a lady of marked intelligence and a most amiable disposition, and was not only regarded with more than ordinary affection by her own loved ones, but was greatly esteemed by her friends and neighbors and by all who knew her. Ten children were the fruits of her long and happy married life, seven of whom are living: Benjamin F., William T., Mary C., now the widow of Samuel G. Muldrow, deceased; Virginia A., now the widow of William B. Cotton, deceased; George W., at present of Los Angeles county, Cal.; John D., now of Cheyenne, W. T.; and Samuel J., now residing with his father in Clark county, Ill. The deceased of the family were Richard H., Elizabeth L., and Thomas J. To his present wife Mr. Dobyne, Sr., was married in Indiana in 1864. She was previously a Miss Lyda Gynn. There are no children by this union. Mr. Dobyne, Sr., is a man who is always and justly esteemed a valued citizen of any community in which he makes his home. A man of sterling integrity and generous in all his impulses, taking a conservative, sober view of the affairs of life, and liberal and public-spirited in matters that affect the common good, he has generally been successful in his own private business, and has at the same time been a useful citizen in aiding, by his counsel and support and by his means, to the extent of his ability to contribute to all movements and enterprises, social, moral and material, calculated to

promote the best interests of the public. A man of liberal education himself, he has ever been a staunch friend to all educational interests, and has worthily illustrated the high value he places on mental culture by his zeal and liberality in the education of his own children. One of his most marked characteristics is his inexorable firmness in whatever he undertakes and the thoroughness with which he does everything that he esteems worth doing at all. His motto has ever been, that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He is a man who has given much attention to the cultivation of his own mind and the acquirement of a wide range of information in general affairs, and on subjects that usually attract the attention of intelligent and thoughtful minds. For over 30 years he has been an earnest member of the church, formerly of the Missionary Baptist but latterly of the Christian, and he takes a deep interest in the affairs of the church and the cause of religion. Politically, though never an extreme partisan or personally interested as an aspirant for office, he is an active Democrat and has acted with that party ever since the disorganization of the Whig party. During the organization of the Whig party he was a faithful old-line Whig, believing it to be the party of old-fashioned honesty and conservative policies in the administration of the affairs of the country. No citizen of the county where he resides is more highly esteemed than he. Coming of such a father as this, of such parents as he did, and reared by them as he was, it is perhaps not more than ought to be expected that Hon. Benjamin F. Dobyns, the subject of this sketch, has led a successful career in life and has attained to an enviable prominence in affairs. His career since the war has been one of steady advancement in business matters and of unbroken progress in winning and retaining public confidence. He was born on the old family homestead in Marion county, September 18, 1837. His early education was acquired in the public schools of the neighborhood, and later along he was sent to Bethel College, at Palmyra, where he took a somewhat extended course in the higher branches. Brought up to the occupation of farming and handling stock, when he reached the age that it was proper for him to start out for himself that industry, not unnaturally, became his regular calling; and he followed it with energy and success until the outbreak of the late war. Young and full of zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of the South, which enlisted his convictions and sympathies, he promptly enrolled himself among the volunteers from Marion county to defend his native State against Northern invasion and to protect the rights and institutions of his Section. He first enlisted in the State Guard under Gen. Price, and, after the expiration of that term of service, in the regular Confederate service, in which he continued with courage and fidelity until the close of the war. He was under Gen. Frank Cockrell, of the First Missouri Brigade, during most of his term of service, and in the course of the war, among other engagements, participated in the following principal battles: Pea Ridge, Iuka, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black and Vicksburg, and in the preliminary fighting preceding the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was

twice wounded, once while resisting Sherman's march to the sea, when he was struck by a ball in the right hip, receiving a serious wound, and in the charge of the Federal line of battle upon the Confederate chain of rifle-pits was captured. His first wound was in the breast immediately over the heart, where he was struck by a piece of shell during the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Dobyns was three times a prisoner. After the war he returned to Missouri and for several years was engaged in teaching school in Marion and Shelby counties. Having formed the purpose to devote himself to the legal profession, while he taught school he also studied law and in 1870, at the fall term of the Shelby circuit court, he was by that court admitted to the bar. The following spring he opened an office at Shelbyna and entered actively into the practice of his profession. In 1872 he removed to Shelbyville, where he remained engaged in the practice for 10 years, returning thence to Shelbyna. A young lawyer of good general education and thorough legal training, and a young man of good natural ability and sterling character, industrious and of good habits, he early recommended himself to the confidence of the public as an attorney, and readily acquired a respectable practice. In 1872 he was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county by his party, the Democracy, and at the November election was elected without opposition, a vote highly complimentary to his personal popularity. In this office it is but the statement of a fact to say that he made an efficient and able prosecutor. In proof of this was his re-election for a second term. He occupied the office of prosecuting attorney for four years, and was no longer a candidate for re-election. Continuing the practice of his profession, in which his success was unquestioned and his progress to the front uninterrupted, in 1880 he was again called into the public service. He was then nominated for, and elected to the office of State Senator from this, the Thirteenth Senatorial District, the position he still holds. In the Thirty-first General Assembly Mr. Dobyns was chairman of the senate committee on constitutional amendments, and in the Thirty-second General Assembly he was chairman of the senate judiciary committee. These positions show more plainly and fairly the standing he had in the senate than any assurance that could be given here. They are the two leading positions on the floor of the senate, and, indeed, the chairman of the judiciary committee is considered *ex-officio* the leader of his party on the floor. At the time he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments it was a position of more than ordinary importance, on account of several radical changes in the organic law of the State then advocated, and it was hardly second to that of the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. In the Senate Mr. Dobyns acquitted himself with marked ability and greatly to the credit of his district and the State. A short time ago, on account of failing health he was compelled to relinquish to a great extent the practice of law, but too energetic to remain idle, he engaged in business the requirements of which are less severe on his health than the duties of his profession. His principal business inter-

ests at present are in the Empire Lumber Co., of Eau Claire, Wis., which is doing a large business in the manufacture and sale of lumber, it being one of the leading lumber companies of the North-west. Mr. Dobyns is also a member of the firm of Bragg & Dobyns, of Shelbyna, prominent dealers in lumber and agricultural implements. Such is the professional, public and business record of a man who began after the war as a district school-teacher, and without a dollar. Certainly it is one, the publication of which he has no just reason to deprecate. On the 5th of December, 1872, Mr. Dobyns was married, at Hannibal, to Miss Cordelia P. Williams, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Perry Williams, of Monroe county, now deceased. Dr. Williams was a brother to Gen. John S. Williams, present member of the United States Senate from Kentucky, and known all over the country as "Cerro Gordo Williams," the hero of the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican War. Mrs. Dobyns' mother was a Miss Mary Burgess, of Monroe county, before her first marriage, and is now the wife of Col. D. M. Dulany, of Hannibal. Mr. and Mrs. Dobyns have been blessed with five children, namely: Edwin, now deceased; and Mary M., Gertrude A., Ida D. and Benjamin F., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Dobyns are both church members; he of the Missionary Baptist and she of the Christian.

WILLIAM T. DOBYNS

(Owner and Proprietor of Dobyns' Livery and Sale Stables, Shelbyna).

Mr. Dobyns has had about eight years' experience in his present line of business and sufficient time therefore has elapsed to determine his success. He now has an excellent stable with about \$5,000 invested, and is doing a very satisfactory business in the livery line. His buggies and other vehicles are first-class, both in style and quality, and his riding and driving stock are all that could be desired. He is exceedingly accommodating in business and personally pleasant to all, and, being attentive to his customers, he has justly become popular both locally and with the traveling public. Born in Marion county, September 15, 1844, he was a son of Thomas W. and Mary A. (Durrett) Dobyns, respected residents of that county and early settlers there from Virginia. Reared there, with most of the young men of Marion county his sympathies were with the South during the late war, and in 1862 he joined Col. Porter on the latter's raid through North Missouri. He was in the fight at Kirksville, and after the scattering of his command, he, trying to make his way South, was taken prisoner and confined at Macon City. There he was taken sick and through the influence of his father was released on oath and a bond of \$5,000 not to enter the Southern service again, a further condition being that he should stay in one of the Northern States until the close of the war. He therefore went to Indiana, where he had relatives, and during the progress of the war attended school at Greensburg. In 1864, however, becoming pretty well loyalized by this time, as the authorities thought, he was permitted to return home.

Here he resumed work at farming in Shelby county with an uncle, in which he continued for about nine years. In 1873 he came to Shelby and formed a partnership with Sam. G. Muldrow in baling and shipping hay. He followed this business for three years, and then he and Mr. Muldrow built a stable and engaged in the livery business. The next year Muldrow sold out to Taylor, and afterwards Taylor to Worland, but for the last four years Mr. Dobyns has been in business alone. December 15, 1880, he was married to Miss M. L. Moremen, a daughter of Augustin Moremen, formerly of Kentucky, but now in Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Dobyns have two children, Vivian E. and Thomas A.

EZRA A. DOUGHERTY

(Post-office, Shelby, Mo.).

Mr. Dougherty was originally from Pendleton county, Ky., a son of Jonathan Dougherty and wife, Sarah, who was a daughter of Col. Thrasher, a prominent and influential citizen of Pendleton county. There were nine other children in the family of which the subject of this sketch was a member; but seven of the family, however, are now living. Two of those deceased left families. The deceased were Mary, Mrs. Orr; Naney, Mrs. Oldham, and Cynthia McNeil. The living are Jane, Mrs. Mullins; Sarah, now Mrs. Mullins; Malinda, now Mrs. Moore; Susan, now Mrs. Thrasher; Arabel, now Mrs. Gosney, and Ezra A., the subject of this sketch. Ezra A. Dougherty was born in Pendleton county, Ky., November 11, 1843, and on account of his father's death made his home when young principally with his sister, Mrs. Sarah Mullins. He learned the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked for a time. In 1876 he was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Mullins, a daughter of Stephen Mullins, of Pendleton county. Subsequently he removed to Shelby county, Mo., and settled about a mile north-east of Shelby, where he has a farm of 200 acres. Mr. Dougherty is a thoroughly industrious farmer and has made practically all he has by his own energy and close attention to farming. In 1872 he had the misfortune to lose his first wife. Subsequently he was married to Miss Matilda Harrison, a daughter of Lee Harrison, of Shelby county. They have four children, namely: William A., Samuel K., Zelina P. and James W. Mr. D. is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Baptist denomination. Politically he is a Greenbacker, with strong Democratic antecedents and leaning. During the war Mr. D. served in the Confederate army in Co. D, under Capt. Ben B. Mullins, of the First Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, under Col. Clay. He served until the close of the war, and among other engagements participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Athens, Tenn., Chickamauga and Farmington. In the last named, one of the severest hand to hand engagements that he was in, he was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Morton, in Indiana, where he was confined until March, 1865.

SIMEON DOWNING

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Books, Wall Paper, etc., etc., Shelbina).

Mr. Downing is the oldest druggist in continuous business at Shelbina, and has one of the leading drug stores of the county. He has had a long and successful experience in the drug business, and has an extensive and thoroughly established trade. His stock is large and is complete in every particular, and everything is kept in neat, business-like and presentable order. Mr. Downing is a native of Ohio, born in Madison county, April 11, 1822. His father was a farmer by occupation, and the son was reared to a farm up to the age of 14. He then engaged in clerking in a general store at Springfield, Ohio, and remained there several years. In 1841 he changed his location to Burlington, Iowa, and clerked there for the following five years. From Burlington he came to St. Louis, in which city he made his home for about 17 years. A part of this time he was in business on his own account, in connection with a partner. In 1862, Mr. Downing, who had married soon after locating at St. Louis, moved to Shelbina with his family, and formed a partnership with Dr. Gerard in the drug business. They continued together for four years. Since then Mr. D. has had different partners, but is now alone in business. He has been here for nearly 22 years, and is therefore well known to the people of the community. No man in Shelbina stands higher in general esteem than he. October 30, 1849, Mr. Downing was married to Miss Anna Wishart, formerly of St. Clairsville, Ohio. They have reared five children: The first and third, Clara J. and Mary A., are deceased, and are interred in Bellefontaine cemetery; Anna, now the wife of C. H. Lasley; and Simeon, Jr., a young man just past 18 years of age, who is now in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Downing are members of the M. E. Church South, and have been many years.

NATHAN H. DOWNING

(Of Downing & McCully, Editors and Proprietors of the *Shelbina Index*).

Mr. Downing, a man who is entitled to more than ordinary credit for what he has accomplished in life, young as he still is, by reason of the unusual difficulties against which he has had to contend—the misfortune of deafness—is, like most of the younger men of Shelby county, a native Missourian. He was born near Newark, in Knox county, June 19, 1852. His father, A. R. Downing, was originally from Kentucky, born at Lexington June 20, 1808. He removed to Knox county, Mo., in 1830, and assisted to build the first house ever put up in that county, being therefore one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Mr. Downing's (Nathan H.'s) mother was a Miss Susan Fresh, before her marriage, originally of Baltimore, Md. He was reared on the farm in Knox county, and up to the age of 12 (since becoming of school age) had attended the district schools. But when 12 years old he had the misfortune to lose his hearing and since then

has labored under the difficulties resulting from that misfortune. He was then unable to read writing and from that time had but little or no school instruction. His entire attendance at school since has not exceeded two or three terms during the winter months of a couple of years. Nor has he ever had any instruction at an institution for the deaf. What he has accomplished, therefore, in the way of an education, has been by his own industry, application and resolution. And it should be remarked that he has more than an average general practical English education. It is but the truth to say that he is a man of superior information. Brought up a farmer, he continued to follow that occupation, and with substantial success, until a couple of years ago, finding time, meanwhile, as has been intimated above, to qualify himself for another field of usefulness. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Downing took charge of the *Index* and has since had control of it, recently in partnership with Dr. McCully. His career as a journalist has been quite up to his expectations. He is firmly established in the newspaper business, one of the recognized representatives of journalism in this county and this portion of the State. His strong points of success are — his industry, close attention to business and clear, level-headed, practical common sense. There is nothing flighty, eccentric, flashy, or experimental about him. He goes plainly forward in the even tenor of his way, with soberness of thought and management, and untiring industry, and of course succeeds. It would be an accident if such a man were to fail anywhere. He is a strong, intelligent writer, and is perfectly upright and sincerely devoted to the best interests of the community where he lives and of the country. April 17, 1878, he was married to Miss Ida R. Drake, a daughter of Francis Drake, deceased, of Tiger Fork township, Shelby county, who was murdered by McNeil's cut-throats during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Downing have three children: a pair of fine twins, Bernie and Bertie, born June 24, 1879, and Carl Norton, a fine boy equal to four sets of twins of average stock, born December 2, 1881.

REV. JOHN EATON

(Baptist Minister and Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

The Eaton family of this country sprang originally from Gov. Theophilus Eaton of New Haven, Conn., a son of an eminent minister of Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, England, where Gov. Eaton was born and reared. Subsequently he went to London and became largely interested in farm commerce at that city. Later along he was appointed the King's agent at the Court of Denmark. He immigrated to America in 1637 and was shortly afterwards chosen a judicial magistrate of Massachusetts. In a few years he became one of the founders of New Haven, and when he died in 1657 was the Governor of Massachusetts. A historian of his time speaks of him thus: "He was universally respected for his integrity in office, and his amiability in all the relations of life." A descendant of his was William Eaton of Woodstock, Conn., an officer of the American army, and who,

about the beginning of the present century, distinguished himself in the affair at Tripoli. A later descendant is Hon. William W. Eaton, for six years a member of the United States Senate from Connecticut, and now a member of the United States House of Representatives, one of the truest and best men who ever sat in the American Congress. From the time of the founding of the family in Connecticut, over 200 years ago, its descendants have become widely distributed throughout the country, and are now found in nearly every State in the Union. Among others may be mentioned Hon. John H. Eaton, author of the "Life of Andrew Jackson," for twelve years a United States Senator from Tennessee, Secretary of War under President Jackson, Minister to Spain, and afterwards Governor of Florida. There was also Hon. Lewis Eaton, a distinguished member of Congress from New York; and in our own State we have Prof. James R. Eaton, a representative of the New York branch of the family, and recently professor of natural science and natural theology in William Jewell College. Rev. John Eaton, the subject of this sketch, comes of the Kentucky branch of the family, which immigrated into the State from Tennessee. He was the second son of George and Rebecca (Anderson) Eaton, who came to Missouri from Mason county, Ky., in 1831, and located at first in Palmyra, where Rev. John Eaton was born November 6, 1832. The following year the family removed to Shelby county, where they made their permanent home and where Rev. John Eaton was reared. The father died here in 1871, and the mother in 1877. The family is of an old Baptist family, and its descendants have followed in the footsteps of their fathers. Besides Rev. John Eaton, there are four other sons and there are four daughters living of the family of children. Rev. John Eaton had only the opportunity to obtain a common school education, which, however, he carried to more than ordinary proficiency by his close studious habits and his improvement to the best advantage of all his leisure time by study at home. He early became a member of the Baptist Church and soon decided to devote himself to the ministry of the church. After a course of preparatory study with that object in view, he was licensed to preach in 1865, and was regularly ordained December 30, 1866, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church by a presbytery composed of the following elders: Revs. George C. Brown, Milford Power and others. Since then Mr. Eaton has been mainly engaged in missionary work. He is also pastor of the North River Church, in Knox county. He is a man well known for his earnest piety, his zeal in the cause of religion, and his ability and success as an able, faithful preacher of the Gospel. Like John the Baptist, he relies not alone on his sacred calling for the maintenance of himself and family, but has a good farm of 156 acres and eats the bread which comes of the sweat of his own brow. He is also a worthy member of the Masonic order. Rev. Mr. Eaton was married in 1865, when Miss Nannie J. Dickerson became his wife. She was a daughter of Cosby D. and Mary J. (Gaines) Dickerson, formerly of Virginia. She died, however, the following year after their marriage, leaving him one child, Nannie Y.

REV. GEORGE W. EATON

(Minister of the Baptist Church and Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Rev. George W. Eaton is the youngest of five sons living of George Eaton and wife, Rebecca, formerly of Kentucky, mentioned in the sketch of his brother, Rev. John Eaton, and was born in this county, at his father's homestead, August 17, 1840. His primary education was received in the district schools in the neighborhood, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Union service. He served in the army for about two and a fourth years, and until he was honorably discharged on account of disability. In 1863 he was severely wounded and a long and serious illness resulted, finally disabling him from further service. After somewhat recovering his health, Mr. Eaton entered school again in 1866 at Emerson, in Marion county. The following year he entered La Grange College, and after a term spent in that institution, he engaged in teaching school as a resort to obtain means with which to further prosecute his education. Meanwhile he also studied for the ministry, to which he had previously decided to devote himself, and with which object in view he was educating himself. He had united with the Missionary Baptist Church in 1858, and in the spring of 1867 he was licensed to preach. About two years later he entered upon a theological course at William Jewell College, in which he continued for two terms. In 1871 he was regularly ordained a minister of the gospel by a presbytery of his church, composed of Revs. Caleb S. Taylor, Harrison Eaton, Henderson Thomas and John Eaton. Entering actively into the work of the ministry, he continued it with zeal and without interruption until 1875, when he returned to William Jewell College to further prosecute his theological course in that institution. The following year he resumed the active work of the ministry, and has continued in it more or less ever since. He has been engaged more in farming for the past seven years than any other vocation. Rev. Mr. Eaton is a man of scholarly attainments, learned in theology and, withal, a pious, zealous minister of the gospel, and an able, eloquent preacher. He has been quite successful as a worker in the vineyard of the Lord, and has been the instrument of bringing many souls to seek that rest and comfort in this life and that safe assurance for the life to come which only faith in Christ and obedience to divine law, united with a contrite heart and mind, can give. He has a comfortable homestead in the country of about 150 acres. In 1867 he was married to Miss Susan Z. Forsythe, a daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Williams) Forsythe, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of superior culture and refinement, and highly esteemed as a neighbor and acquaintance. She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville. Mr. and Mrs. E. have two children: Cassius V. and Maggie W. Two, besides, they have lost in infancy. Mrs. Eaton is a granddaughter of David Williams, one of the three captors of Maj. Andre during the War of the Revolution. Rev. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WINFIELD S. ESKRIDGE

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Wines, Liquors, Chemical Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Notions, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc., Shelbyville).

Mr. Eskridge's active life may be divided into four fields of activity — military service, railroading, farming and the drug business. In all these he has acquitted himself with credit, and by industry and personal worth has succeeded in establishing himself in business life, and in winning general confidence and esteem. He was born in Shelby county, four miles north of Shelbyville, May 6, 1844. His father was Thomas O. Eskridge, for a number of years clerk of the county court in this county, and a highly respected citizen. Mr. Eskridge's mother was a Miss Mary P. Matson. Both came to Missouri in an early day, the father from Virginia and the mother from Kentucky. He is now deceased, but she is a resident of Excelsior Springs, in this State. In 1861 Winfield S. enlisted in the Third Missouri Militia, and the following year he became a member of the Second Missouri State Militia under Col. H. S. Lipscomb. He served until March 7, 1865, and saw a great deal of hard service in this State. He was seriously disabled while in the service from the kick of a horse, and did not recover for some time. After quitting the service he became fireman of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway, and worked in that capacity for nearly two years. He was then given charge of an engine and continued with the road until 1873 as engineer. He ran the first engine across the Kansas City bridge. From the railroad Mr. Eskridge engaged in farming near Shelbyville, which he continued until he bought his present drug store in 1884. He has a good stock of goods in the lines mentioned above, and having succeeded to an excellent trade, he is retaining and increasing it by his accommodating treatment of customers, his fair dealing and close attention to business. May 9, 1869, he was married to Miss Catherine L. Carothers, a daughter of John H. Carothers, an early settler of Shelby county. They have four children: Anna Belle, Richard, Mary L. and Olive. Mr. E. is a member of the A. O. U. W., of the Triple Alliance, the G. A. R. and the Select Knights.

WILLIAM F. FIELDS

(General Agent for North Missouri of the Phenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Farm and Commercial Departments, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Fields, who has attained considerable prominence in the insurance business, being the head representative of the Phenix Company, in the departments mentioned above, in this section of the State, with over 20 agents under him, was reared in Missouri and is all but a Missourian by nativity, having been brought to this State by his parents while he was yet in infancy, in 1846. He was born in Kentucky on the 29th of April, of the same year. The family on coming to this State settled in Marion county, where the father, Benjamin E. Fields,

died in the spring of 1873. The mother, however, is still living, and in widowhood. She was a Miss Clarissa Pemberton, before her marriage, of the well-known Kentucky family of that name. They reared five children, besides William F., namely: Rachel W., Benjamin E., Belle, now Mrs. William M. Baker, of Sterling, Kan.; Aggie, now Mrs. V. Taff, of Quincy, and Anna E., also of Quincy, where their mother resides. William F. was reared on a farm, in Marion county, and began life for himself as a sewing machine agent. He then represented a Quincy agricultural implement house for about two years. After this he became agent for the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, and located at Macon City, in Macon county. In 1880 he located at Shelby, and such was his success and the reputation he made among insurance men as a capable agent and active business man, that some two years ago he received the appointment he now holds as general agent of the Phenix Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The duties of this position require all his time and attention, and he has so conducted his business as to make an enviable record as a special agent. He has a neat office on Walnut street, where he will always be found during business hours occupied with the duties of his position. Mr. Fields has been married some seven years. His wife was previously Miss Mattie E. Thompson, of Macon City. She is a daughter of Harvey Thompson, of that place. They were married March 1, 1877. They have one child, Pearl, aged five years.

CHARLES A. FLETCHER

(Contractor and Builder, Shelby).

Mr. Fletcher is a native of Massachusetts, born at Upton, June 19, 1826. When a small boy he went to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. He learned his trade in Ohio and has worked at it continuously ever since. Locating in Ft. Wayne, Ind., he worked there for many years, and removed to Wisconsin and came to Shelby in 1871. He has erected a large number of houses at Shelby, business houses and dwellings, and keeps on an average about half a dozen hands employed. He also has an interest in a number of houses at this place. Mr. Fletcher is an energetic, go-ahead man and one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Shelby. May 20, 1868, he was married to Miss Rebecca Wilson, of Iowa, but originally of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Mary L. and Jessie J., both at home. Mrs. F. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. F. is a prominent Odd Fellow.

ANDREW J. FLETCHER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

This stirring and energetic farmer, like many of the better citizens of Salt River township, is a native of the Old Dominion, and was born in Frederick county on the 29th day of January, 1829. His father was Moses Fletcher, and his mother a Miss Lacy Gray before her

marriage, both of old Virginia families. Mr. Fletcher was reared in Virginia and learned the milling business. At the age of 20 in 1849, he came to Missouri and settled in Marion county, and worked for Major Henderson for about four years. By this time they bought the mill property known as the Bay mills, and followed milling there and farming until 1864, when, having married in the meantime, he went to Montana and mined out there for about three years. Returning to Missouri in 1867, he located near Barkley's Station, in Marion county, and followed farming there for two years, when he removed to Shelby county, where he subsequently bought a farm. He was engaged in farming in this county until 1877, at which time he took charge of the county poor farm, which he conducted with success for six years. He then returned to his farm where he has since resided. He has a good place of 116 acres, where he is engaged in farming in a general way and in raising cattle and hogs. He has good graded stock and his Poland-China hogs are of a superior quality. He also makes a specialty of raising grass and corn in which he has good success. In 1855 Mr. Fletcher was married to Miss Ruth M. Welton, a daughter of Manly and Marine Welton, of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. F. have three children: Annetta, Gustavus A. and Arlington W. They have lost two, both in infancy. Annetta is the wife of Theodore Bethards, farmer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH H. FOX

(Of Fox & Sons, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, Shelbyna).

Mr. Fox is a son of James C. Fox, a well known and respected citizen and an old and successful business man of Paris, in Monroe county, a sketch of whose life justly occupies a position of consideration in the history of that county, recently issued by the publishers of the present volume. Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, was born three miles east of Middle Grove, on his father's homestead, at that time, October 24, 1824. He was reared principally to mercantile life, for at an early age he began to assist in his father's store, in which he continued until after he was of full age. In May, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary McCann, and he then engaged in business for himself at Paris, Thomas McCratcher being his partner. After remaining in business for about two years, he sold his interest in the store to his father, and went to Hannibal, where he opened a livery stable in partnership with Harvey Jordon. In 1849, however, he returned to Paris, and engaged in buying and shipping mules, becoming a leading mule driver to the South. In the course of his entire experience in handling mules he has made between 25 and 30 trips to the South. Mr. Fox located on a farm in Monroe county in 1851, and remained there for about 14 years. For about two years during the war he was dealing largely in government stock, buying horses, mules, etc., and selling to the government authorities. Mr. Fox came to Shelby county in 1867 and improved a farm here of 640 acres, two

and a half miles south-west of Shelbina. He resided there for about 10 years and then bought the Shelbina mill, which he ran for some four years in connection with others, under the firm name of Fox, Fry & Co. In February, 1882, he engaged in his present business, his son being his partner. They have about \$8,000 invested, and have one of the best stables, including stock of vehicles, horses, etc., in all the surrounding country, not excepting counties. They keep about 50 head of horses, and have as fine an assortment of handsome buggies, carriages, etc., as one would wish to see of a summer's day. Mr. Fox has been married three times. His first wife survived her nuptials less than a year. To his second wife he was married in 1848. She was a Miss Martha McKinney. She survived her marriage nearly 25 years, dying in 1872. To his present wife Mr. Fox was married October 6, 1873. She was a daughter of James West, her maiden name being Lucy E. West. Mr. Fox, besides his livery business, has large land interests, aggregating over 700 acres of improved and unimproved land. By his first wife Mr. Fox reared a son, John R., who is now in California, and by his second wife he has had eight children, namely: James A., who is in Louisville, Ky., Mary M. is at home, as are also Allie, Walter L., Ann, Edward L., Marion, William S., Lou T. By his present wife are four children: Milton, Bennie, Thomas and Mable.

PHILIP E. FREDERICK

(Of P. E. Frederick, Settles & Co., Breeders and Dealers in Blooded Horses and Fine Cattle, and General Stock-raisers and Traders, Shelbina).

Mr. Frederick is a Virginian by nativity, born in Shenandoah county, March 24, 1823. His father, however, John Frederick, was a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Earhart, was originally from Maryland. While he was in boyhood they removed to Ohio and after a residence of eight years in Tuscarawas county, and five years in Marion county, they settled permanently in Knox county, where Philip E. grew to manhood. Receiving only a limited common school education, about the time of reaching his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about ten years. During this time he became a large contractor and builder at Fredericktown. Such was the extent of his business that on deciding to engage in mercantile pursuits in 1851, he sold it for a consideration of \$8,000 in cash. After this he was merchandising for two years, when he disposed of his store and commenced dealing in live stock. He was continuously engaged in this in Ohio until he came to Missouri in 1865. At first his live stock business was confined to handling horses, and his market shipping points were New York and Philadelphia, Pa. Even before the war he became a leading stock dealer of Central Ohio, and has achieved more than ordinary success. When the war began he became a government contractor, and, indeed, was awarded the first contract for horses and mules made by the government in Ohio. He became by all odds the largest live stock

contractor with the government in that State. During the war he supplied 19,000 horses and mules and 38,000 cattle. He continued in this business until the close of the war, and accumulated a large fortune, but in the wonderful fall of prices of stock that occurred about the close of the war, and soon afterwards, he suffered immense losses, and meeting with other reverses nearly all of what he had accumulated was swept away. He saved from the wreck of his fortune, however, about \$20,000, and with this came to Missouri. Here he bought a farm in Shelby county of 1,140 acres. He began the breeding and raising of fine stock, particularly horses. He introduced the first Norman stock ever brought into the county and made something of a specialty of breeding fine draft horses. He also took a leading part in the improvement of the breeds of stock generally, and dealt largely in fat cattle. For a term he was president of the County Fair Association, and always took a public-spirited interest in the stock interests of the county. After a residence of three years on his farm he went to St. Louis and dealt in stock for the three succeeding years in that city. Returning to his place in Shelby county, he continued the stock business here and in 1878 he became the general Western agent of George Adams and Berke, one of the leading live stock commission firms of the country, located at Chicago. He has since had the general western agency of this firm, and has his headquarters at Cheyenne, Wy., where he now spends about half of his time. From Wyoming alone he has controlled for his firm the shipment of nearly 25,000 head of cattle and over 7,000 head of sheep, and, indeed, controls the principal part of the shipments from that territory. Mr. Frederick commenced on a salary of \$100 a month, but in three years' time it increased until it amounted to \$5,000 a year. He now receives \$500 a month while at work in the West. He devotes about half of his time to his agency and the balance to the business of the firm of P. E. Frederick, Settles & Co., at Shelbyna. This firm is engaged in breeding fine horses and fine cattle, and dealing in cattle generally. For breeding purposes and raising their fine stock they have erected a handsome barn, an unusually large and conveniently constructed building, tastily finished at a cost of about \$4,000. They are making a specialty of breeding fine draft horses and have four handsome stallions — one a Norman horse, two imported Clydesdales, and one a handsome English shire draft horse, also imported, and all the finest representatives of their breeds that can be had in this country or Europe. They are also breeding fine Hereford cattle, a class of stock introduced into this county by Mr. Frederick some five years ago. On their farm, 16 miles north-east of Shelbyna, they have a fine herd of Herefords, and all of this breed annually from 50 to 75 head of young bulls and heifers, at an average price of about \$75. They also ship about 7,000 head of young cattle of good grades to Wyoming and Montana each year, where Mr. Frederick disposes of them while in that territory attending to the business of his agency. His two sons, John T. and Sherman D., constitute the "Co." in the company, and both are now absent, one in Iowa and the other in Indi-

ana, each shipping young stock to Wyoming and Montana. This is one of the most enterprising stock firms in North Missouri, and they are doing a great deal for this and surrounding counties in the improvement of the grade of stock raised and otherwise. They are all men of energy and business enterprise, and Mr. Frederick, himself, is one of the most thorough-going, progressive stock men in the country. As intimated above, he is a man of family. He was married in Knox county, Ohio, June 22, 1843, when Miss Mary A. Carager became his wife. They have two sons and three daughters, John T. and Sherman D., mentioned above; Jeminda J., now the widow of J. N. Banning, lives in Chicago; Hattie, the wife of D. Howard, the agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Chicago, and Miss Olive at home. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM D. GARDNER

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Among the farmers of Shelby county, who are taking a commendable interest in improving the grade of stock of the county, particularly cattle, is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Gardner. One of the substantial farmers of the county, he is at the same time a man of progressive ideas and enterprise. He believes in carrying on farming and whatever he may conduct on the most approved plan and methods, and according to the latest and best ideas. Mr. Gardner has a fine farm of 431 acres, one of the handsomest and best in the county, exceptionally well improved, including a commodious and tastily two-story residence of seven rooms, besides hall, veranda and porches, etc., a large and well built barn and other out-buildings, good fences, pastures, meadows, etc., and an abundant supply of water. Mr. Gardner is making a specialty of breeding and raising fine Hereford cattle, and has just imported a splendid representative of that breed from Europe, which stands at the head of his herd. He also has a good farm of nearly 200 acres in Monroe county, which he uses for pasture. Mr. Gardner was born in Henry county, Ky., July 19, 1830, and was a son of Wesley and Abigail (Dawson) Gardner, who removed to Henry county from Clark county, of the same State, where the mother shortly died. The father was afterwards married and reared a second family of children. He died there in 1846. There was but one child by his first marriage — the subject of this sketch. Of the four by his second marriage two are living, namely: James G. and Sarah, now Mrs. Woodfield. William D. Gardner was reared in Kentucky, and in 1859 came to Missouri and settled on a farm five miles north-west of Granville. On the 10th of January, 1861, he was married to Miss Martha J. Sparks, a daughter of Henry J. Sparks, of Monroe county. In 1866 he removed to his present farm, one mile south of Shelbina, where he has since resided. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES GOUGH

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Shelbina).

In the early tide of settlers in Monroe county, between 1830 and 1840, were the parents of the subject of the present sketch — James H. and Cordelia (Jenkins) Gough, who came to that county from Scott county, Ky., in 1835. They settled near Clinton, where they resided for many years and reared their family of children. James Gough was the second of the four children who lived to reach mature years, and after he grew up he was married January 9, 1872, to Miss Mary T. Worland, of Monroe county. They have two children, Ella May and James Guy. Mr. Gough has been a resident of Shelby county for a number of years, and is one of the substantial farmers of Salt River township. He has a good farm of 300 acres, and is engaged in farming and feeding cattle for the markets. His place is largely in blue grass used for stock purposes.

JAMES H. GOUGH

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Gough's grandfather, James Gough, was one of the pioneer settlers of Scott county, Ky., having settled there from Virginia prior to the close of the Revolutionary War. Agnatius Gough was born and reared in Scott county, and in 1812 was married to Miss Susan Beavin, a daughter of Henry Beavin, of Nelson county, Ky. Five of their family of six children lived to years of maturity, namely: Susan R., Harriet E., George B., William M. and James H. James H. Gough, the subject of this sketch, had better school advantages by far than the generality of youths of Kentucky at that time. His father was a warm friend to education, and being in easy circumstances was not parsimonious with his means in the education of his children. James H. was taught by a private teacher, a Catholic priest of profound learning, and fine scholarly attainments, and then he was placed under the instruction of Rev. Benedict, the well known author of Benedict's Grammar. On the 13th of April, 1833, young Mr. Gough, for he was then young, was married to Miss Cordelia C. Jenkins, a daughter of Thomas C. Jenkins, of Scott county. After his marriage Mr. Gough followed teaching principally, but in connection with farming, for about two years. He then came to Missouri with his family, and settled in Monroe county, near Clinton, where he bought land and improved a farm. He followed farming and teaching for four years, and then devoted his whole time and attention to farming and handling stock. He bought and shipped stock to St. Louis and afterwards to Chicago, and traded in stock generally. In 1862 he bought the farm where he now resides. He has ever since continued the stock business, and has long held the position of one of the leading stock-traders of this part of the county. For a number of years he has been engaged in raising and improving the breeds of his stock,

and he takes a special part in having first-class stock all the time. Mr. and Mrs. Gough are members of the Catholic Church. However, his first wife died in 1864, and he was married to his present wife two years afterwards. She was a Miss Winifred J. Kendrick. Mr. G. has reared a family of six children, four of whom are living: James A., Sarah I., Susan E. and Nancy E.

E. N. GERARD, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbyina).

Dr. Gerard is well known throughout Shelby and in neighboring counties as an able and successful physician, and in surgery he has an especially enviable reputation. Having been in the practice for nearly 25 years, his career has been one of great usefulness and more than ordinary prominence in his profession. Possessed of a marked natural aptitude for the practice of medicine and surgery, and thoroughly devoted to his profession, he has been from the beginning not less diligent and industrious as a student than faithful and untiring in the practice. Thus by constant study and investigation and long and active experience, he has placed himself in the front rank of his profession in this section of the State. In surgery he has performed a number of operations which have attracted the attention and commendation of leading physicians throughout this entire section of country. It is but the statement of a plain fact, which simple justice demands that should be made, to say that he is looked upon by the profession generally as one of the able, progressive practitioners of this part of the State. Dr. Gerard was a son of Hon. William Gerard, of Ralls county, a man well and favorably known in North Missouri. He was originally from Virginia, but in early life came to Kentucky, where he married and resided a number of years. He was a journalist by profession and was contemporary with Frank P. Blair, Sr., Amos Kendall and other well known journalists of Kentucky. Indeed, he was associated with Blair and Kendall in the publication of the Frankfort (Ky.) *Argus*, at that time the leading Whig organ of the State. However, in 1830 he came to Missouri, having been a member of the Kentucky Legislature before coming, and soon afterwards located in Ralls county, where he became a leading citizen of that county. He was for a number of years a prominent and able member of the Legislature from Ralls county, and occupied a commanding position in that body by reason of his thorough knowledge of public affairs, his ability and unquestioned high character. He died in Ralls county in 1860. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Ayres, also from Virginia, and of the well known family of that name of the Old Dominion, a prominent representative of which is Col. E. W. Ayres, of Washington City, at present the representative of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times*, at the National Capital, and during the late war a Confederate cavalry officer under Stonewall Jackson, noted for his dash and brilliant success in difficult and hazardous expeditions. Dr. Gerard, the fourth of his parents' family of children, was born at Rensselaer, in

Ralls county, August 29, 1834, and was educated at the Van Rensselaer Academy. Of a bright, quick mind, at the age of 20 he was qualified to teach school and engaged in teaching in that county. He taught school for several years and in 1857 began the study of medicine at West Ely under Dr. J. B. Hayes. Continuing his studies with diligence, he was soon prepared to enter medical college, and accordingly matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1861. He then began the practice in Monroe county, where he practiced until his location at Shelbyna in 1864. He has since continuously been in the practice at this place. During the first year of the Shelbyna Institute he delivered a course of lectures on physiology for the institution, which attracted general attention and very favorable comment from the profession. He is a prominent member of the County, District and State Medical Societies. June 18, 1857, Dr. Gerard was married to Miss P. E. Drane, of Monroe county. They have been blessed with eight children: Walter, a graduate of Shelbyna Institute, is now principal of the public schools of Fort Worth, Texas; his oldest daughter, Susie, died January 15, 1884; she was an accomplished lady and a devout member of the P. E. Church; she was 23 years old. Mamie is also a graduate from Shelbyna, as is her sister, Nellie. The others are Edward, Richard, William and Harry. The Doctor and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. orders. Dr. Gerard is a man of fine culture and extensive general information, one of the best informed men, in fact, in the county, and, withal, an entertaining conversationalist of pleasant address.

RICHARD P. GILES

(Attorney at Law and Prosecuting Attorney, Shelbyna).

Mr. Giles descended from a branch of an old Virginia family by that name, though he himself was born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri. His parents, Dr. Granville T. and Rosanna (Duncan) Giles, the father from Wythe county, Va., but the mother born and reared in Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1848, and located at Paris, in Monroe county. Four years afterwards, however, they settled on a farm near the present site of Granville, where they resided for about 12 years, until 1865. They then went to Palmyra, where they resided until their removal to Shelbyna in 1877. Dr. Giles, a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Ganaway) Giles, was born in Wythe county, Va., September 11, 1820. While he was in infancy his parents removed to Kentucky. Reared in Hardin county, of that State, he studied medicine under Dr. Philip J. McMahon, afterwards an eminent physician and wealthy citizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Dr. Giles attended the Institute of Medicine in Kentucky and afterwards graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, the successor to the old "Institute." He has been in the active practice of medicine for nearly 40 years. Besides Richard P. he has reared two other children, namely: Granville T. and Howsen D., the latter a pharmacist

of Fort Worth, Texas. Richard P. Giles was born at Stephensburg, Hardin county, Ky., June 20, 1846. Educated at St. Paul's College, he subsequently read law under Redd & McCabe, at Palmyra, Mo., and was admitted to the bar by Judge Harrison in 1868. He practiced law at St. Joe for three years and then in Palmyra two years longer. In 1873 he located at Shelby, but quit the practice for about two years, during which he was engaged in the grocery business. He then resumed the practice and has continued in it ever since, devoting his whole time to the duties of his profession. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. Two years afterwards he was re-elected, and still holds the office. November 19, 1869, Mr. Giles was married to Miss Annis Logan, of Palmyra, who died June 13, 1874.

JAMES G. GLENN

(Farmer, Post-office, Lentner).

Mr. Glenn, an old citizen of Shelby county and one of its pioneer settlers, is a native of Kentucky, born in Mason county on the 9th day of October, 1810. He was the seventh in a family of 10 children of Robert and Ruth Glenn, his father originally of Virginia, but his mother born in New Jersey. They were married in Kentucky and lived there until their deaths. James G. was reared to the occupation of a farmer and in 1833 was married to Miss Angeline Prather, a daughter of Thomas Prather, of the same family from which Griff Prather, of St. Louis came. The same year of his marriage Mr. Glenn struck out for the West to seek his fortune in the wilds of Missouri, and settled in Shelby county on what is known to this day as the "Old Camp Ground." In 1837 he sold his place there and moved a mile and a half east, where he resided for seven years. While at the latter place his wife died in 1841, and the following year he was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of Robert and Sarah McKathen, formerly of Tennessee. During the year of the high water in 1844, Mr. Glenn went to Marion county, but afterwards returned and improved a farm on North river. In 1857 he sold that place and settled on his present farm, near Beacon's Chapel, where he has since resided. This was previously known as the Duncan farm, and contains 180 acres. Mr. Glenn is engaged in raising stock and farming in a general way. During the war he served a year in the militia, and is now a member of the G. A. R.

CAPT. ALEXANDER R. GRAHAM

(Shelbina).

Among the prominent citizens and leading, wealthy agriculturists of Shelby county, Capt. Graham occupies an enviable and well merited position. He is as largely interested in the agricultural affairs of the county as perhaps any man in it, and is one of its progressive, public-spirited and enterprising citizens, always found ready to do anything

in his power for the best interests of the county—its growth and development, its increase in wealth and population, and its general prosperity. He is either the owner of, or largely interested in farms in the county, aggregating nearly 2,700 acres, one of which, containing 1,350 acres, is one of the finest stock farms and best improved places throughout this whole region of country, the dwelling alone costing over \$6,000. Capt. Graham leases his farms, but reserves a general superintendence over them, and sees to it that they are managed to the best advantage, both for the proper care of the places and as sources of profit to the lessor and lessee. Capt. Graham, of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Pittsburg, June 10, 1835. His father, John Graham, was one of the wealthy and prominent citizens of that place. He was for over 40 years a leading banker of Pittsburg. Capt. Graham's mother was a Miss Agnes Roseburg, of English descent, a lady of marked intelligence and strength of character. Alexander R., as was the case with the other children of his father's family, was given the best educational advantages the country afforded. After passing through the preparatory schools, he took a general collegiate course at Kenyon College, in Ohio. From Ohio he went to Kentucky, and matriculated at the Military Institute of that State, but did not continue there to graduate. He quit the institute in 1856, and at the time stood among the first in the senior class. Meanwhile his father had become largely interested in real estate in the West, and particularly in Missouri. Among other tracts he owned considerable bodies of land in Ralls and Shelby counties. Alexander R. and his two brothers, John and Stafford, concluded to come to this section of the country and engage in stock-raising. They accordingly came to Missouri in 1857, and located in Ralls county, but in the summer of the following year Alexander and Stafford came over to Shelby county and settled on a tract of about 800 acres, near Shelbyville, which their father had previously purchased. Here they began the improvement of a farm, and Stafford resided on the place until his death, which occurred in 1868. Meanwhile he had married, Miss Anna Maupin, of Monroe county, having become his wife. She is now the wife of James Farris, of San Francisco, Cal. The other brother, John, remained in Ralls county until 1865, when he returned to Pennsylvania, where he now resides. Alexander R., the subject of this sketch, was married February 5, 1861, to Miss Cecilia McMurtry, a daughter of Alexander McMurtry, one of the first residents of Shelbyville. The war coming on in a short time, Mr. Graham removed to Shelbyville, and in January, 1862, enlisted in the Union service under Capt. Benjamine, becoming orderly sergeant. Subsequently he was elected captain of the company, after Priest's resignation. He served until nearly the close of 1863, when he was compelled to resign his command and retire from the service, on account of ill health, resulting from hard service and severe exposures in the rough and tumble campaigns of Missouri. Returning home to Shelbyville, he remained until the summer of 1864, when he went to Parke county, Ind., and remained there until the fall

of 1865. He then came back to Missouri and located in Ralls county, where he followed farming for about four years, coming thence to Shelby county. Here Capt. Graham began the improvement of another farm — his present place, two miles east of Shelbina — containing over 1,300 acres. He remained on that place until 1872, when he came to Shelbina, where he has since resided. Here he built a fine 11-room, two-story brick residence, at a cost of over \$8,000, which has since been his home. Capt. and Mrs. Graham have seven children: John, now married, and a resident of Ralls county; Nettie, now Mrs. William A. Coogle, of Cameron; Fannie, a young lady soon to complete her collegiate course. All the rest are at home: Roseburg, William, Stafford, and an infant. Capt. Graham is a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and represents his local post in all the general meetings of the order. He is also a prominent member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights, and takes an equally active interest in these orders. A Republican in politics, he is one of the leading men of the county in his party, and is almost invariably chosen a delegate to represent the county in State, congressional and other conventions. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are earnest and liberal supporters of their local church organization. Capt. Graham is justly esteemed one of the best and most useful citizens of the county.

REV. JAMES B. GRIFFITH

(Minister of the Walkersville Church, Post-office, Shelbina).

Rev. Mr. Griffith is a native of Virginia, born in Franklin county, on the 26th day of June, 1845. Reared on the farm and educated in Virginia, at the age of 18 he entered the Southern army, and served until he was taken prisoner in the fall of 1864. He was held a prisoner until the summer of the following year, and upon being released returned home. In 1867 his parents moved to Missouri, settling in Lewis county, and he came with them. Here he engaged in farming, and on the 1st of September, 1867, was married to Miss Harriet E., a daughter of William and Abigail Jones, formerly of Floyd county, Va. After his marriage Mr. Griffith continued farming, and also studied diligently to qualify himself for the ministry of the Baptist Church, which he had decided to enter. After a thorough course of preparation, in 1871, he was duly ordained, and at once thereupon entered upon the work of his sacred calling. In 1875 he moved to Shelby county, locating in Bethel township. Here he continued the work of the ministry and was very active in organizing new churches and infusing new life into those which had become weak and lukewarm. Rev. Mr. Griffith worked with untiring zeal and energy for the cause to which he had devoted his life, and, indeed, took upon himself more than he was able to bear. In January, 1881, a serious stroke of apoplexy was brought on by continued over exertion during a series of meetings in Clarke county. He was stricken down and completely prostrated for some time afterwards, and his apoplexy resulted in the

paralysis of his entire left side, which has disabled him from further active work. However, even in this condition, he preaches an occasional funeral, and does not a little church work, for his heart is so set on the work of the ministry that he feels that he cannot entirely give it up. During his ministry Rev. Mr. Griffith was a very successful and popular clergyman. In the nine years of his ministry he baptized over 300 converts, and on several occasions had as many as 50 additions to the church. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have three children: Maude M., India and Wallace. They have lost four, all in infancy. One remarkable fact about the respective ancestral families of Rev. Mr. Griffith's parents is their longevity. His grandparents, on both sides, lived to reach nearly the age of 100 years. The Griffiths are of Welsh descent, and came to this country from Wales in 1616, nine years after the first settlement of Jamestown, and nearly five years before the settlement of Plymouth, so that they were among the very first settlers of America.

P. M. HANGER

(Of Hanger & Sparks, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc., Shelbyna).

Mr. Hanger is a brother-in-law to Dr. Kemmerly, whose sketch appears on a subsequent page, and was born in Augusta county, Va., November 20, 1830. His father, Dr. John Hanger, was a prominent physician of that county, and a man of marked ability and high standing. The mother was a Miss Mary Allen before her marriage, who came of an old and respected family in that county. P. M. was reared on the farm near Staunton, and when 21 years of age, in 1851, came to Missouri. Here he located on Crooked creek, in Monroe county, where he rented land and engaged in farming. He continued farming for seven years and, in the meantime, was married, January 30, 1853. Miss Harriet K. Maupin then became his wife. She is a daughter of James D. Maupin, formerly of Augusta county, Va., but now of Shelby county, Mo. In 1858 Mr. Hanger engaged in school teaching in Monroe county and followed it there until 1863, when he came to Shelbyna and began clerking here in the dry goods store of List & Sparks. He continued clerking for about 12 years, the last six of which were in the store with Chester Cotton. In 1875 he engaged in the drug business, and has since continued in this business. Mr. T. M. Sparks became his partner in June, 1880. They carry a stock of about \$2,500 and have a neat and tastily arranged store. They do the leading business in the drug line at this place, and are not less popular personally than they are in business. Mrs. Hanger is a member of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHARLES W. HANGER

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyna.)

In 1861, when the war broke out, Mr. Hanger was a young man 20 years of age, and being a Virginian by nativity, as well as strongly

Southern in all of his feelings and opinions, he promptly enlisted in the service of the South, becoming a member of Co. G, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, First brigade, under Gen. Price. Young Hanger followed the banner of the Confederacy through hardships and dangers for more than four long years, undergoing sufferings untold and indescribable on the march, in the bivouac, on the field of battle, wounded and with his life blood fast ebbing away, and in the prisons of the enemy — until at last the meteor-like ensign, which he had followed so long and faithfully, dearer to him than life itself, went down to rise no more for generations. But let it not for a moment be doubted that: —

“Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trumpet’s mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o’er thy grave.”

After the war he returned, battle-scarred and broken in health, to resume the duties and responsibilities of life. He had been wounded several times, and twice nigh unto death. At Baker’s Creek, Ga., he was struck on the head with a bombshell, and was left on the field for dead, but reviving a little some hours afterwards, he was taken in charge by Federal soldiers and placed in a hospital where he was treated for three months and finally recovered. He was then exchanged and resumed his place in the Southern ranks at Demopolis, Ala., under Gen. Pemberton. At Franklin, Tenn., he was again severely wounded, being shot through both legs, and was in the hospital for six months, or until after the close of the war. Several other scars mark the places of less severe wounds received while fighting for what he believed to be right, and for what was right unless both Washington and Lee were bad-hearted, blood-thirsty traitors. Mr. Hanger resumed farming after his return to Monroe county, and in 1876 was married to Miss Mary J. Sparks, a daughter of F. C. Sparks, a leading farmer of that county. They have three children: Anna B., Ada B. and an infant. Mr. Hanger settled on his present farm in Shelby county in 1882. Here he has a fine place of 160 acres a mile and a half west of Shelbina, one of the choice farms of the township. Mr. Hanger was a son of Robertson and Virginia T. (Kennerly) Hanger, of Augusta county, Va., and was born there September 16, 1840. In 1851 his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county, where he joined the Southern army, and where they still reside, the father at the age of 80 years. His father was originally of Ohio, and his mother was of the old and wealthy Kennerly family of Virginia, one of the leading families of the State.

WILLIAM M. HANLY

(Dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc., Shelbina).

Mr. Hanly, a young business man of Shelbina of thorough experience and superior qualifications, established his present store at this

place in the fall of 1883. He opened out an excellent stock of goods in his several lines, and being already well and favorably known to the people, he was favored with a good trade from the beginning. The success of his business is now firmly established, for he has a gratifying trade, and his custom is steadily and rapidly increasing. Unquestionably he has every promise of becoming one of the leading merchants of Shelby. Mr. Hanly is a native of Illinois, born in Bloomington, April 27, 1854. He is a son of James Hanly, whose sketch appears in this volume, the family coming to Missouri in 1861. At the age of 14 he entered the office of the *Democrat*, at Shelby, Shelby county, to learn the printer's trade, where he worked for two years. He then began clerking for Hiram Miller, but six months later was employed by Mr. Chester Cotton, of Shelby, in whose store he clerked for some 11 years, establishing a reputation of being one of the most capable, efficient and popular clerks in the county. Meanwhile, being a young man of steady habits and practical economy, he saved up some little means from his salary, so that he was able to engage in business. He then established his present store. September 30, 1879, he was married to Miss Ellen B. Finley, a daughter of Thompson and Ellen (Bryan) Finley. They have one child, Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Hanly are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES L. HARDY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelby).

As Ralls county was first settled prior to the settlement of Shelby county, it is, therefore, surprising that in this county we find many of its residents who are from Ralls, for as that county settled up, numbers of its settlers, and especially the sons of its early settlers, pushed into Shelby. So it was with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hardy was a son of Judge George L. Hardy, an early settler of Ralls county, from Scott county, Ky. Judge Hardy was a son of Casper Hardy, of Scott county, and after he grew up he came to Missouri in about 1832. He was married in Ralls county to Miss Theresa Leak, a daughter of James Leak, also of Scott county, Ky. Judge Hardy settled near Cincinnati, where he engaged in farming, and also worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. He resided in that county until 1858, when he removed to his present farm in Shelby county. He is still living, at the age of 72, and in the enjoyment of good health and mental vigor. He has been quite successful as a farmer, and risen to a position of prominence and influence as a citizen. He was, for a number of terms, a judge of the county court, and has held other positions of official trust. He was twice married, and six of his nine children by his first wife are living. Of these James L. was the eldest. James L. Hardy was born in Ralls county August 26, 1836, and was reared on his father's farm near Cincinnati, in that county. On the 11th of February, 1868, he was married to Miss Susan E. Gough, of Shelby

county. Nearly ever since his marriage Mr. Hardy has been a continuous resident of Shelby county. He has a good farm here of 240 acres. Mr. and Mrs. H. have seven children, namely: Albert L., Marcus H., Anna T., Mary C., James W., John R. and George A. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. H. is a member of the Democratic party.

CHARLES HARRISON

(Residence, Walkersville; Post-office, Shelbyna).

It was away back in 1832, when the subject of this sketch was only nine years of age, that his parents, Francis and Frances Harrison, came to Missouri from Virginia. After stopping for a time in Marion county they settled permanently in Monroe county, where they lived worthy and respected lives until their deaths. Charles Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was the second of their family of children, and was born in Virginia, October 16, 1823. Reared in Monroe county, he remained there until he was about 22 years of age, when he came to Shelby county, where he has since resided, for a period now of 40 years. In 1853 he was married to Miss Rebecca Fitzpatrick, formerly of Kentucky. They have eight children living: Martha F., Nancy, Robert L., William, Susie, Mary Estella, Charles and Arthur. Mr. Harrison followed farming in this county for many years, but now resides in Walkersville, where he has a comfortable residence property. He is one of the worthy citizens of this vicinity, and he and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

FRANK M. HARRISON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Married in 1847 to Miss Nancy M. Collins, a daughter of James Collins, of Monroe county, Mr. Harrison, then a young man of about 21 years of age, started out in life to lay the foundations of a future competency. He had been reared a farmer and he has since followed this occupation with little or no interruption. The success he has had is shown by his surroundings. He has a fine farm of 710 acres, which is excellently improved and is well stocked. Mr. Harrison has long been engaged in raising and handling stock and this branch of industry has contributed largely to his success. Mr. Harrison, a man of sterling intelligence, good business qualifications and unquestioned character, has become well known over the county as one of its influential and popular citizens. Indeed, he has served as sheriff of the county for two terms, to which office he was elected in 1876 and in 1878, and the duties of which he discharged with thorough efficiency and general satisfaction to the public. Mr. Harrison, though reared in this county is a native of Kentucky, born in Boyle county, June 18, 1826. His parents were Frank and Frances (Crutcher) Harrison, who came to Missouri in about 1831, settling in Monroe county, where they made their permanent home. His father died there in 1840. They reared

a family of eight children, four of whom are living: Lee, Nicholas, Charles and Frank M. The four deceased were Mrs. Martha Davis, Mrs. Sophia Packwood, and Matilda and Mary. Frank M. was reared on the farm in Monroe county, two miles north of Clinton. After his marriage he resided on rented farms from year to year until 1856, when he located on his present place. Besides this farm he has other valuable real estate in the county, and indeed, is in comparatively easy circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. H. have five children, namely: Josie, now Mrs. Taylor; Charles, Mary, now Mrs. Gatewood; James and Nora. Mr. H. and his wife and family belong to the M. E. Church South.

JAMES F. HARRISON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Harrison is a representative of the old Harrison family of Virginia, from which sprang President Harrison, and numerous other distinguished men in different States of the Union. A full history of this family is given in the "History of Audrain County," commencing on page 768, and as it is quite lengthy the want of space prevents it being inserted here. Mr. Harrison, the subject of this sketch, comes of the Kentucky branch of the family, and was a son of Francis M. and Nancy Harrison, formerly of that State. They early came to Missouri, however, and settled in Monroe county, where James F. was born April 18, 1856. He received a good education as he grew up and had considerable experience in mercantile life and public affairs. He was a clerk in a store for some time at Shelbyna, and was deputy sheriff for about four years. In 1878, on the 18th of April, he was married to Miss Laura B., a daughter of Rev. William and Mrs. Maria Penn, of Randolph county. Mr. Harrison settled on his present farm in Shelby county in 1883. He has a good place of 320 acres and is quite extensively engaged in handling stock, including horses, mules and cattle. He fattens cattle for the wholesale markets and now has about \$6,000 invested in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have one child: Ernest E. A little daughter, Mabel, died on April 15, 1884, of scarlet fever. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

SAMUEL HARRISON

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Harrison is another worthy representative of that old, respected and widely distributed family, originally of Virginia, whose name he bears. He was a son of Lee Harrison, who in turn was a son of Francis B. Harrison, of Patrick county, Va., and he (Francis B.) was a son of Richard Harrison, of the same county. Lee Harrison was born in Virginia, June 15, 1806, and after he grew up was married to Sallie Reynolds, March 13, 1828. Subsequently he came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. His wife dying left him two children, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and Martha A., now

Mrs. Deach. Lee Harrison's second wife was a Miss Mary J. Smith, a daughter of Charles Smith, of Marion county. It was by this union that Samuel Harrison, the subject of this sketch, was born. He was one of six children, namely: Samuel, Catherine, Matilda, Charles F., Mary A. and R. E. Lee. The mother of these died May 3, 1865. The father a few years afterwards broke up housekeeping and has since made his home with his son Samuel. Samuel Harrison was married December 25, 1862, to Miss Virginia, a daughter of Elias Bragg, of Marion county. She died May 11, 1865, without issue. To his present wife, formerly Miss Mary H. Bragg, a sister to his first wife, Mr. Harrison was married March 21, 1866. Mr. H. resides on a good farm which he owns, situated two miles north-east of Shelbyna, containing 145 acres, and near his father's old homestead. Mr. Harrison's place is exceptionally well improved. His dwelling, built in the cottage style, and containing seven rooms, with porches, etc., is one of the best in the township. It is two stories high, and is constructed with excellent taste. Mr. Harrison also has another good farm of 175 acres north-west of the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. H. have no children; their family consists of himself and wife, his father, a nephew of his wife, James Bragg, and his youngest brother. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

THOMAS E. HAWKINS

(Of Hawkins Bros., Dealers in Harness, Saddlery, etc., and Farmers, Stock-raisers and Stock-dealers, Shelbyna).

Mr. Hawkins, the subject of this sketch, is a son of William H. Hawkins, deceased, an outline of whose life is elsewhere given. Thomas E. was born on the farm in Monroe county, April 10, 1853. Reared on the farm, he received a good common school education in the district schools. He early engaged in farming and the stock business in partnership with his brother, James W. They have since continued in business together, and deal largely in horses and mules as well as shipping stock generally to the wholesale markets. They are among the leading firms in this line in the county. January 21, 1884, they also engaged in the saddle and harness business at Shelbyna, which they have since continued. They carry a stock of about \$25,000 and keep three hands constantly employed. They have a large trade and are doing a flourishing business. September 19, 1883, Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Mollie E. Crow, a daughter of Jacob L. Crow, of Monroe county. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. H. is a thorough-going, enterprising man, and has already attained to an enviable position in business affairs. He is highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN T. HOPKINS

(Of Hopkins & Taylor, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents, Shelbyna).

Mr. Hopkins, a popular business man and highly respected citizen of Shelbyna, is a native of Kentucky, born in Campbell county,

November 15, 1843. While he was yet in boyhood, his parents, Gennethen and Nancy (Armstrong) Hopkins, both originally of Ohio, removed from Kentucky to Hancock county, Ill., where they resided until their deaths. The father having been a farmer by occupation, J. T. was reared to a farm life in Hancock county, and received a good general education in the common schools. At the age of 20 he began teaching school and followed teaching for 16 years, establishing an enviable reputation as a teacher. He taught both in Illinois and Missouri, and in country schools and in college. In the fall of 1869 he came to Missouri, and after teaching here seven years, settled on a farm two miles east of Shelbyna. He followed farming for five years, and then began merchandising at Shelbyna in the dry goods and grocery trade. In less than a year, however, he withdrew from merchandising and entered the real estate business, which he has since continued with good success. He and his partner constitute one of the leading real estate firms of the county, and have a large schedule of property in that line for sale—farms, raw land and town property. They are also doing a good insurance business, representing some of the best companies in the country. Men of established reputation, they are able to control capital on the most reasonable terms, and therefore, in the loan business, they put out money at fair and living rates of interest. All in all, they have a good business and are doing well. September 13, 1865, Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Maria P. Libby, formerly of Campbell county, Ky. She was taken from him by death the 6th of last January. She left five children: Elmore E., Mary E., John P., Lula P. and Charles W. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church, as was also Mrs. Hopkins.

E. D. HOSELTON

(Shelbina).

E. D. Hoselton, one of the publishers of the Shelbyna *Democrat*, has worked long and faithfully at his business in the county, entering the field at a time when country journalism was making experimental trials. From an early age his career has been one of faithful, earnest efforts to accomplish something worthy of consideration in life—to achieve an honorable success and to rise to a position of usefulness and influence among those around him. Unfavored with early advantages, indeed, having every difficulty to overcome that besets the paths of those who are without means and influential friends, he has had a hard struggle to make his way up in the world. But he has proved by the substantial success he has achieved, and by the place he holds in the esteem and confidence of this community, that he has possessed from the first the qualities which go to make up the characters of useful, successful men—sterling integrity, untiring energy and intelligence, all combined with a fixed determination to succeed. Emery D. Hoselton, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in Chemung county, N. Y., May 21, 1840. When but a boy of three years his father died. His mother subsequently married a second

time and removed to Illinois, where Emery grew to manhood. His educational advantages were only such as he himself made them. But, possessed of a fondness for study, he managed by his own efforts to take a course in the common schools. He worked his own way up through these schools, providing for himself almost altogether as he went along. By hard study, at the age of 16 he had succeeded in obtaining a knowledge of books much in advance of his years, having, in fact, a good, practical, general English education. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Federal service, marched with the boys for three years and saw the octopus of war at its grim work on several fields of battle. He was made prisoner and served a short term in Libby prison, at Richmond, and came to Shelby in February, 1865, two years later, and was married to Miss Clara M. Muldrow. In the spring of 1868 he founded the Shelby *Democrat*, of which he is still part proprietor and editor. It is now one of the best country printing offices in the interior of the State. As its name implies, it is Democratic in politics, but is by no means a one-wheel or narrow-gauge party organ. It speaks for Democracy, because it believes that Democracy means pure and wise and economical government, by the people and for the people, and not because it wants to get Tom, Dick or Harry into office, or any little hungry clique of public crumb-pickers. It is for the interests of the people first, last and all the time, regardless of anybody's ax that may be corroding for the want of a ride on an official grindstone. Mr. Hoselton is an equal partner with W. O. L. Jewett and R. B. Taylor in the ownership of the *Democrat* block, the upper story of which he occupies for his printing office, the lower being rented for store rooms.

GEORGE A. JENKS

(Contractor and Builder, Shelby).

Mr. Jenks, an old and established contractor and builder of Shelby, and one of the highly respected citizens of the place, as well as one of its substantial property holders, came to Shelby county as far back as 1858. He is a native of New York, born near Copenhagen, in Lewis, county, August 28, 1833. At the age of 16 he began to learn the carpenter's trade and, following, served an apprenticeship for three years. He then went to Antwerp, in Jefferson county, N. Y., where he worked two years, coming thence West and locating at Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county, Wis., where he worked until 1858. From Prairie du Chien, Mr. Jenks came directly to Shelby county, stopping first at Shelbyville, but soon afterwards, the same year, located at Shelby. A young man 25 years of age when he came to Shelby, he has been continuously engaged at his trade at this place, either as workman or contractor, or both, from that time to the present, for a period, now, of 24 years. He is the oldest resident carpenter at Shelby and has built many of the best frame and brick houses at this place. Mr. Jenks has been substantially successful and though not what may be called a wealthy man, is in comfort-

able circumstances. He has served as member of the city council for a number of years and is also a member of the school board. He has been a married man since 1860. The 18th of September of that year Miss Rebecca M. Cochran became his wife. She was a daughter of William and Isabella Cochran, early settlers in this county from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have three children: William F., Alonzo L. and Mary B.

WILLIAM O. L. JEWETT

(Attorney and Journalist, Shelbina).

Among the citizens of Shelbina well and favorably known in Shelby county, and, indeed, in most of North-east Missouri, the subject of the present sketch occupies a prominent and enviable position. A lawyer of established reputation, and a journalist who is widely known for his ability as a writer, he is at the same time a man of more than local prominence as a political speaker and a leader in public affairs. Mr. Jewett is a native of Maine, born in Bowdoinham, December 27, 1837. On both sides of his parental family he is of sturdy, respected old New England stock. His father, Rev. Samuel Jewett, an able minister of the M. E. Church, was originally from Ipswich, Mass., and a son of a gallant old Revolutionary soldier. In politics he was, however, a Jackson Democrat. Mr. Jewett's mother, who was a Miss Sophronia Huckins, was from New Hampshire, her father being also a soldier of the Revolution. They were married in Maine, and when William O. L. was yet in infancy they removed to Illinois, locating in Will county. There the subject of the present sketch grew to manhood, on a farm. The country was new and educational advantages then poor. But, as a boy he had a thirst for knowledge, and studied hard nights and at all spare moments. He acquired much of his education at home, but finally completed it at Aurora Seminary. He was educated for the law, but the war coming on early in 1861, he enlisted in the Union service, becoming a member of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Young Jewett served in the Thirty-ninth, being in the Department of the East under Gens. Shields and McClelland, until 1863, when, on account of the hardships and exposures endured, his health failed him and he was given an honorable discharge on account of disability. He then returned home and soon afterwards engaged in teaching, taking up also the study of law under Judge Parks, of Joliet, at the same time. Continuing teaching and the study of law until the fall of 1864, he again became impatient to participate in the war. He therefore re-enlisted in the service at Camp Butler and was detailed as sergeant, the capacity in which he had previously served, to command a squad of 30 other veterans to take about 500 substitutes to Memphis. Returning from Memphis, he was then sent to New York and from there ordered to Savannah, being attached to the First Illinois Artillery, where he joined Sherman. From New York to Savannah he was on the same boat with Gen. Logan, which was chased in a race for life or death by the famous Tallahassee.

He was with Sherman until Johnson's surrender, and finally participated in the grand review at Washington City after the close of the war. Returning home in 1865, the same year he went to Ann Arbor University, where he took a course at law school, and in 1866 was admitted to practice in Michigan, and also admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. He practiced at Mt. Sterling, Ill., until 1867, when he came to Shelbyville, where he has since resided. However, during the first year of his residence in this county, he taught school at Hunnewell, but has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and two years later was re-elected. He has also served as city attorney for several years, and as a member of the school board. He is now one of the board of curators of Shelbyville Collegiate Institute, and has been a member of the board since the organization of that institution. In 1881 he became associated with Mr. Hoselton as editor of the *Democrat*, and has established a wide reputation as a vigorous, able writer. In 1870 he stumped the county for the Liberal Republican ticket and enfranchisement, and contributed his full share to strike the shackles of civil disability from the white men of Missouri, as he had contributed his services towards sustaining the Union, to crush out rebellion. Politically he is a worthy son of New England, as he is in every other respect, in favor of personal liberty and human rights above and before everything else, regardless of race, color, previous condition of servitude, or previous participation in rebellion. He has always had strong convictions on political questions, especially on the tariff, being utterly opposed to the idea of protection, believing that American genius and labor can take care of itself. Such is the grand political character, loyal, liberal and patriotic, of the genuine typical Yankee — no race, no section when human rights are involved. He has regard to the mind and the heart rather than the accident of birth. June 3, 1869, Mr. Jewett was married to Miss Ella Cox, a daughter of John V. Cox, of Hunnewell. They have six children: John C., Oriella, Howell H., Mattie S., Samuel E. W. and Ida. One, besides, died in infancy. Mr. Jewett is a church member, and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He has filled all the chairs in the lodge and has repeatedly been a delegate to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. He is also a Past Master in the A. O. U. W. organization. His brother, S. A. W. Jewett, D. D., was for many years a leading minister of the M. E. Church in the Rock River conference. The subject of this sketch is now in the prime of life, industrious and painstaking in his avocations; consequently he is crowded with work, and leads a busy life; having a thought also to be useful in all his labors, as amid his toils he seeks to be a benefit to those about him.

PAYTON HARRISON JONES

(Shelbyville).

Mr. Jones is a native of Kentucky, born in Spencer county, February 29, 1830. His parents were Enoch and Polly (Wiggen-

dean) Jones, both originally from Virginia. His father was a farmer and merchant and Payton was reared to both of these occupations. After he grew up, Payton H. was married, October 21, 1858, to Miss Sarah Farmer, of Union county, the same State. She was a daughter of Green B. and Louisa (Curry) Farmer. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Jones was arrested by the Federal authorities, on the ground that he sympathized with the South, which was probably true, for his kindred and all his interests were identified with the land of sunshine, patriotism and heroic chivalry. He was confined in Johnson's Island prison for about six months, and then only released on an oath not to do this and to do that and forty other adjurations solemn, and awful, and deep sounding enough to make one's hair stand on end like the quills of the fretful porcupine. After his release he returned to Kentucky and later along engaged in the hotel business at Dixon, which he continued up to 1875. Coming to Shelby in January, 1876, he took charge of the American House, which he carried on until March, 1884. Meanwhile he had had a farm in Kentucky, which he rented out, but a few years ago he sold his Kentucky property. He owns a farm in this county of 240 acres, one mile north-west of Shelby. Mr. Jones also has a nice residence property in Shelby, his dwelling, a tastily constructed, commodious building, being situated on one of the handsomest sites in town, containing four lots in a block. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have reared but one son, Enoch, who is married, his wife having been a Miss Mary Pippin and who resides on his father's farm near Shelby. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN THORNTON KEITH

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelby).

The Keith family were early settlers in Ralls county. From that county Mr. Keith's grandfather, John Keith, removed with his family to Marion county, where he resided for many years. He is now and long has been deceased. He was an enterprising pioneer settler and well and favorably known among the early residents of this part of the State. His son, Dr. William T. Keith, grew to manhood principally in Marion county, and in early life read medicine and became a physician. He is still living, and has been quite successful in the practice of medicine. He was married twice: first, October 22, 1846, to a Miss Smith, a daughter of Thornton Smith, of Monroe county, and of this union, John Thornton Keith, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest born, his natal day being August 13, 1847. Dr. K's first wife died within a year or two after their marriage, and he was subsequently married, April 17, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Lipscomb, who, however, was also taken from him by death. She left him one child, now deceased. John Thornton Keith, being reared on the farm, very naturally became a farmer on reaching an age when it was proper to start out for himself. He located on the farm, where he now resides, in the winter of 1868-69. Mr. Keith has a comfortable homestead.

He was married November 12, 1868, to Miss Martha E. Maddox, a daughter of Mark Maddox. He and his good wife are blessed with six children, ranging in ages from one to thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are members of the M. E. Church South.

SAMUEL KENNERLY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbina).

Dr. Kennerly has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly 35 years. He has been located at Shelbina for the past eight years, and has succeeded in building up a remunerative practice, a reward justly due to his ability and attainments as a physician, and his zeal and industry in his profession. Dr. Kennerly previously practiced in Virginia, the State of his nativity. He was born in Frederick, now Clarke county, in the Old Dominion, February 1, 1828, and was a son of Rev. Samuel Kennerly and wife, *nee* Anna A. Durham. His father was born and reared in Augusta county, but his mother was from Leesburg, in Loudoun county. Rev. Samuel Kennerly was a minister of the M. E. Church South, widely known and esteemed for his ability, and earnest piety. Dr. Kennerly was reared in Augusta county, and at an early age became a teacher in the schools of that county. He continued teaching until he began the study of medicine, which was in 1848. He read under Dr. John Hanger, of the same county, and in due time entered the Medical College of Virginia, from which he graduated in the class of 1850. Dr. R. H. Robertson, of Jameson, Mo., graduated in the same class. After his graduation, Dr. Kennerly entered upon the practice of medicine, near Staunton, Va., becoming a partner with Dr. John Hanger, his old preceptor. They practiced together, to the advantage of both, until after the outbreak of the war. Dr. Hanger died in July, 1862. Dr. Kennerly became assistant-surgeon to Col. Baldwin's brigade of mounted riflemen in the Southern service. This brigade was composed of exempt men, such as had furnished substitutes, and were subject to service on a minute's notice. The men equipped and mounted themselves, and served without pay, although regularly mustered into the Confederate service. Their duty was to protect the Western frontier of the State from marauding parties of the enemy. After the close of the war he bowed to the inevitable and continued the practice in Virginia, until his removal to Missouri in the fall of 1876. In 1850 (June 13), he was married to Miss Frances C. Hanger, who was a daughter of his preceptor and subsequent partner, Dr. Hanger. There were four children, the fruits of this union, who lived to be grown: Mary A., now Mrs. Scott M. Shindle, near Shelbyville; Emma V., now Mrs. William Moxley, of Saline county; John H. and Charles A., both of Shelbina. Dr. Kennerly is secretary to the Shelby County Medical Society, and is now serving his fourth year as coroner of the county. He is an active and leading member of the Masonic Order at Shelbina, and is High Priest of the Chapter in that

city. He is a man greatly esteemed by all who know him, and is an earnest, zealous member of the M. E. Church South.

ROBERT L. KINCHELOE

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Kincheloe's father, Elias Kincheloe, a son of Robert Kincheloe, of Wood county, Va., was one of the early settlers of Marion county. He made his home about nine miles north of Palmyra; and lived to the advanced age of 88 years. He remained at home during the entire Black Hawk War, much against the remonstrance of his neighbors, for it was extremely hazardous, and nearly every one else fled from that vicinity. Some thrilling and amusing anecdotes of his experiences there at that time have come down to the present, but the want of space forbids their recital here. He became a substantial citizen of Shelby county, to which he removed, and indeed, one of its leading men. He represented the county in the Legislature for two terms, and filled other positions of public trust. He was a member of the commission that laid out Shelby county. Mr. Kincheloe's mother (Robert L.'s) was a Miss Joyce B. Vandiver, of an old Wood county (Va.) family. Of the family of children, Robert L. was the third, and was born May 26, 1823. Reared on a farm, he was married in February, 1856, to Miss Lucy Sites, a daughter of John Sites, of Marion county. She died in the spring of 1872, leaving four children: John J., Mary I., R. E. Lee and William. Mr. Kincheloe resides four miles north-east of Shelbina. He is a man of industry and energy and is well esteemed by all who know him.

CHARLES M. KING

(Attorney at Law, Shelbina).

That the higher walks of life are shut out from none in this country, or indeed elsewhere, who have the character and courage, the strength of mind and the quality of perseverance to aspire to something above the common lot of men, and strive without faltering or faint-heartedness for success, whatever may be their want of early advantages or opportunities, is forcibly illustrated by the career of the subject of the present sketch. When a young man 24 years of age, Mr. King found himself working at the carpenter's trade, which he had begun to learn seven years before, and without an education, except such as he had been able to pick up wholly by his own efforts during his leisure time from work. He resolved, however, to secure a liberal education. But being poor he was of course compelled to provide for his own support and that of his family (for he had already married) as he went along. And in his case the old adage, as true as it is trite, that where there is a will there is a way, was verified. Working at his trade faithfully, as the years came and went, he at the same time improved every hour, not necessarily employed otherwise, in study; so that when 28 years of age he felt qualified to teach

school, although he had never been taught himself. He was examined for license to teach and was awarded the best certificate issued in the county, having, in the meantime, not only made himself proficient in the English branches, but also studied some of the languages, particularly German, which he afterwards taught. Such a man as this, of course, became a successful teacher. Of earnest character and fixed and sincere in his purposes, he went about teaching as a mission to perform, and became one of the most capable and popular teachers, if not the most capable and popular one, who ever presided over a school-room in the county. For seven years following he was principally engaged in teaching, and during this time he built up an advanced and flourishing school at Shelbyna, noted far and wide for the thoroughness of the instruction given rather than for the display and red-surcingle show, characteristic of too many institutions of learning. During all this time he so managed his private business affairs as to keep his family comfortably provided for. He also prosecuted his general studies and took a course as a student at law. In 1868 he was examined for admission to practice law, and passed an examination for the legal profession not less creditable than the one he had passed years before for the profession of teaching. He did not regularly begin the practice, however, until about 1868. Entering upon the duties of the legal profession at the age of nearly 35 years, his career since has been one of steady and marked success. The same qualities that brought him from the carpenter's bench to the bar—industry, close attention to business, strength of mind and character and sober earnestness and sincerity—these have placed him at the head of his profession in this county. It is no disparagement to others to say that Mr. King is the leading lawyer of Shelby county, for this is recognized by all; and such have been his ability and success that every true friend of honest worth and merit who knows anything about him feels unselfishly gratified, and justly so, at his career. He has a large practice in the circuit court of the State, and some practice in the Supreme Court, as well as a large amount of probate business and business in other inferior tribunals. Mr. King is a man of solid ability, strong, forcible brain power, rather than brilliant in thought or imagination. As an attorney he is a substantial, level-headed, reasonable practitioner who, being thoroughly honest himself, desires only that justice shall be done, and appeals to court and jury from a plain, common-sense standpoint in any cause in which he may be engaged. He is at the same time a hardworking lawyer, and prepares himself thoroughly in his cases before he enters upon their hearing. While it can not be claimed for him that he is a gifted orator, it is often remarked that his manner of addressing a jury, so plain and fair and clearly to the point, is more effectual in winning causes than that of those who make the greatest pretensions to eloquence and oratory. In other words, he is a clear-headed, able speaker, caring nothing for show but everything for sober, practical success. Mr. King is a U. S. Commissioner, appointed by Judge Treat in 1874; was county school commissioner for 1871 and 1872,

and he has been a notary public since 1870. Mr. King is a man of family, as has been stated. He was married October 10, 1856, to Miss Catherine Lewis, of this county. They have a family of four children: Ella, Anna, William H. and Minnie, all of whom are at home. Anna and William have collegiate educations, and William is a student at law under his father. Minnie G. will graduate the present year. Miss Ella is a popular teacher of the county. Mr. King was born in Kentucky, but reared in Missouri. He was born in Mason county, of the former State, July 4, 1833. His parents were Elbert J. and Lucy A. (Thomas) King, who came to Missouri in 1837 and to Shelby county three years afterwards. His father was a well known farmer of this county and highly respected. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. King, besides being a lawyer of learning and ability, is a man of wide general information and superior culture. A Democrat in politics, he takes only the interest of a public-spirited private citizen in political affairs, caring nothing for the trumpery of office. He is a man of wide popularity, however, and no man in the county is more highly esteemed.

CHARLES H. LASLEY

(Of Thompson & Lasley, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Window Shades, etc., Shelbyna).

The firm of which Mr. Lasley is a member is one of the leading houses of the county in their lines. They carry an unusually large stock of goods, selected with the greatest care, and so as to meet the wants of their custom at the lowest possible figures. Both are business men of successful experience, and are more than ordinarily popular, personally as well as merchants. They have an extensive and established trade, which is increasing even in greater ratio than the increase of the surrounding country in population and wealth. "Honest goods and fair dealing" is their motto, and *in hoc signo vincent*, by this policy they have succeeded, and keep no sham goods and palm nothing off on customers as being better than they represent it. Of course they have cheap goods for those who desire them, as they ought to have, but they invariably sell them for just what they are and nothing more. Being accommodating and fair in all their business, as well as selling at the lowest possible prices that good business judgment justifies, they necessarily attract a heavy custom. Honesty in a merchant is what the people require above everything else, for no one when he is making a purchase wants to be on the look-out all the time to keep from being swindled. All prefer to have confidence in the merchant and to rely upon what he says about goods, at least when they know but little about them themselves. Recognizing this fact, Messrs. Thompson & Lasley have striven hard to deserve the reputation for honesty and fair dealing which they have acquired, and which is one of the most valuable considerations of their business. Mr. Lasley was born in Monroe county, September 17, 1853, and was a son of William M. and Margaret (Gillespie)

Lasley, his father originally from Virginia, but his mother from Kentucky. His father was a merchant by occupation, and was engaged in that business until his death, in 1855. His mother, some five years afterwards, married John S. Gose, a successful farmer of Monroe county. Charles H. remained on the farm until he was 14, when he went to Palmyra and attended school there for about a year. He then began clerking in a dry goods store, in which he continued until 1874. Soon after this he became a partner in business with Chester Cotton, which partnership lasted until 1880. In 1881 he and Mr. Thompson established their present business. June 18, 1879, Mr. Lasley was married to Miss Lizzie Downing. They have two children: Roy and Leta.

JOHN C. LEFFEL

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

A colony of pioneers left Botetourt county, Va., in 1806, bound for the then territory of Ohio, better known as the North-west Territory. They located about 75 miles from Cincinnati, in what afterwards became Clarke county, O. Among these early pioneers were Daniel Leffel and parents and Miss Elizabeth Clapsaddle and her parents. These two young people were married in December, the same year of their emigration, and they made the new settlement their permanent home. Daniel Leffel followed farming in Clarke county and waggoning to Cincinnati. They reared a family of 10 children, including the subject of this sketch, five of whom are living. John C. Leffel was the eldest of their family, and was born in Clark county December 20, 1807. At the age of 21, or in his twenty-first year, he was married October 12, 1828, to Miss Nancy Sullenbarger. He had learned the carpenter's trade as he grew up, and also millwrighting, and he followed these in Ohio until 1841, when he removed to Indiana, where he made his home for 16 years. He then came to Missouri, and in 1858 settled on his present farm. Mr. Leffel has resided on this place for over 26 years. He is a man of fine natural mechanical and inventive genius, and has invented several valuable contrivances, including a wheat drill, a beegum, a corn planter for horse power and one for hand work. Mr. and Mrs. Leffel have had 10 children, and seven are living, all married, namely: Elizabeth, Daniel, Levi, Leathe W., Newton, Sarah E. and Harriet. Mr. Leffel has a good farm of 152 acres. He is one of the highly respected old citizens of Salt River township.

JOHN MILTON McCULLY, M. D.

(Of Downing & McCully, Editors and Proprietors of the *Shelbina Index*).

Dr. McCully retired from the practice of medicine in 1882, on account of failing health, having previously occupied the position for nearly 10 years of one of the leading physicians of Macon county, if indeed not the leading one, for his practice was perhaps larger than

that of any other physician in the county. He is a native Missourian, born and reared in this State, and is a man of superior education and culture. On the 1st of March, 1884, he bought a half interest in the *Index* at Shelbyna and has since been identified with this paper as an associate editor and proprietor with Mr. N. H. Downing. Dr. McCully is a man of extensive, general information, commendable public spirit, and an easy, graceful, pungent writer. He has contributed very materially to the success of the *Index*, and to the high standing it is rapidly attaining as an able, prosperous and influential country journal. Dr. McCully was born in Randolph county, May 8, 1851. The McCully family were early settlers in Missouri. His grandfather, John McCully, came here with his (the latter's) father's family as early as 1828 and located in Howard county. John McCully subsequently settled in Randolph county and there his son William, afterwards the father of the Doctor, grew to manhood and was married to Miss Frances Yates, daughter of John M. Yates, who was a lineal descendant of Sir George Yates. In the spring of 1860 William McCully and family removed to Shelby county, settling near Cherry Box, where he still resides, a prosperous farmer and respected citizen. Dr. McCully was reared on a farm and educated at Mt. Pleasant College, taking a course of four years and graduating with distinction in the class of 1871. He was assistant professor of mathematics during the last year preceding his graduation. He then studied medicine under Dr. L. Turner and took a regular course of two terms at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873. He at once located at Sue City, in Macon county, and practiced there with eminent success for about eight years, working so hard, indeed, that it broke down his health, so that he was compelled to retire from the practice. He then came to Shelbyna and engaged in the drug business. In 1884 he left that to enter journalism in partnership with Mr. Downing. September 25, 1883, he was married to Miss Alice Rawlings, a daughter of Capt. William H. Rawlings, deceased, late of Shelbyville. The Doctor and Mrs. McCully have had three children: Charles H., named for Gov. Hardin, being born the day the latter was inaugurated governor of the State, but who died at the age of 15 months, Aubrey and Glessie. Mrs. McCully is a member of the M. E. Church South, and the Doctor is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. JOHN H. MCKEE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

One of the leading men of Shelby county among those who may still be termed new-comers (although he has been a resident of the county for over 10 years), is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. McKee's life has thus far been one of marked activity and rather varied experiences, a life somewhat prominent in affairs heretofore and always one reflecting credit on himself and honor upon the various positions he has held. He is a native of West Virginia, and was the

adopted son of his uncle by marriage, John McKee, an early settler and afterwards a prominent citizen of Marion county, Mo., originally from Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. McKee's foster-parents removed to Missouri in 1834, settling in Marion county. The elder McKee (John H.'s foster-father), opened a large farm about a mile north of the present site of Rensselaer, where he resided for a number of years engaged in farming and stock-raising, one of the prosperous, well known and highly respected citizens of the county. In 1844, however, he removed to St. Louis, and after a residence in that city of about five years, went to California during the gold excitement, in 1849. He died at San Francisco 10 years afterwards. Mr. McKee's foster-mother was a sister to his natural mother, being, before her marriage, a Miss Sarah Bryson. She died in 1860. Mr. McKee was given excellent advantages as he grew up. After a preparatory course at the primary schools and intermediate institutions, he was matriculated at Washington College, in Pennsylvania, where he took an advanced course of studies. At Washington College he was a room-mate and class-mate with James G. Blaine, now the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Between him and Mr. Blaine there is to this day the warmest relations of personal friendship, only such as can spring from early associations at school or college, in the class together, in sports or the play ground, at home in the same study-room, and in all the experiences of daily life at college. After quitting college Mr. McKee went to California, on account, mainly, of failing health, resulting from hard study and close confinement. He was there when the Rebellion broke out, and having no impulse of public duty but that of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, he promptly offered himself as a volunteer under the Old Flag. Such were his education, standing and ability, that he was at once given a position as an aide on the staff of Gen. Shepley, with whom he served until well along in 1863. He then located at the city of New Orleans, in Louisiana, where he engaged in the brokerage business and merchandising. He remained at the Crescent City for over 10 years, and, upon the whole, was quite successful in his business affairs, but was not in the lines mentioned above continuously or exclusively. While he was in New Orleans, in the fall of 1866, he was appointed United States marshal for the State of Louisiana, being an appointee of President Johnson. On coming to Missouri, in 1873, Mr. McKee settled on a large farm he owns in Shelby county, located about a mile west of Shelbyville. Here he has since been engaged in farming and handling stock, and with excellent success. As the above facts show, Mr. McKee is a man of liberal education, large experience in the affairs of the world, much energy and enterprise, and is, indeed, one of the leading, progressive, public-spirited and liberal minded citizens of the county. During his residence in this county, however, he has avoided taking any part in public affairs, preferring rather to devote his entire time and attention to his private interests. Yet, as a man of character and ability, his influence, if he were disposed to exert it in public affairs, would not be without results. While a resident of California,

and before enlisting in the army, Mr. McKee was a practicing lawyer in San Francisco, having been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State in 1855. Subsequent events, however, changed the course of his life, and since the war he has done little or nothing in the legal profession. In 1875 Mr. McKee was married to Miss Sarah Tabler, an estimable young lady of Shelby county, a daughter of Elijah Tabler of Shelbyna. They have two children, namely: Mary Woods, aged eight years and Sarah Ann, aged two years. Mr. McKee, as stated above, resides on his farm near Shelbyna, which is a handsome place of 1,200 acres — land entered by his foster-father in 1835. Mr. McKee was born at Wheeling, W. Va., June 16, 1829, and was the son of Col. Thomas Woods and wife, *nee* Miss Mary Bryson, his father a native of Ohio county, Va., but his mother of Pittsburg, Pa. His father was a prominent banker of West Virginia, president of the North-Western Bank of Wheeling. He died when John H. was quite young, after which the latter was taken by his uncle, John McKee, to rear and was adopted by him by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1833. Mr. McKee's grandfather was a civil engineer by profession, a friend and associate of Washington, and a collaborator with him in the work of surveying West Virginia, long prior to the Revolutionary War. It is thus that the Woods family became settled in that part of the State. His grandfather's name was Archibald Woods, and he was born and reared in Rockbridge county, Va.

WILLIAM H. MAUPIN

(Mechanical Engineer, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Born in Marion county, Mo., in 1845, Mr. Maupin was the youngest in a family of 12 children of John D. and Mary Maupin, early settlers in that county from Virginia. His father, a blacksmith and farmer, died there in 1856, and in 1869 the family removed to Shelby county. The mother is now making her home with one of her children in Arkansas. William H. was reared in Marion county, and in 1868 was married to Miss Emily, a daughter of Esom and Margaret Faris, formerly of Kentucky. Up to 1871 Mr. Maupin followed farming principally, but during that year he entered a machine shop at Moberly, and learned the mechanical engineer's trade, which he has since followed. Mr. and Mrs. Maupin have two children: George W. and Jeanette. A third, Esom, died in infancy. He was named for his grandfather, who was a sergeant in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Maupin are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MILES & CONNELLY

(Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, etc., Shelbyna).

Though born in Kentucky, Mr. Miles was reared in Missouri. He was the third in the family of William F. and Nancy W. (Jackson) Miles, formerly of Washington county, Ky., where John H. was born

January 15, 1845. Coming to Missouri in 1850, the family settled on a farm near Paris, in Monroe county, where they lived until 1866, a period of nearly 20 years. In the years of his activity, Mr. Miles' father was an energetic and well-to-do farmer, but he is now leading a retired life. He is a resident of Shelbyville, and is closely approaching the allotted age of three score and ten years. Mr. Miles' mother is also still living. She is past 60. John H. was reared on the farm near Paris, and came to this place with his parents in 1866. During the latter part of the war he entered the Confederate service and was in Finnell's Sharpshooters, serving in the trans-Mississippi department until the final surrender. He surrendered at Shreveport, in May, 1865. Prior to entering the Southern service he had been engaged in merchant clerking at Shelbyville, and after returning from the war he resumed clerking at this place. In 1874 he erected the business house he now occupies, built then for Mr. C. R. Whitehead, of which, however, he became the purchaser two years afterwards. He and Mr. J. L. Bates, now deceased, then engaged in business, and since that time he has continued to be identified with this line of business. The present partnership of Miles & Connely, was formed in 1880. They carry a stock of about \$5,000, and do an annual business of six or seven times that amount. They carry full lines of hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, and similar goods, and have a large trade. January 15, 1880, Mr. Miles was married to Miss Ida Connely, a daughter of Arthur Connely, and sister to his present partner in business. Mr. and Mrs. M. have two children: Maggie and Charles H. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

MINTER & SMITH

(Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Etc., Etc., Shelbyville).

D. G. Minter, the senior partner of the above-named firm, is one of the old and substantial business men of Shelby county, and one of its most highly respected citizens. He was originally from Virginia, born in Bedford county, May 23, 1836. His father, Jesse Minter, was a wealthy planter and prominent man of Bedford county, the owner of a large number of slaves. He died there in 1883. The mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Elva Hurt, of another well respected family. She died in Virginia in 1880. Daniel G. was reared on his father's farm in Bedford county until he was 19 years of age, much of his time prior to that being spent at school. His father had designed to give him an advanced university education and immediately before coming to Missouri he was preparing for a course in the University of Virginia. But young Minter decided to come West and grow up with the country; for he found the hum-drum of school life too monotonous and irksome to bear; and he burned with desire to get out into the world and mix in its duties and activities, to begin doing something for himself. Notwithstanding his parents opposed

his adventure in the West, he came anyhow and located at Shelbyville. This was in 1855. Here he formed a business partnership in merchandising with J. R. Gatewood, but in a short time afterwards withdrew from the firm and went to what is now known as Novelty, in Knox county, where he established the first store ever opened at that place. He was busily engaged in merchandising at Novelty when the war broke out, but being a Southern man by birth and principles, he promptly put all business interests aside, and gave himself entirely over to organizing troops for the Southern cause. He and Capt. Crockett Davis each enlisted a company of men under Jackson's first call; and the two companies were consolidated, he and Davis throwing heads and tails for the captaincy, which fell to Capt. Davis. Mr. Minter became first lieutenant of the company. He was engaged with his company in the first battle of the war on this side of the Mississippi, the fight at Athens. He was afterwards also in the fight at the first battle of Kirksville and was then attached to Col. Green's command, joining Gen. Harris at Glasgow. Afterwards Mr. Minter, being detailed as recruiting officer by Gen. Harris, came to Monroe county on that commission and was taken by surprise and captured by Maj. Caldwell, of the Third Iowa cavalry. He was subsequently tried before Gen. Schofield at St. Louis and banished to the North not to return before the close of the war under a bond of \$10,000. After about a year's absence in Minnesota, however, he was permitted to return home through the influence of Col. Benjamin; and he continued to remain here, still under bond, however, until the close of the war. In 1863 he began business at Shelbyville, in partnership with Mr. J. W. Sigler. Two years later he became a partner with his cousin, C. Minter. In 1867 he and Mr. J. M. Bates formed a partnership, which lasted for four years. After this, for several years he was out of active business, retiring on account of his wife's ill-health, and traveling with her quite extensively. In 1877 he and Mr. Smith formed their present partnership. They carry an exceptionally large and well selected stock of goods in their lines and are doing a flourishing business. Mr. Minter has been quite successful in business life and is in comfortable circumstances. He owns handsome business and residence properties at Shelbyville and has considerable other means. He was director of the First National Bank until it went out of business. Mr. Minter has been married three times. His first wife was a Miss Victoria Minter, a cousin-germain, and a sister of Mrs. D. Taylor and Mrs. W. A. Reid. She died in March, 1877, at San Antonio, Tex. Her affliction was consumption, and her husband traveled with her some three years before her death in the hope of benefitting her. She left no children. In 1879 he was married to Miss Lutie Green, an accomplished young lady of Monroe county, a daughter of Rev. J. S. Green. She survived her marriage, however, less than two years, dying May 24, 1880. To his present wife, *nee* Miss Ida Aldrich, Mr. Minter was married July 14, 1881. She was originally from Wisconsin, but was reared and educated at Columbia, Missouri. She graduated from the State University at the head of her class in 1877. She had previous to her

marriage been a popular teacher in the high school of Kansas City for one term, and for two years in the Shelbina Institute. She is a step-daughter of Prof. Ripley, president of the institute. Mr. and Mrs. Minter are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a prominent Mason.

R. EMMET SMITH, the junior partner in the firm of Minter & Smith, is also a native of Virginia, born in Fauquier county, January 4, 1850. He was left an orphan when a mere child by the death of his mother, who was previous to her marriage, a Miss Eliza Reed, but his father, for whom R. Emmet was named, was spared to the family and under his paternal care the son was brought up in a manner worthy the irreproachable and successful career he has since made. At the age of 19 he began clerking in the store of his uncle, William A. Reid, at Shelbina, having come out to this State a short time before. His uncle was then a partner with Hill, but afterwards List succeeded his uncle, and finally Mr. Smith himself succeeded List in 1877, the firm becoming Hill & Smith. Minter bought out Hill's interest in 1877, since which the firm has been as it now stands, Minter & Smith. January 28, 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Olive Connerly, a daughter of Arthur Connerly. They have two children, Lucile and R. Emmet. Mr. Smith is a thorough-going business man and as a citizen is highly respected in the community.

The firm of Minter & Smith is without doubt one of the most enterprising business firms in the county. They buy their goods largely direct from the manufactory and exclusively for cash. Mr. Minter has the reputation of being one of the closest and most careful buyers that visit the Eastern market, which facts doubtless answer the inquiry so often made why they sell their goods at such low prices.

UPTON MOREMEN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Among the better class of well-to-do people who settled in this county during the decade just preceding the war were the parents of the subject of this sketch, Augustine and Sallie (Wilson) Moremen. They were from Kentucky and settled in Shelby county in 1856, some five miles south-west of Shelbina, where Upton Moremen still resides. Here the father carried on for years a large farm and raised stock. One year ago, however, he removed to Florida, settling in Orange county, where he and family, or his wife and younger children, now reside. There were eight children in his family, of whom Upton is the first. He was born April 1, 1854, and was therefore principally reared in Shelby county. On the 6th of February, 1884, he was married to Miss Lula Taylor, a daughter of Wesley L. Taylor, of Marion county. Since his marriage, as before, Mr. Moremen has made the old Moremen family homestead his home. This is a fine farm of 480 acres, and besides this he owns a good farm adjoining of 240 acres. He is giving considerable attention to stock-raising and is having

excellent success. Mr. Moremen is conceded to be one of the thrifty, energetic, enterprising young farmers of Salt river township.

DAVID MORGAN

(Of D. Morgan & Sons, Manufacturers of Buggies, Wagons, etc., and General Repairers, Shelbyna).

Mr. Morgan, the senior member of the above-named firm, is the pioneer wagon maker of Shelbyna, and came here nearly 27 years ago. He was a young man then, who had learned his trade, and was struggling to get a start in life. He had no means but managed to open a shop in a small way. Industry, close attention to his business, and enterprise and fair dealing have steadily prospered him in the world until he has not only become one of the leading manufacturers in his line throughout this region of country, but is also a substantial property holder in well-to-do circumstances, in fact, he now has a large establishment with between \$15,000 and \$20,000 invested, and is working from 10 to 12 hands constantly. Mr. Morgan turns out from 40 to 75 farm wagons, about 30 spring wagons and a number of buggies annually. Long established in business here, his work has obtained a wide and enviable reputation, and he has a demand for all that he can produce and more than all. His vehicles are noted for light-running, durability and neat and handsome finish, and well deserve the enviable reputation they have won. He uses none but the best material, both wood and metal, and being himself a first-class mechanic, will tolerate no workman about his establishment who is not thoroughly qualified and perfectly honest in his work. This is the main secret of his success. Mr. Morgan was married January 12, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Williams, of Monroe county. They have four children: William W. and James H., who are his partners in business; David and John. Mr. Morgan has been a member of the city council for six terms. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. William W. is foreman of the paint department, and is book-keeper of the firm. James H. has charge of the blacksmith department.

JUDGE CHARLES H. MYERS

(Judge of the Probate Court, Shelbyna).

Prominent among the well known and most highly respected citizens of Shelby county is very justly classed the subject of the present sketch, Judge Myers. Coming of a good family and one in well-to-do circumstances, his early advantages for an education, and in other respects, were better than the average of the youths of his time and section of the country. These advantages he did not fail to improve, and the result is that he has always occupied a worthy and enviable position among the better classes of people where he has resided. Judge Myers is a native of Tennessee, born in Sumner county, November 7, 1843. He was a son of Thomas Myers, a substantial farmer and highly intelligent citizen of that

county. The Judge's mother was a Miss Harriet Latimer before her marriage, a lady of marked strength of character and of a singularly gentle and amiable disposition. His father's family was originally from North Carolina, but his mother's family came from Connecticut. His father had a competence, and was not ambitious to become a wealthy man, taking a greater interest in the neatness and good order of his farm and the comfort and appearance of his home. He was ever active and liberal in the support of good schools, and notwithstanding there were no public schools in Tennessee, he and a few other generous and intelligent neighbors always kept up an excellent school in their neighborhood. Devotedly attached to his home and family, his greatest happiness was in his own family circle, although he was extremely fond of the society of his friends and neighbors, and was ever one of the most hospitable and agreeable of hosts. He took only the interest of a private citizen in politics, but always voted the Democratic ticket, believing thoroughly in the principles and policies of that party. He was a sturdy, great hearted, true old Primitive Baptist Democrat, and would occasionally enter into a pleasant argument with his erring neighbors of the other persuasions in politics and religion, although, in fact, he was not a church member. He was much given to reading, especially in the departments of philosophy and civil government. Judge Myers now has several volumes of his father's books of which his father was very fond in his lifetime. He was killed during the war, or rather after peace was declared, in his own door yard at night, and in his night clothes, by a band of ruffianly, thieving negroes in the employ of the government, who called him out of bed and murdered him. Judge Myers was reared in Sumner county, Tenn., and was educated for the profession of law. However, while yet a youth, he was given a position in the register's office at Gallatin, in his native county, and while holding this position he also assisted in the county clerk's office. Subsequently, through the influence of Col. John W. Head, late member of Congress from Tennessee, but now deceased, he was made deputy chancery clerk under Judge Thomas Barry, Chancellor, an old friend of his father. This he held with efficiency and satisfaction to all concerned until he resigned it to prepare himself for college and complete his education. After concluding his studies he came to Missouri, and on the 22d of July, 1869, he was married to Miss Kate Looney a young lady of culture and refinement and of an excellent family in Shelby county, Mo. After his marriage Judge Myers located in Shelby county, where he followed teaching school for about two years. In 1871 he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Shelbyville and was quite successful, until 1874, when he was burned out, and by this accident nearly broken up. He was left entirely without money and with but little other means. Meanwhile he had become well and favorably known to the people of the county, who had learned to appreciate him for his sterling worth and excellent business qualifications. Two weeks after he was burned out he was nominated by the Democrats of the county for the office of

probate judge, and was, of course, afterwards elected by a handsome majority, as all Democratic nominees ought to be, if the welfare of the country should be consulted. Since then Judge Myers has been twice re-elected, and has continued to hold the office up to the present time. As every one knows who is qualified to speak of the official affairs of the county, he has made a capable, efficient and conscientious judge. Judge Myers takes a generous and public-spirited interest in all matters and movements designed to promote the general good of his community and the county. He is a member of the board of directors of the Shelby College Institute, and president of the Shelby creamery company. The Judge and Mrs. Myers have four children: Hattie E., Fannie M., Lutie T., and an infant daughter, *innominata*. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Judge M. was a classmate with Hon. L. A. Head and Hon. S. F. Wilson, the latter recently a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. Judge Myers took a partial course at the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., but was compelled to quit study on account of failing sight. He is an extensive general reader, a man of wide information, and has accumulated a small general library.

MARCUS U. OVIATT

(Farmer, Shelby).

Among the many worthy and substantial citizens of Shelby county, to whom the Empire State of the West, Ohio, has given birth, is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Oviatt. He was born in Summit county, that State, on the 3d day of March, 1836. His father, Uri Oviatt, was from Connecticut, and removed to Ohio in an early day, where he died in 1871. His mother was a Miss Sarah Wheatley before her marriage, a native of England, and is still living at the age of 74. Marcus U. received a good education in Ohio and afterwards taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer. He came to Shelby county in 1869 and bought his present place, a neat farm of 80 acres, in the corporate limits of Shelby, where he has since resided. This is one of the neatest little farms in the county. In 1878 Mr. Oviatt was married to Miss Mary Rutledge, a daughter of Travis Rutledge, formerly of Virginia and a descendant of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Oviatt have two children, Ida B., the wife of Walter Norris, and Elma L., the wife of Virgil McConnell. Mr. Oviatt makes a specialty of the dairying business on his farm and has 16 cows, running his farm principally in grass, and is a successful dairyman. During the war he served two years in the Union army under Gen. Custer, who was afterwards killed during the Sioux war with the Indians.

S. G. PARSONS

(Grocer, and of S. G. & J. R. Parsons, Farmers and Stockmen, Shelbyna).

A man of marked enterprise and business acumen, Mr. Parsons, comparatively early in life, and almost alone by his own energy and clear-headed management, has placed himself prominently among the foremost business men of this part of the county and among its substantial property holders of the county. He has one of the leading grocery stores of Shelbyna and occupies a handsome business house, of which he is owner, two stories high, commodious and well built, with numerous offices above which he has rented out. In the grocery line he has a heavy trade, aggregating over \$50,000 annually. He is also the senior partner in the firm of S. G. & J. R. Parsons, largely engaged in the stock business. In connection with their stock interests they use about 1,300 acres of land, which includes the "Grove Farm" of 900 acres. They have some 200 head of cows used for breeding purposes, and the present summer have about 150 calves. For the last four years they have handled and shipped cattle and mules quite extensively, probably doing a heavier business in this line than any other firm in the county. So well is Mr. Parsons recognized as a leading agriculturist and as a man of business ability and enterprise, that he has been called upon to serve as President of the Shelbyna Fair Association, the position he now holds. Up to the time of accepting the presidency he has been Treasurer of the Association, from its first organization. At Shelbyna he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute, and has been a member of the school board for the last six years. He is also a member of the Town Council, and indeed, is looked upon as one of the public spirited citizens of the place. Personally, he is a man of pleasant, agreeable manners, and is one of the popular men of Shelbyna, both as a citizen and as a business man. Mr. Parsons was a son of John M. and Jane M. (Anderson) Parsons, early settlers of Monroe county, a sketch of whom appears in the history of that county. He was born in Paris, Monroe county, August 29, 1843. Reared in Paris, he was educated in the schools of that place, and at the age of 20 began clerking in the store of Herman Miller, who afterwards killed a man named Glenn. He continued to clerk for Miller for over a year and then became his partner in the business. They moved their stock of goods (dry goods) to Shelbyna, in 1864, and continued business here for something over a year, when Mr. Parsons retired from the firm. He and J. W. Sigler then engaged in the grocery business, which they continued until the winter of 1866-67. Mr. Parsons then engaged in farming near Granville and followed that, including the handling of stock, for about five years. In 1872 he returned to Shelbyna and resumed the grocery trade, which he has since followed. For about 11 months Mr. Pollard was his partner, but he then bought out Pollard's interests and has since carried on the business alone. In 1874 he was

burned out, but soon rebuilt. He bought his present building in 1876. His efficient and popular clerk, Mr. A. H. Blair, has been with him since 1873. May 4, 1865, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Mary Hanger, a daughter of Robinson Hanger, of Monroe county, but formerly of Augusta county, Va. They have eight children: Jennie T., Lelia, Kittie, Newton H., John R., Anna C., Mary and an infant.

JOHN R. PARSONS

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Shelbina).

The Parsons family is widely and favorably known in North Missouri as one of the better families of this part of the State. It has given to various counties some of their most prominent farmers and stock-raisers, and several leading citizens in public affairs. Everybody is familiar with the name of old Gen. Parsons, and the name of Mr. Parsons, the early partner of Dr. Glenn, the king farmer and wheat grower of California, then a stockman of North Missouri, is well known, while other members of the family are hardly less noted. John Randolph Parsons, the subject of this sketch, was a son of David M. and Sarah (Anderson) Parsons, who removed from Virginia to Ashley, in Pike county, Mo., in 1829. Hon. David C. Parsons lived for 15 years in Pike county, and until his death, which occurred in 1844. He had become a leading citizen of the county and was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the time of his death, having previously served in the Legislature with distinguished ability and in other important official positions. He was married twice, and John R. was one of his three children by his first marriage. There are also three by his last marriage. John R. Parsons was born at Ashley, in Pike county, August 3, 1836, and was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He was reared by his uncle, John M. Parsons, of Paris, a prominent citizen of Monroe county. At the age of 18 John R. began trading in stock and has ever since continued the business. He and S. G. Parsons, of Shelbina, now have about 200 head of cows, with which they are breeding Hereford cattle. Mr. Parsons, the subject of this sketch, has a fine farm in Ralls county. He received a liberal education as he grew up, attending high school at Paris and Kemper's well known and prominent school at Boonville. At the age of 16, however, he assisted to take a drove of horses across the plains to California, the first drove ever taken overland to the Pacific coast. He was in the employ of Glenn & Parsons. He participated in a spirited fight with Indians which lasted about six hours, but resulted victoriously to the whites. November 29, 1860, he was married to Miss Emma Priest, a daughter of Capt. Henry Priest, of Ralls county, where he resided until 1882, when he came to Shelbina in order to educate his children, of whom he has eight, namely: George H., Robert Lee, Lavina D., Emma M., Cora J., Glenn, Sallie Y. and Lizzie Priest. Mr. Parsons has taken great interest in the education of his children, and is giving them the best advantages his circumstances will allow.

COL. SAMUEL A. RAWLINGS

(Deceased).

No biographical record of the representative and useful citizens of Shelby county would be complete which failed to include a sketch of the life of Col. Rawlings. He was prominently identified with the county for years, and his career reflects only credit upon the history of the county. It is not pretended that he was without faults, for no human being is free of them. But it is claimed and believed by those who knew him longest and best that his impulses were good, his motives pure and noble, and his life to the end an unbroken chain of exertions for the comfort and happiness of his family, the good of his friends and the best interests of his country. Such is the memory he has left behind, a memory that is the richest reward this world affords for a good and useful life. Samuel Aaron Rawlings was born in Fauquier county, Va., October 12, 1827, and was descended from old and respected families in that State. Reared in Virginia, he received an advanced collegiate education at the University of Virginia, and came to Missouri when 20 years of age to carve out his fortune in this then new country. He located at Palmyra and studied law under Thomas L. Anderson. Admitted to the bar after a due course of study, in 1852 he entered upon the practice at Paris, in Monroe county. There his success as a lawyer was rapid and substantial, and two years later he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature. Continuing the practice, he accumulated some means and became interested in merchandising at Granville. His law practice brought on, or aggravated, a throat disease to which he was predisposed from childhood, which in after life resulted in consumption and carried him off. He quit the law practice some three years before the war and was engaged exclusively in merchandising. At the outbreak of the war he espoused the cause of the South and was active in enlisting volunteers for the Southern service. He first organized a company, of which he was made captain, and afterwards other bodies of volunteers, and was finally elected colonel of his regiment, which he commanded for about two years under Gen. Price, participating in all the engagements in which his division took part. He was finally captured, however, and held a prisoner at St. Louis for about six months, when he was released on account of the condition of his health, which was now almost broken down by the exposures and hardships he had endured. As soon as he was able for active employment again he engaged in the tobacco business, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill. About the close of the war he came to Shelby and was a partner with C. H. True in the tobacco business for about two years. He then removed his business to Quincy, Ill., but returned to Shelby in 1869. Col. Rawlings then formed a partnership with Mr. Hoselton in the proprietorship and publication of the *Shelby Democrat*, of which he became editor. He continued with the *Democrat* for six years and

until his death, which occurred at his home in this place, September 27, 1875. As an editor, as in every other relation of life, he was a strictly conscientious man. He advocated only men and measures that he believed to be sound and true to the best interests of the country. No influence was great enough to swerve him from the path of duty as he saw it. He preserved in his paper at all times a high moral tone, and saw to it that nothing was admitted into his columns which would be hurtful to purity in the family or elsewhere, either in thought or deed. A man of fine education and wide experience, he was an able, clear and forcible writer, and so presented his ideas that they made a marked and lasting impression on the mind and heart of the reader. The *Democrat* obtained wide and potent influence for good under his management, both in public affairs and in social and business life. He was one of the really able country editors of the State, and is so remembered by all intelligent newspaper men familiar with journalism, particularly in North Missouri. Col. Rawlings was an earnest and exemplary member of the Christian Church and a prominent and influential Mason. He was buried with the honors of Masonry, his funeral being one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed at Shelby. He was twice married; first, in 1853, to Miss Mary E. Crow. She died in 1862, while he was absent in the Confederate army. May 31, 1865, he was married to Miss Mattie P. Moore, a daughter of Judge William G. Moore, of Paris, in Monroe county. This excellent lady still survives him. By his first wife Col. Rawlings had left three children, now all grown to maturity: Mollie, the wife of Thomas B. Gannaway, of Paris; William, also of Paris; and Viola, the wife of W. R. Poage, a prominent clothier of the same place. By the second marriage there are four children living: Anna R., Maude M., Edith and Harry E. One, Sterling Price, is deceased. Misses Anna and Maude are young ladies of charming presence and are quite popular in society at Shelby. Mrs R. and her daughters are members of the Christian Church.

T. W. P. REED

(Real Estate Dealer and Farmer, Shelby).

Mr. Reed was born near Sidney, in Shelby county, O., December 2, 1842. His father, James S. Reed, many years afterwards a resident of this county, was long a prominent stockman of that county. From Ohio they went to Iowa and came from that State to Missouri in 1866 and located at Shelby the following year, and the father died there in 1874. The mother died at this place six years later. He owned considerable real estate in the county and at Shelby. T. W. P., who had grown up in the meantime, came to Missouri with the family. He and his brother Charles were engaged in farming in Monroe county, six miles north-east of Paris, until 1876. Meanwhile, March 23, 1868, he returned to Ohio and was married at Dayton to Miss Belle Hoover, whom he brought back with him to his new home in Missouri. Mr. Reed, while on the farm in Monroe county, was

quite extensively engaged in handling stock and met with excellent success, but had to quit in 1876 on account of failing health. He then went to Ottumwa, Ia., where he was engaged in mercantile business for about a year. He then returned to Missouri and located at Shelbyna, where he has since resided. Here he is interested in real estate, and has large real estate interests elsewhere, including a valuable farm near Sidney, O. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one child, Mary L., a little girl 10 years of age.

WILLIAM A. REID

(Of Reid & Taylor, Bankers, Shelbyna).

Mr. Reid has been identified with Shelbyna almost from the birth of the place, and, indeed, secured the establishment of a post-office at this place. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1858 and located at once at the present site of Shelbyna. The most convenient post-office for this town was then at Hannibal. While there were other post-offices in the county, arrangement was made with the baggage-master to bring the mail every day from Hannibal, and one of his first moves was to have a post-office established here. He engaged in merchandising and continued it without interruption and with good success, all things considered, until the spring of 1865. On the post-office being established at Shelbyna he was appointed postmaster, and held the office until after President Lincoln's inauguration, when he was removed, or rather superseded for political reasons. Mr. Reid, although naturally sympathising with the South in the late war, took no active part in the struggle, but was severely preyed upon by unscrupulous soldiery on both sides. Bill Anderson's men plundered his store and inflicted heavy loss. For the burning of Salt river bridge and depots by the Southrons, with which of course he had nothing to do, or knew nothing until after it was done, he and several other men in the vicinity, who sympathized with the cause of the South, were assessed \$20,000, but the collection of this was never enforced. In 1866, after being out of business for about a year, Mr. Reid resumed merchandising and continued until he became cashier of the Bank of Shelbyna in the spring of 1874. This bank was succeeded in business four years afterwards by the banking house of Reid & Taylor, which has since continued the business. Mr. Reid, as is well known to the people of Shelby county, is a man of superior business qualifications, personally agreeable and pleasant, and of unquestioned character and worth. It is largely due to his business ability and the esteem and confidence in which he is held that the career of the bank with which he is connected has been so prosperous and gratifying. The bank has a capital of \$50,000 and has a large patronage in deposits from the business men of Shelbyna and throughout this part of the county. It does a general banking business, a business that is steadily increasing. It is one of the solid and prosperous banking institutions of North Missouri, and is so regarded in banking circles and by the public generally. Like his partner, Mr. Reid is a native

of Fauquier county, Va. He was born January 24, 1829, and was a son of Alfred Reid and Patsey, *nee* Rector. His mother was of the Virginia family for which Rectortown was named. William A. spent his early youth on the farm, but at the age of 15 obtained a position as salesman in the dry goods store at Rectortown. He was clerking in Virginia until he came to Missouri in 1858. On the 22d of April, 1862, he was married in this county to Miss Elizabeth Minter, a sister of Judge Taylor's wife, and the youngest daughter of Dr. Minter. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have seven children: Lillie and Jessie, educated at the Shelbina Collegiate Institute, and both also thoroughly accomplished in instrumental music; Lena, Maggie, William A., Victor M. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. R. are church members; Mr. R. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and Mrs. R. of the Baptist Church. Mr. R. is also a member of the Chapter of the A. F. and A. M.

JOSEPH R. RIDGE

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-feeder, Post-office, Shelbina).

With a fine stock farm of 800 acres and a large number of good graded stock, cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc., which he makes a specialty of raising for the markets, Mr. Ridge is justly classed with the leading farmers and stockmen of Salt River township. He is a man of marked energy and enterprise, a thorough judge of stock, and by his own industry and clear-headed business management has accumulated mainly the comfortable estate he now has. Mr. Ridge's father, William Ridge, like the son, was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1852. He first located in Monroe county, but two years afterwards settled in Shelby county, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising with success until he retired in 1875 from all active labor and business. He removed to Shelbina and died there two years afterwards, in 1877. He left an estate of 1,000 acres of fine land and other valuable property. He confined his attention in the stock line mainly to horses and mules, of which there was not a better judge in the county. He was twice married. His first wife, the mother of Joseph R., who bore him six children, was a Miss Elizabeth J. Roby before her marriage. She died in 1860. His second wife was previously Miss Sallie Lynch, of Ralls county. Joseph R. Ridge was born in Hickman county, Ky., on the 31st day of January, 1838. He was married in this county, in 1858, to Miss Nannie Hale, a daughter of Lilburn Hale, formerly of Tennessee, who was killed by Southron troops during the war while riding along the road in company with some militia, although he himself was not a soldier, and the Southrons, of course, had no idea of killing, but fired on the militia alone as they thought. He had taken no part in the war. And in this connection it may be remarked that Mr. Ridge took no part in the troubles of those times. He has followed farming and stock-raising exclusively since starting out for himself, and, indeed, from boyhood. That he has been very successful is shown by the large farm he owns and by the extent and value

of his farming and stock operations. He raises large quantities of grain each year and is a heavy shipper of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Ridge have seven children: William L., Sarah B., James R., Minnie N., Anna M., Joseph E. and Allie N. Sarah is the wife of Frank D. Sidener, now of this county; William married Josie S., a daughter of John P. Beathe, of this county, and resides in the county. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM G. SANDERS

(Farmer and County Assessor, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Among the well known and popular citizens of Shelby county the subject of the present sketch holds an enviable position. He was born in Smythe county, Va., May 16, 1839, and came out to Missouri with his parents after he had nearly reached the age of maturity. His father, William Sanders, was also a Virginian by nativity, born in Wythe county February 17, 1800. After he grew up he was married to Miss Locke Walker of the same county, and after a few years, in about 1823, they removed to Smythe county. There Mr. Sanders, Sr., was somewhat extensively engaged in farming and handling stock, principally driving them to the wholesale markets of East Virginia. However, in 1858 the family removed to Missouri and settled about seven miles south-east of Shelbyna, where the father died in April, 1880, in his eightieth year. His wife had preceded him to the grave 20 years. They had a family of 10 children, namely: Robert Fulton, Thomas, Augustus O., Daniel W., Kittie J., Pollie N., Susan C., James N. and William G., the subject of this sketch. Some four or five years after he came to Missouri William G. Sanders was married to Miss Loretta Stribling, of Monroe county. Mr. Sanders early engaged in farming for himself in this county and has ever since continued it. He has a neat farm of 80 acres, two miles south-east of Lentner. At the June primary election Mr. S. was nominated for county assessor and, of course, will be elected, as the party of which he is a representative is in a large majority, and even if it were not it is believed that personal acquaintance and popularity would carry him triumphantly through any how. Mr. Sanders is a man of good practical education, unquestioned integrity and good business qualifications, industrious and faithful to his duties, and will doubtless make an excellent assessor. Mr. and Mrs. S. have nine children: Lockey J., Maude L., Susan T., Erald E., Paul E., Orlando N., Charles T., Kittie E. and Eva L., all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. Sanders has served one term as county assessor, and the people by his recent nomination have said to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of this thy office again."

HARRY T. SCEARCE

(Of Searce & Ford, Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc., Shelbyna).

Mr. Searce entered in business at Shelbyna in 1860, when Mr. L. W. Kelley became a partner with him and they carried on the business together until 1884, when Mr. James Ford bought out Kelley's interest and the firm became Searce & Ford. They carry a stock of about \$5,000 in the lines mentioned above and have a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Searce is a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, September 18, 1861. He was reared in Louisville up to the age of 14, when, on account of his father's death, his mother left that city with her family of children, and came to Shelbyna, Mo., where she still resides. The father, William D. Searce, was a well-to-do stockman and pork packer of Louisville, and died there in July, 1875. Mrs. Searce was a Miss Belle T. Thomas before her marriage. Harry T. was principally educated at Shelbyna, and left the institute in 1880 to engage in business with Mr. Kelley, as stated above. December 5, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary T. Cotton, a daughter of Chester Cotton, a prominent merchant of Shelbyna. Mr. and Mrs. Searce have one child, an infant, Carrie. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife of the M. E. Church South.

JOHN B. SETTLE

(Of P. E. Frederick, Settle & Co., Breeders and Dealers in Blooded Horses and Fine Cattle, and General Stock-raisers and Traders, Shelbyna).

Mr. Settle, who had previously had a successful experience in the stock business, came to Shelbyna some three years ago, and became a member of the firm with which he is now connected. The business of this firm has already been outlined in the sketch of Mr. Frederick, the senior partner, on a former page of this work, so that to refer to it at length here would be unnecessarily repeating what is said there. Mr. Settle is well known to the people of Shelby county, as one of the leading stock men of this county, and his presence in the present firm was a valuable acquisition to its influence and success. He was born and reared in this county, his birthplace being on his father's farm in the eastern part of the county. His parents were Richard B. and Jane E. (Rawlings) Settle, and he was born August 12, 1842. His mother was a cousin to the late Col. Rawlings, of Shelbyna. Mr. Settle's parents were both from Virginia and came to Missouri between 1836 and 1838. They first resided for a short time in Ralls county, and then settled in this county, where John B. was born. His father was a farmer and school teacher, but devoted his personal attention principally to teaching, having the farm carried on mainly by hired help. He taught school most of his life, having followed that profession in Virginia before coming to Missouri, and afterwards in this State, for many years. Though

a man mainly self-educated, he became a fine scholar and was long reputed the foremost teacher of the county. He also served as magistrate for a number of years. He died in 1865. Five of the family of children are living: James, John, Marshall, Catherine, now the widow of Holman Turner, and Fannie, now the wife of James Garrison. John B., reared on the farm, remained at home until the second year of the war, when he joined Gen. Porter's regiment in the Southern service. He was a cripple when he went into the service and had been for a long time before, having a white swelling on his knee as large as a half-gallon measure, which had been pronounced by the physicians as incurable. Remarkable to say, however, the hardships and exposures to which he was subjected in the service, for everybody knows Porter's men were in the saddle almost day and night, instead of aggravating his malady, seemed to remove it, for he became sound and well in a short time and has never been troubled with it since. He was in all the fights in which Porter's men took part, and in the defeat at Kirksville, after which the command disbanded. He and John and Perry Moore then made their way south-east to Tennessee and joined Morgan at McMinville. They were with Gen. Morgan on his raid through Ohio, being Col. C. P. Breckenridge's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. After Gen. Morgan's capture or death Mr. Settle was under Gen. John S. ("Cerro Gordo") Williams, under whom he remained until the close of the war. During his service in the South he was in all the raids in which his command participated in West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and after Sherman on his march to the sea. He was at Columbus, S. C., when Sherman took possession of the place, and was a personal witness to the burning of Gen. Wade Hampton's residence by Sherman's soldiers. At the close of the war he returned home, and arrived here barely too late to see his father again in this life. His father died just three weeks before Mr. Settle returned. He resumed farming, to which he had been brought up, and on the 26th of September, 1868, was married to Miss Gloryanna Virginia Butterworth, a sister to Theodore Butterworth, a prominent and well known editor of the *Western Agriculturist*, published at Quincy, Ill. She was a daughter of Sylvanus Butterworth, who had died some years before their marriage. After his marriage Mr. Settle resided some two years on the old Butterworth homestead, and subsequently improved a farm on land inherited by his wife from her father, where he made one of the best farms in the county and built an unusually commodious and handsome dwelling; in fact, the finest farm residence in the county. Prior to this, however, he had been in the hardware business at Shelbyville about three years. He resided on his farm, engaged in handling stock principally, until he came to Shelbyville three years ago. Prior to coming to Shelbyville he was in partnership with O. A. Beebe in buying and selling and shipping horses and breeding and raising fine horses. Mr. and Mrs. Settle have six children: Neona F., Reta S., Cora L., Caudie E., John M. and Theodore. Mr. and Mrs. Settle are members of the M. E. Church South.

J. W. SIGLER

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc., Shelbyna).

The year after Mr. Sigler's birth his parents, Rev. Jacob and Sarah B. (Nalley) Sigler, came from Virginia in 1839, to Missouri, and located at first in Bowling Green, Pike county. The father was a Methodist minister and took charge of a circuit in North Missouri, which included a large district of country. He subsequently resided at Louisiana, Auburn, Fulton and Shelbyville. In 1851 he engaged in merchandising at Shelbyville which he continued for about nine years, and until his death, in 1860. His wife had previously died at Fulton and he had married a second time, Miss Elizabeth Hance becoming his wife. She is now also deceased. Of the father's family of children five are living, though but one, besides J. W., Sarah B., now Mrs. James Watkins, resides in this county. At the age of 10 years J. W. was sent back to Maryland to receive his education. He attended school there four years. After his return home he attended the Shelbyville High School. He then began clerking in his father's store and continued there until the father's death. In 1860 he came to Shelbyna and clerked for S. G. Lewis for two years. But in the summer of 1862 he commenced in the grocery trade at Shelbyna and continued in that line until 1868, being with different parties during this time. He then formed a partnership with J. A. Estes and J. L. Riggs, and they erected the flouring mill at this place. Mr. Sigler was connected with the milling business for three seasons. After this he was book-keeper for Joseph & Nelke, at Quincy, Ill., for about one year. Returning to Shelbyna in 1873, he clerked in the drug store of Dr. Ford for about four years. He then engaged in the drug business on his own account, and has since continued it. J. M. White was his partner in business until two years ago when he bought Mr. White's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He has an excellent stock of first-class drugs and also carries a good assortment of patent medicines, paints, oils, etc. He has built up a large trade and has made a gratifying success of his business. August 13, 1862, Mr. Sigler was married to Miss Mary A. Pierce, an adopted daughter of S. G. Lewis. They have two children, Eugene H., who is now connected with the Meyer Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, and Mary C., a young lady educated at Shelbyna Collegiate Institute, and still at home. Mr. Sigler is a leading member of the Masonic order and also of the A. O. U. W. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

J. D. SMITH, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Shelbyna).

Dr. Smith is one of those scholarly, cultured physicians who are quite as much devoted to the study of medicine as a science as they

are to the practice of it as an art. Having laid a good foundation for a thorough knowledge of his profession by a regular course of medico-collegiate training, he has continued the study of medicine with unabated zeal and assiduity since his graduation, and while in the practice. He is one of those progressive-minded men, a physician of advanced ideas, who by study and investigation keep fully up with the times in their profession. He has a choice medical library in which most of his time, not employed in the active practice, is spent to good advantage. He believes that the practice of medicine, like everything else, is tending to what the Germans call particularism, or specialism, and that for one to be a successful general practitioner he must be something of a specialist in all the departments of the practice. Dr. Smith has a fine practice and is one of the leading physicians of the county. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession and takes a public spirited interest in every thing that tends to elevate it. He was instrumental in organizing the Medical Society of the county, and was prominent in the organization of the District Medical Association. He was born in Hannibal, January 25, 1849. His father, Columbus Smith, went to California during the gold excitement and died of cholera at Sacramento in 1851. His mother, whose maiden name was Harris, died two years afterwards. Dr. Smith was reared by his uncle, Daniel Harris, a large tobacconist of Hannibal, and Quincy, Ill. He was educated at those cities, completing his education at the Quincy College, but not remaining to graduate. He read medicine under Dr. I. T. Wilson. He took a course of three terms in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1870. He also took a special course in Clinics. After his graduation he was with Dr. R. C. S. Curtis in the practice at Quincy for nearly a year. He then located at Shelbyville, and after practicing there for over two years, came to Shelbyna and was in partnership with Dr. E. N. Gerard for three years. This firm dissolved in the summer of 1876, and Dr. Smith recreated for about five months. He has since been in the practice alone. As has been said, he has become prominent and successful in the practice. In 1880 he was president of the District Medical Association. February 20, 1873, he was married to Miss Ida H. Myers, of Palmyra. They have five children: Mark H., Maggie G., Julia C., Bessie B., and Effie D. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JEPHTHA SMITH

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Smith's farm is situated four miles west of Shelbyna, and contains 153 acres. He has resided there for many years, and has been a resident of this county from boyhood. His parents were Charles and Jane (Moreman) Smith, natives of Kentucky. They came to Missouri from Bourbon county, Ky., in 1818, locating first in St. Charles county. Subsequently they removed to Marion county and finally to Shelby county. The mother died here in 1846, and the

father in 1875, in the eighty-second year of his age. Jephtha Smith was brought up a farmer on his father's farm, two and a half miles north of Shelbina, having been but three years of age when his parents came to this county. He was born while they resided in Marion county, near Palmyra, January 15, 1833. In his twenty-sixth year, in 1857, he was married to Miss Ellen Caldwell, by whom he had five children, all of whom are living. The messenger of death visited his home, however, in 1869, and robbed him of his devoted wife and his children of their loving mother. He was married to Miss R. F. Wright, November 20, 1871; she, too, has been taken from him by death, dying January 19, 1882, and leaving one child, a daughter, May W. Mr. Smith's father, besides being an enterprising farmer, was a capable and prominent builder, and among other houses of consideration which he erected was the court-house at Shelbina, built in 1839. But he lost a large amount of money on this by the failure of the county treasurer.

LEVIN W. SMITH

(Farmer, Post-office, Shelbina).

Sussex county, Del., is the place of nativity of the subject of this sketch, and the morning of July 8, 1838, was the time of his birth. His parents were John Smith and wife, Amelia Trader, his grandfather, on his father's side, being Marvel Smith, and on his mother's, Henry Trader. His paternal ancestor was long settled in Delaware, but his mother's agnate family was of Worcester county, Md. Mr. Smith's parents reared a family of 11 children, eight of whom are living, and he was the third of the children. He was reared on a farm, and in 1858 he and his father were appointed light-house men on Phoenix Island, off the coast of Delaware. They kept the light-house until the fall of 1861, when they were forced to light out themselves by Lincoln's administration, because they were guilty of the awful crime of being Democrats. Those were the days that Democrats were good enough to fight the battles of their country for the preservation of the Union, but not to hold any civil office or hardly to vote if the authorities at Washington could prevent it. On the 24th of February, 1863, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Amanda B. Horton, a daughter of Joshua Horton, of Sussex county. Mr. Smith then made his home at Salisbury, Md., where he was engaged in stock trading for about three years. In 1863 he removed to Atchison, Kan., where he kept hotel for about 18 months. After this he became forage master for the government at Fort Hardy, Kan., a position he held for about 12 months. Following this he bought a farm in Western Kansas, but was soon run out by the Indians, barely escaping with his life, and of course he could not have escaped without it. Leaving Kansas, he came to Missouri and located in Jackson county, about two and a half miles south of Kansas City. From there he moved to Shelby county in 1871. Mr. Smith purchased his present farm, or 80 acres of it, in 1878, and he has since added 100 acres, so that now he has one of the choice farms in Salt River township. He is a man of

industry, resolution and sterling intelligence, and is steadily coming to the front as a farmer. He is making something of a specialty of raising good cattle and trades in stock to a considerable extent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Jennie B., the wife of James D. Boyce, of Delaware; and Lizzie A., a young lady still with her parents. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Smith in politics is a Greenbacker, but is a warm supporter of Tilden in the Democratic party, and perhaps of Cleveland, or any other good Democrat.

SPARKS BROS. & CO.

(General Grocers and Dealers in Grain and Proprietors Grain Elevator, Shelbyna).

The above named firm succeeded indirectly the firm of True & Sparks, composed of S. A. Sparks and C. H. True, which was organized in 1880. They continued business until Capt. Sparks bought out True's interest two years later, the firm of Sparks Bros. continuing the business until January 21, 1884, when Mr. Thomas was admitted to a partnership in the business, the firm becoming Sparks Bros. & Co., as it has since continued. They carry a large stock of groceries and have an extensive and comfortable trade in that line. Besides this they have a heavy grain business, and are proprietors of the Eclipse Elevator at this place. They handle the bulk of grain shipped from Shelbyna, and all three gentlemen are widely and favorably known as capable, reliable and enterprising business men. Their business is steadily on the increase and they have every promise of a career even more successful in the future than it has been in the past, notwithstanding it has been more than their most sanguine anticipations promised. If the present crops yield as abundantly as it now seems they will, their business this year in the grain line will simply be immense. The Sparks brothers were sons of James P. and Sallie (Threlkeld) Sparks, early settlers in the vicinity of Shelbyna from Henry county, Ky. They came to this vicinity in 1839, where the father improved a farm five miles south-west of Shelbyna. He died there in 1847. The mother preceded him two years. They had a family of 12 children, all of whom lived to reach mature years, and nine are still living. Robert T. was born in Henry county, Ky., March 17, 1833, and Samuel A. in the vicinity of Shelbyna, June 26, 1842. Both were reared on the farm and received good common school educations. They continued farming and with excellent success until they respectively engaged in business at Shelbyna, as stated above. However, during the war both were in the Southern army for a time, and Robert T. was commissioned captain. They were first under Price and then under Porter. Afterwards Capt. Sparks was in Kentucky for nearly two years, ending in 1864. Samuel A. spent about four years following 1863, in California. He had previously been held a prisoner by the Federals for a short time. Each was in several battles and less engagements in their service in the Southern army. Through the vicissitudes of campaigning in Missouri they

became separated from their command and found it impossible to rejoin the army. Capt. Sparks has been married three times; first, to Miss Elizabeth Warren, who died in 1862, eight years after her marriage. His second wife was previously Mrs. Adeline Bates, *nee* Lusk, and at the time, widow of William Bates. She died seven years after her second marriage, in 1872. Mrs. Eliza Withers, widow of Hiram Withers, deceased, became his wife December 27, 1874. She was a daughter of Green Patrick, of Monroe county, but formerly of Kentucky. Capt. Sparks has five children: Mary C. and Willie A., who were by the first wife; Lillie B. and Frederick, who are by the second wife, and James L. by his present wife. Samuel A. Sparks was married October 20, 1869, to Miss Georgia A. Warren, a sister to Capt. Sparks' first wife. They have two children: Angus and Shelby C. Christy G. Thomas, of the above named firm was born in Monroe county on the 18th day of February, 1849, and was a son of David and I. J. (Sparks) Thomas. Up to the time of engaging in his present business, his life had been devoted principally to farming, though he had given some time and attention to business pursuits. February 27, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary E. Stalcup, of Monroe county. They have two children: Anna B. and Lizzie M. The two first members of the firm are Masons and each is a member of the A. O. U. W.

PROF. LEWIS H. STRICKLER

(Principal of the Public Schools, Shelbyna).

Such are the ability and efficiency Prof. Strickler has shown as principal of the public schools of this place, and such his thorough qualifications as a teacher, that by the hearty indorsement of the school board and the approval of the entire community, he has been retained in his present position continuously since his first appointment in 1881. Prof. Strickler is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Uniontown, July 30, 1853. He is a son of Jacob and Elspy (Scott) Strickler, who removed to Illinois from Pennsylvania in 1857. Lewis H. was then in his fourth year, and from that age he was reared in Adams county, Ill., where his parents resided. His father is a substantial and respected farmer, and still resides where he settled in 1857, near La Prairie. Lewis H. grew up on the father's farm in that county, where he remained until he was 22 years of age, receiving in the meantime an average common school education in the neighborhood district schools. But desirous of obtaining a more advanced education, in 1875 he went to Camp Point, Ill., where he took a course in high school. After this he attended school at Quincy, and finally entered the State Normal School of Indiana, at Valparaiso. Prof. Strickler concluded his course at Valparaiso in 1880. Meanwhile, however, he had been teaching school during the interims between his terms at school as a student, or rather he taught principally during the winter months, and attended school during the summer seasons. After quitting school at Valparaiso, he assumed charge of the public

school at La Prairie, where he had been partly reared, and following this, in 1881, was elected principal of the schools at Shelbyna. Prof. Strickler has so borne himself, both as a teacher and personally as a citizen, since he came to Shelbyna, that he has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. A man of high character and superior culture, a teacher of approved reputation and a gentleman of geniality and pleasing address, he is popular with all classes of our people, and is steadily advancing to a position of marked prominence as an educator and as a citizen of consideration and influence. Prof. Strickler's brother, Herbert M., is his first assistant, a young man of good education and bright promise. Young Mr. Strickler was principally educated under his brother, the Professor. They have given the public schools of Shelbyna a degree of efficiency never enjoyed before.

DANIEL J. SWINNEY

(Of Swinney Bros., Owners and Proprietors of the Walkersville Saw and Grist and Carding Mills, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Among the early settlers of this section of the country were the parents of the subject of the present sketch, John G. and Sarah A. Swinney, who came here from Kentucky. They reared a family of eight children, and of these Daniel J. was the eldest. He was born in Macon county, November 10, 1845, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. In 1861, although only 15 years of age, he enlisted in the Southern army under Gen. Clark, and served with unfaltering devotion and unflinching courage until the close of the war. He was in many hard fought battles, including those of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Prairie Grove, Helena, Mobile and a number of others. He received but one wound, and that a slight one, during the war. Returning home after the war, in February, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John A. and Nancy Johnson, of Monroe county, but formerly of Virginia. In 1880 Mr. Swinney had the misfortune to lose his wife. She left him three children at her death, namely: Anna B., James A. and Edward. Mr. Swinney, reared a farmer, continued that occupation until 1875. He then engaged in milling in Monroe county, which he followed there for about nine years. In the spring of 1884 he came to Shelby county, and in partnership with a younger brother, Emmet D., whose sketch follows this, bought the saw, grist and carding mills at Walkersville, which they have since run with success. Mr. Swinney is a member of the Baptist Church, as his wife was before her death, and he is also a member of the A. F. and A. M.

EMMET D. SWINNEY

(Of Swinney Bros., Owners and Proprietors of the Walkersville Saw, Grist and Carding Mills, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Mr. Swinney was the sixth in his father's family of children, and was born on the family homestead, in Marion county, March 13, 1863.

He remained at home until he was 20 years of age, and then learned the milling business at Clarence, in Shelby county. He remained at Clarence, engaged in milling, until the spring of 1884, when he came to Walkersville and became his brother's partner in the mill at this place. They have a good mill, and do a large business in their lines of sawing lumber, grinding and carding. Both are men of energy and enterprise, and are making a success of the milling business. In December, 1883, Mr. Swinney was married to Miss Mattie B., a daughter of James J. and Mary A. Rutter, of this county. Mrs. Swinney is a lady of culture and refinement, and is a graduate in instrumental music, being an exceptionally fine pianist. She is a member of the church.

JUDGE DANIEL TAYLOR

(Of Reid & Taylor, Bankers, Shelbyna).

Judge Taylor is a native of Virginia, and when a young man, at the age of 22, came to Missouri, making his home in Shelby county among its early settlers, in 1843. He located on North river, about seven miles north-east of Shelbyville, where he bought a tract of land partially improved, that is, having a small cabin on it and a few acres of ground cleared and under fence. He entered 40 acres more and began the work of making himself a comfortable home and establishing himself in life. In Virginia he had learned the tanner's trade, and in this county he followed that for about seven years in addition to farming. Judge Taylor made a fine farm and by industry and good management placed himself in well-to-do circumstances. He raised stock quite extensively, having the free use of the unfenced ranges of those days, and made considerable in this line of industry. Judge Taylor resided on his farm for 20 years and until he came to Shelbyna in 1863. Here he engaged in the grocery trade, but later along passed over into the dry goods business. In 1865 he withdrew from merchandising altogether and gave his attention principally to the insurance business, which he followed up to about 1874. A man of some means and a prominent stockholder in the Bank of Shelbyna, as well as being one in whose integrity the people have great confidence, he was elected president of the bank during the year last mentioned, and has ever since continued at the head of this institution, which, however, has undergone a change of organization. In 1878 the Bank of Shelbyna, as a joint stock company, was discontinued, and the present bank of Reid & Taylor was organized as its successor. This has a capital of \$50,000, and is one of the sound country banks of North Missouri. Judge Taylor gives his whole time and attention to the interests of the bank. Mr. Reid is the cashier, and in these two gentlemen are found, to more than an ordinary degree, the requisites for successfully conducting the banking business. Judge Taylor is a man of marked public spirit and takes an active interest in everything calculated to benefit the community. He is prominently identified with all the stock company enterprises

of Shelbina, and heartily does everything in his power for the improvement of the place and the prosperity of the county. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, but is by no means a one-wheeled Democrat, being a man of broad, liberal ideas, who regards the business and general interests of the country of far more importance than that Ike Jones, "Dimicrat," should beat Tom Smith, Radical, for the "Legislatur," or for any other one-horse office. Judge Taylor was married in this county October 3, 1844, to Miss Amanda Minter, a daughter of Dr. Anthony Minter, the pioneer physician of the county. He came here in 1836. He practiced for nearly 20 years in this county, or until his retirement from the practice in the year 1854. He died at Shelbina during the summer of 1871. Mrs. Taylor's mother, Jane Minter, died soon after Mrs. Taylor's marriage. Her father afterwards married Miss Duanna Thomas, who survived him about four years. Judge and Mrs. Taylor are both members of the M. E. Church South. They have no family, never having been blessed with children. Although desiring no office, in 1860 Judge Taylor was elected a member of the county court, and held that position during all the trying times of the war and until after its close, in 1866. He has never been a candidate since for any position and very wisely has no desire for political promotion. He is regarded throughout the county as one of its most sterling and upright citizens, and is as highly respected and esteemed as any man within its borders. Judge Taylor is now in his sixty-fourth year, having been born February 6, 1821, in Hampshire county, Va., but now in West Va. His parents were Edward and Margaret (Means) Taylor, both of old and respected Virginia families. Twelve of their family of children grew to maturity, but only five of them are living. Both parents are deceased.

TAYLOR THOMPSON

(Of Thompson & Lasley, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Window-shades, etc., Shelbina).

Mr. Thompson is a native Missourian, born near Paris, in Monroe county, February 4, 1846. His father, Harvey Thompson, who died in 1882, was a contractor and builder for over 20 years prior to his death. Previous to that he had been engaged in merchandising a number of years. He came to Macon, Mo., in 1857, where he lived until his death. Mr. Thompson's mother was a Miss Sarah A. Ballard before her marriage. She is now living at Shelbina. Taylor Thompson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Macon City, and then he began clerking at that place. He continued at Macon City until 1879, when he came to Shelbina and formed a partnership with George T. Hill in merchandising, but Mr. Hill died soon afterwards. Mr. Thompson subsequently continued business on his own account. He had no partner in business until 1881, when Mr. Lasley became interested with him. The business of Thompson & Lasley has been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Lasley. Suffice it, therefore, to say here that they have a large and

steadily increasing business, and rank among the most successful and popular merchants in the county. In 1864, Mr. Thompson served in the militia during Price's raid into this State. October 4, 1870, he was married to Miss Sallie Parsons, a daughter of John N. Parsons, of Shelbina. They have three children: Harry G., Frank T. and Leo. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE W. TOWNSEND

(State Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and Agent of the Pacific Express Company, Shelbina).

Mr. Townsend, one of the most popular and accommodating local officers on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joe road, is a native of New York, born in Greene county, May 4, 1846. His parents are John E. and Elizabeth (Van Loon) Townsend, his father of English descent, his mother of a Mohawk Dutch family, originally from Holland. George W. was reared on a farm in New York and came to Missouri in 1869, in company with his parents, who settled at Shelbina, where they now reside. In the fall of 1870 he began learning the duties of station agent under J. W. Miller at this place, under whom he worked for about four years. He then went to Woodland and became local agent at that place, where he remained until he was appointed agent at Shelbina in 1881. He had also previously learned the telegraph business. Mr. Townsend has been married twice. To his first wife, previously Miss Helen A. Ingersoll, he was married in 1871. She died the following year. In 1874 he was married to Mrs. Susan C. Murch, the widow of William Murch, a railroad conductor, who was accidentally killed by being run over by an engine. Mrs. Townsend, his present wife, whose maiden name was Hancock, was a telegraph operator after her husband's death, and Mr. Townsend largely learned the trade from her. She has two children by her first husband, Frank A. and Fred W., the former now in Abilene, Texas, and the latter in the post-office at this place. Mr. Townsend is a Royal Arch Mason.

J. WM. TOWSON

(Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent, Shelbina).

Mr. Towson has been in the real estate at Shelbina for nearly 20 years, and it is venturing nothing to say that during this time he has handled more real estate than any other man in the county. An active, energetic business man, he is never behind any one in enterprise and has done a great deal for the county in advertising its advantages abroad, and bringing in new comers to settle up the country. He came here from Maryland in the spring of 1866, his brother, Henry C., having preceded him. Securing the agency of the sale of the lands of the St. Joe Railroad, and forming a real estate partnership under the name of Towson Bros., these men

built up a large business. They handled the lands of the St. Joe road in this county and Monroe and also large bodies of wild land particularly in the vicinity of Shelby. In 1881, Henry C. retired from the firm, J. Wm. buying out his interest, and two years after A. W. Combs became a partner. In 1867-68 Mr. Towson traveled all over Shelby county gathering data and examining its typography in order to make a complete and reliable map thereof. This map was the first one ever made, and in fact, was the only one for a number of years, and was of great value, not only to the firm in disposing of their lands, but as a map of reference for all. Messrs. Towson & Combs are owners of the "Benjamin Abstracts" — the work of the late John F. Benjamin, M. C., from this district, — showing upon a moment's examination the title to any tract of land in the county, and they do a heavy business in this line, as well as in buying and selling real estate. They also represent ample capital and loan money on real estate on reasonable rates of interest and easy payments. They are the agents for some eight or ten fire insurance companies of the United States, and also for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. They keep a number of men traveling in the insurance line from year to year. Mr. Towson comes of an old Maryland family, from which Towson town, near Baltimore City, was named. He was born near Hagerstown, Washington county, March 2, 1839, and is the son of William and Louisa (Hamme) Towson, his mother being a native of Virginia. With a fair education, he commenced his business life as clerk in a large mercantile house in Baltimore City, remaining till the summer of 1862, when he went South. There he entered the Confederate service in the celebrated "Black Horse" Cavalry, Fourth Virginia, in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's division. From that time he participated in every great battle of "the army of Northern Virginia" till its surrender under Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. Coming to Missouri, as stated above, September 3, 1868, he married Miss Gabrielaella, a daughter of James Combs, of this county. An adopted daughter, Ada, whom they gave their name, Towson, is their only child. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and now holds the highest office in Shelby Masonic Lodge. He has given little time to politics, but has been Mayor of the city of Shelby, and held other offices of trust. He is a large holder of business and other property, is a successful dealer, a good financier, and thoroughly reliable and responsible.

H. C. TOWSON

(Shelby).

Mr. Towson is a native of Maryland, born in Williamsport, Washington county, July 13, 1842. His parents were William and Louisa Towson. His father was of English descent. His mother's family were early settlers of Berkeley county Va., and his father's of Washington county, Md., his grandfather, Jacob T. Towson, being a prominent and wealthy citizen of Williamsport, where he died

in 1841, bequeathing to his children a large estate. Mr. Towson's parents resided on their farm two miles from Williamsport until 1857, when they removed to Baltimore City, where his mother died in 1860, and his father at Williamsport in 1869. H. C. completed his education at what is now known as The Baltimore College, having attended that institution four years, and graduated with the highest honor in the class of '62 — taking the first Peabody prize of \$100 for scholarship and deportment. He was a hard student and having confined himself so closely to his studies, his health became seriously undermined, from the effects of which, and subsequent exposure in business, he has never fully recovered. After his graduation he taught school two years, preparing himself at the same time for the study of law, his chosen profession. In the fall of 1864 he entered the law office of Judge Brown, in Baltimore City, to prosecute his legal studies, but his eyes having become weakened from long study failed him, and he was compelled to abandon his purpose. In January, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha Coakley, a daughter of P. H. Coakley, a broker of Baltimore, and soon afterwards removed to Missouri and established a real estate office at Shelbyville, in April 1865, in partnership with Mr. Joseph Willis, then exploring agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. Mr. Willis, however, in consequence of pressing duties elsewhere, relinquished his interests in a few months to Mr. Towson, who continued the business alone until the spring of 1866, when he gave his brother a partnership in the business, which continued until Mr. Towson retired, in 1881. The firm did a very large real estate, insurance and land agency business. Mr. Towson has been quite successful in the accumulation of property, and is in comfortable circumstances. He was a leading stockholder and director in the Bank of Shelbyville during its entire existence, besides occupying similar positions of trust in other enterprises, and was once one of the town trustees. He has a handsome residence property in Shelbyville, and so far as material comforts are concerned, he is in a situation to enjoy life. Mr. and Mrs. Towson have had a family of four children, only one of whom is now living, a promising lad 14 years of age. Mrs. Towson is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC H. WAILES

(Deceased, Lentner).

This worthy farmer and good citizen of Salt River township, after a long residence in the county, died on his farm near Lentner. He was born in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, December 20, 1824, and was a brother to John W. Wailes, whose sketch precedes this. Twelve years of age when his mother's family settled in Shelby county, in 1836, he grew to manhood in this county, and was married here in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth H. King, a daughter of Elbert J. and Lucy A. King, who came here from Kentucky in 1838, or rather to Ralls county, and then to Shelby, in 1841, locating near Shelbyville. Her father died near that place in 1864, and her mother

died in 1881. He was a member of the M. E. Church South, and she of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Wailes was born in Ohio in 1831, where her parents resided for a few years before coming to Missouri. She is still living, and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her daughter. Mrs. W. is a most estimable and motherly old lady, esteemed and venerated by all who know her. In her happy married life she was blessed with six children, as follows: Lucy E., deceased, the wife of James L. Gunby; Mary E., the wife of Benjamin F. Williams; Amanda C., the wife of James T. Canfield; of Muscatine county, Iowa; Edwin R., who married Miss Nannie D. Melson; Oliver M., a thriving young farmer of this county; Charles E., a popular young school teacher, now preparing himself for a university course; and William H., who died at the age of 17, in 1873. Mr. Williams, the father, was a worthy member of the Church.

EDWIN R. WAILES

(Farmer, Post-office, Lentner).

Mr. Wailes was the fifth in the family of children of Isaac Wailes, now deceased, a memoir of whose life precedes this. He was born on the family homestead in Shelby county, in 1858, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. In 1883 he was married to Miss Nannie D. Melson, a daughter of Jacob Melson, of this county. Mr. Wailes settled on his present farm, known as the Edmonson place, in 1884. It is a neat farm of 72 acres, and Mr. W. is making a good start in life. He has his place fairly improved and well stocked with good cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Mr. W. is a grand nephew to Judge Perry Moore, of this county, originally of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. WAILES

(Farmer, Post-office, Lentner).

It was much against his will that Mr. Wailes became a member of the militia during the war. He deeply deprecated the internecine strife then raging throughout the country, and while he felt a deep disinclination to take any part in the struggle between brothers and between fathers and sons, if he felt any partiality for either side it was for the South, of whose people he came and where he was born. He therefore naturally protested against taking up arms to fight against his own section and relatives, and even after he was forced into the militia on the Union side, which he entered rather than be driven from home and broken up, it was precious little fighting he did. He was in only about a month, and then resumed the duties of his own affairs at home. Mr. Wailes has long been a member of the M. E. Church South and has filled different offices in the church. He is now a regularly licensed exhorter in the church, and is a zealous worker in its affairs. Mr. Wailes has a good farm of 120 acres, neatly improved, and is comfortably situated. He is a native of Dela-

ware and a son of Levin I. and Mary I. (Moore) Wailes. His father was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1832. John W., born in Delaware in 1826, was nine years of age when his mother removed to Illinois with her family in 1835. The following year they came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county, where he grew to manhood. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary P., a daughter of John B. and Charlotte (Parker) Lewis, formerly of Delaware, who came to this State in 1836, and are still living at Hannibal, where the father is city recorder, justice of the peace and notary public. The subject of this sketch settled on the farm where he now resides in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Wailes have two children, Jesse A. and Nora E. Five are deceased: Margaret A., Julia V., William K., Charles E. and Elizabeth V. Jesse A. is a licensed minister of the M. E. Church South, being licensed February 9, 1884, and at his first protracted meeting, which commenced March 13, 22 sinners were converted in one week. His career promises to be one of great usefulness to the church. He is a young man of wonderful zeal and eloquence, and is undoubtedly capable of great good in the cause of Christianity.

W. H. WARREN

(Shelbina).

Mr. Warren's parents, William and Charlotte (Herndon) Warren, came to North Missouri from Bourbon county, Ky., as early as 1835, and after a two years' residence in Marion county, settled five miles south of Shelbina, where they made their permanent home. The father, a millwright by trade, worked at that for a short time, and then followed farming until his death, which occurred at the age of 74. The mother is still living at the age of 75, and finds a welcome and pleasant home with the subject of this sketch. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are living. William H. was born in Bourbon county, Ky., July 23, 1829, and was, therefore, principally reared in Missouri. He early learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some years, and finally engaged in the lumber business, which he followed with steady and substantial success until the fall of 1883. He is now, temporarily, in no active business. Mr. Warren is in comparatively easy circumstances. Besides having considerable means and other property, he has a handsome residence property at Shelbina, and is now building another dwelling. He has been a member of the city council for about six years, and is now serving his second year as a member of the school board. He was, for several months, with Price and Col. Porter, respectively, during the late war, and was in the battle of Lexington. The last years of the war, however, he spent in Kentucky and Indiana. November 17, 1870, he was married to Miss Lucy Lewis, a daughter of Jesse Lewis, of Monroe county. They have no children of their own, but are rearing a little girl, Gertrude List, now nine years of age. Mr. and

Mrs. W. are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES W. WEATHERBY

(Contractor and Builder, Shelbyna).

Mr. Weatherby came to Shelbyna from Michigan, where he was a prominent citizen of his county and had been twice elected to represent it in the State Legislature. His last term of office had not expired when he removed to Missouri. He had also served as magistrate in Michigan for a period of over 20 years, and, indeed, was one of the influential citizens of the county. Here he has been one of the leading contractors and builders of Shelbyna since locating in this place, having erected no less than 12 brick business houses and a large number of residence buildings. He has also served as magistrate at this place for some years. Mr. Weatherby was born at Ft. Ann, near Champlain Lake, January 19, 1810. When he was yet in childhood his parents, Willard and Phoebe (Brown) Weatherby, removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. He remained there until he was 25 years of age. In 1836 he removed to Michigan and resided in Branch county for about eight years. He then settled near Coldwater, where he followed farming and working at his trade for over 30 years. It was while there that he held the office of magistrate and represented the county in the Legislature. From Coldwater he went to Elkhart, Ind., and began merchandising, having for partners a couple of young men with a great deal more enterprise than business discretion. The result was that they went through with about \$10,000 of his cash much quicker than Ward got away with the Grants on Wall Street. He then came to Shelbyna, having a brother, Warren, who had preceded him here in 1857. Here he bought several lots and went to building houses. He has since been in the contracting and building business at this place and with excellent success. He has a number of residence properties at Shelbyna rented out, and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Weatherby's first wife, previously a Miss Harriet Hadley, died in New York about nine years after they were married. There are two children the fruits of this union: Mary J., now Mrs. Charles A. Fletcher, of Washington Territory; and Charles J., now president of the Kansas Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City. Mr. W.'s second wife survived her marriage but 18 months. She was a Miss Ruth Steele, of Michigan. In 1848 he was married in that State to Miss Clara Roe, who lived 33 years after her marriage, dying January 12, 1881. To his present wife, previously the widow of Harry Clark, of Allen, Hillsdale county, Mich., he was married February 28, 1882. She was a Miss Mary J. Diesler, of New York, before her first marriage. Her first husband, formerly of Michigan, died at Allen, Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1875. Mrs. Weatherby, by her first husband, has nine children, all of whom, except the two youngest, are married and the heads of families. Mr. W.'s granddaughter, Hattie

Fletcher, became the wife of the youngest son of Henry Ward Beecher, Herbert Beecher, and they now reside at Seattle, Washington Territory.

ADOLPHUS G. WOOD, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon and Farmer, Post-office, Lentner, Mo.).

Dr. Wood, a son of Adolphus E. Wood, one of the pioneer settlers of Shelby county, and a nephew of Hon. Fernando Wood, deceased, late of New York City, was born on the Island of Cuba. The Wood family, of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative, is one of the oldest and best families in the country. It was founded in America by Henry Wood, of England, who came to the New World in about 1650. He settled in the colony of New Jersey, and became one of the prominent men of that colony. From him descended Benjamin Wood, his great-grandson, and the latter became the father of Adolphus E. and Hon. Fernando Wood. A full history of the family in this country may be seen in the biography of the Hon. Fernando Wood. To give here even an outline of this old and distinguished and now numerous and widely distributed family, would require far more space than the limits and nature of this work render practicable. Mr. Wood's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Anne Caroline Clunette, a young lady of French descent, and his parents met and were married in Cuba — with the merchants of which island his father was engaged in trade from New York. Indeed, his father resided in Cuba for some years, continuing there for a time after his marriage, and it was while a resident of that island that Dr. Adolphus G. was born, on the 18th of March, 1831. From Cuba Dr. Wood's parents returned to the States, and soon afterwards came out West, locating at Hannibal in the fall of 1834. The following spring, however, they came to Shelby county and settled on a farm three miles north-east of Shelbyna. In 1833 Dr. Wood's father, who was himself a practicing physician, was appointed a member of the first county court of the county, and removed to Oak Dale, the then county seat of Shelby county. Dr. Wood, *pere*, was one of the first physicians of the county, a man of thorough university and medical education, and a polished, courtly gentleman; withal, he was a man of high character and generous impulses, and was extremely popular with all who knew him. He resided in this county until his death, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and in superintending his farm. He died in 1856, widely and profoundly mourned. Of the family of 10 children, nine are living, namely: Charles S., Louisa J., Adolphus G., Matilda T., Edward M., Benjamin O., Arabella A., Henry M. and Mary R. Dr. A. G. Wood, the third of these, was, with the other children, reared on the farm in this county and given a good general education. While yet a youth he began the study of medicine under his father, and also had the benefit of instruction from Dr. J. C. Woodson, of Shelbyville. He then entered the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, in which he took a regular course

and graduated in the spring of 1859, among the first in his class. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Wood located at Walkersville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He has continued the practice from that time to this, for a period of about 25 years, and with excellent success. For years past he has resided on his farm adjoining Lentner. On the 20th of January, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary L. Mitchell, a daughter of Thomas Mitchell, clerk of the Shelby county court. The Doctor and Mrs. Wood have seven children: Fernando, Mandell, Amande P., Anna Clunette, Adolphus M., Lamar and Gertrude. In politics Dr. Wood is a Democrat, as all good men ought to be, and being a Democrat, he takes a deep interest, as a matter of course, in the welfare of his county and the country generally.

EDWIN W. WORLAND

(Of E. W. Worland & Bro.'s Livery, Feed and Sales Stables, Shelbina).

Mr. Worland has been engaged in his present line of business since 1876, but from time to time has had different partners. His brother, George H., or Henry, as he is called, became his partner in January, 1883, since which they have been carrying on the business together. They have one of the neatest and most complete livery establishments, including choice stock and vehicles, as well as the manner in which everything is kept, throughout Shelby and neighboring counties. They have some turn-outs so trim and handsome and "fly" that they make the average young man of the period, who has a fond and fair *dulcis puella*, feel like he had a brass band attached to each one of his heels and playing with a full blast when he sees their gay rigs go by. In a word, they have some of the best and most stylish looking turn-outs to be seen anywhere in this part of the country. Their riding and driving stock are unsurpassed, and their line of buggies, carriages, coupes, drummers' wagons, etc., are first-class and complete. Their stock represents an investment of \$3,500, and their building, of which Mr. W. (E. W.) owns a half interest, was erected at the cost of \$4,000. Mr. Worland & Bro. also deal quite extensively in horses and mules and are engaged in breeding fine horses. They have a fine horse, "Froude," for that purpose, believed to be the best horse in North Missouri. He has taken a premium at as many as nine fairs in one season, a larger number than has been taken by any other horse in the country. He is of the Membrino stock. They are also engaged in training horses for racing and the fairs and exhibit stock in nearly all the fairs in North Missouri. Mr. Worland has been engaged in mule trading for several years, and has been quite successful. He was born and reared on a farm, and has therefore handled stock from boyhood. He was born near Lakenan, in this county, February 24, 1853, and is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Greenwell) Worland. His father is still living, and a sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Worland (E. W.) was married September 18, 1881, to Miss Kate F. Gillispie, a daughter of Ben. F. Gillispie, of Monroe

county. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Worland is a stockholder and director in the Shelbina Fair Association. He owns a good farm in the county, and, considering his age, is a man in comfortable circumstances. He is full of enterprise and energy, and will doubtless continue to prosper by his characteristic industry and close attention to business.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT

(Dealer in Groceries, Queen's-ware, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Drugs, Seeds, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc., Shelbina).

Mr. Wright is a Kentuckian by nativity and education, and has been at Shelbina only since the spring of 1884. Brought up on a farm, where he learned industrious, steady habits, and given a collegiate education, he has exceptionally good qualifications for a successful business career. Last spring he brought on a stock of goods in the lines mentioned above valued at about \$3,000, and opened them out in his two-story brick business house on the north side of the railroad, where he has since been giving his entire attention to his store. His trade has been all that he could fairly have expected, and, indeed, better than he did expect. Although he has been running but a few months, such has been the encouraging custom that he has received that he feels that his business is already established on a sound and safe footing. He has made it a rule to deal fairly with everybody, and to be as accommodating to his customers as good breeding and natural geniality can require. Hence, he has won the confidence and good opinion of the public. He buys for cash, and sells at the lowest market prices, so that that is not an unimportant factor in his success. Mr. Wright was born at Springfield, in Washington county, Ky., July 27, 1858. His parents are Richard W. and Angeline E. (Moore) Wright. Young Wright concluded his education at Lynnland College, in Hardin county, Ky. He afterwards followed farming in Kentucky until 1882, when he engaged in merchandising at Buffalo, in that State. From Buffalo he came to Missouri, and from March, 1883, until he came to Shelbina, he was in the mercantile business at Hunnewell. October 4, 1881, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Sallie Brownfield, of La Rue county, Ky. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1880 Mr. Wright assisted in taking the census of Washington county, Ky.

J. H. YOST, D. D. S.

(Dental Surgeon, Shelbina).

Dr. Yost has been in the active practice of dental surgery for over 12 years, and been located at Shelbina for the past nine years. A man of thorough professional education and of superior natural aptitude for the practice of his profession, he has, as would be expected, achieved marked success as a dentist, having succeeded in building up a large practice and establishing an enviable reputation, not only in this county but in neigh-

boring counties. He visits other points accessible from Shelbyville, and particularly Shelbyville, where he spends three days of each week to attend to his custom at that place. His practice is so well established that it requires all his time and attention. Dr. Yost is a native of the Old Dominion, and his family, originally from Germany, has long been settled in that State. However, the Yosts, prior to the Revolution, first settled in Pennsylvania, where a branch of the family still resides. Hon. Jacob S. Yost, for two terms a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and afterwards U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of that State, under President Buchanan, was a representative of the Keystone branch of the family. Dr. J. H. Yost was a son of John B. and Maria B. (Rutherford) Yost, and was born in Rockingham county, January 15, 1835. The Rutherford family was one of the first families of Virginia, as all old Virginians know. Dr. Yost was reared to the life of a farmer, and was engaged in that occupation when the war broke out, in 1861. He was a member of Co. B, Tenth Virginia Infantry, prior to the war, and his regiment was, of course, one of the first ordered into active service at the beginning of hostilities. He went to Harper's Ferry, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and was afterwards attached to Stonewall Jackson's command. He served under Gen. Jackson until the death of that grandest hero of the war. The next day after Gen. Jackson's death, Dr. Yost was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards paroled. At Gettysburg he was again captured, and was held prisoner for 19 months and 19 days at Camp Delaware and Point Lookout. In February, 1865, he was again exchanged, and was at home on a furlough when Lee surrendered. He was in the battle of Port Republic, fought at his own home, and was detailed to pilot the army out from under the guns of Gen. Shields, which he did by taking the command in a circuitous route and with excellent success. This was when "Jackson kicked the top," as it was called in the parlance of the times, "off the pepper-box." After the war Dr. Yost entered the Dental College of Baltimore, where he took two regular courses, and graduated with distinction in 1873, receiving the degree of D. D. S., at that institute. Meanwhile, in the interim between his terms attending college, he practiced dentistry, and afterwards continued the practice in Virginia until the winter of 1874-75, when he came to Shelbyville, as stated above. The following summer he brought out his family, and has since been a resident of this place. June 21, 1871, Dr. Yost was married to Miss Sallie J. Weaver, of Port Republic, Va. They have five children: Charles W., John M., Mary K., Olive Lee and an infant. Mrs. Yost is a member of the M. E. Church South. Dr. Yost is a member of the school board of this place.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. BARR

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

A native of Shelby county, Mr. Barr was born April 6, 1846, a son of James R. and Levenia (Short) Barr. Reared in the county, he became a farmer, the occupation of his father. However, in 1870, when 23 years of age, he went to Nevada with his brother James and spent about three years in that State engaged in getting out and supplying wood and timber to the mines and quartz mills. Returning after this, he at once resumed farming in Shelby county, to which he had been brought up, and in February, 1873, was married to Miss Jane, a daughter of James Clark, of this county. Mr. Barr located on the farm where he now resides shortly after his marriage, or, rather, on the land of which his farm is composed, for it was then unimproved. He improved the place himself and has a good farm of 180 acres, with excellent improvements, including residence, barn, fences, etc., and a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. B. have four children: Lavenia B., Fannie K., John M. and Berry S. They have lost one, Hettie E., who died at the age of 14 months. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Barr is a substantial young farmer and well respected citizen of Clay township.

JAMES F. BARR

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

One of the townships of Shelby county ought by all means to have been named Delaware, in recognition of the important share the many early settlers in this county from that State contributed toward the development and improvement of the county and its advancement in material and general prosperity. Mr. Barr's parents belonged to this worthy and numerous class of the early settlers of the county. They came here from Delaware in 1837, and spent the remainder of their lives within its borders. His father, James R., was a farmer by occupation and was satisfactorily successful. He died here at an advanced and respected old age in 1880. He was a member of the M. E. Church South for many years, and an exhorter in that church, warmly zealous in the cause of religion. He was liberal and generous, hospitable and kind, greatly esteemed by his neighbors and much beloved in his family. James F. was born in this county October 2, 1849. He was reared in the county, received a common school education, supplemented with a course at high school in Shelbyville. In 1870 he went to the State of Nevada and was for four years engaged in supplying timber and wood to quartz mills in that State. Returning home in the winter of 1873-74, he bought a tract of land and began

the improvement of a farm, on which he settled and where he still resides. He has a place of 160 acres and is steadily coming to the front as one of the substantial farmers of the township. He was married September 16, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Mitchell, of this county, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. B. have five children: Warren F., Willard T., Mary R., Edgar T. and Elbert W., the last two twins. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church South.

HON. CYRUS S. BROWN

(Attorney at Law, and of the firm of Haston & Brown).

This distinguished gentleman is not only one of the leading lawyers in the county, but has received at the hands of his fellow-citizens the highest marks of respect, confidence and honor that were theirs to bestow. He has a large practice at Clarence, and has served as mayor of the city, as representative of the county in the Legislature, and as State Senator, to all of which offices he has imparted additional dignity and lent a luster that will cling to his name while he lives, and descend a proud inheritance to his children. Mr. B. is the son of George and Temperance (Plum) Brown, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Connecticut. His father was a prominent farmer of Jefferson county, N. Y., but moved a few years previous to his death to Pennsylvania, whence he peacefully passed to his last home in 1868. Cyrus S. Brown was the third child in a family of eight. He was born in Brownsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 28, 1818, and grew to manhood in his childhood's home. He graduated at Union College at Schenectady in 1840, and for nine years thereafter, taught school in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, whither he found his way in 1843. He settled in Pike county, but in 1849 went overland to California. He was absent three years, being most of the time engaged in mining. On his return Mr. Brown located in 1856 in Shelby county. Here, on a farm a mile east of Clarence, he peacefully tilled the soil until 1868, during this time diversifying his career by a few months' service in the Volunteer State Militia. In 1868, having in his youth devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, for which profession he had always a predilection, he determined to adopt it as his life's work, and in connection with the real estate business he has done so. As before said, an extensive practice testifies to the high order of his ability. Mr. Brown was married in Clark county, Ky., in August, 1843, to Miss Julia Duncan, daughter of James B. Duncan. There are two children by this marriage, Duncan, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, at St. Joseph, Mo., and George C., physician of Mound City, Holt county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Brown belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES A. BYARS

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

An energetic, thrifty farmer of Clay township and one of its worthy, respected citizens, Mr. Byars was reared in an adjoining county to where he now resides, and was married here February 7, 1861, to Miss Margaret A. Bishop, a daughter of Robert Bishop of this county, but formerly of Pennsylvania. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and she came to this county with her parents when fourteen years of age. Mr. Byars was from Smythe county, Va., born there September 11, 1832, a son of George W. and Anna (Blessing) Byars. His father's family removed to Missouri in 1840, and settled on a farm in Macon county. His father died there in 1877. James A. came to this State two years subsequent to the removal of his parents, and grew to majority in Macon county. After he attained his majority he came to Shelby county, locating in Jefferson township, where he engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, with whom he remained until his marriage. Mr. Byars then settled on the place where he now resides. He has a farm of 240 acres on the Macon and Shelby county line, all under fence and 140 acres in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Byars have five children: William, Stella, Prudence, Joseph R., Franklin W. and an infant daughter. They have lost seven in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Bethel Christian Church. Mr. Byars is said by another, who had the pleasure of meeting him, to be a pleasant, nice gentleman and a good, successful farmer.

WILLIAM T. CAROTHERS

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Although Shelby and Monroe counties are contiguous, there is one marked difference in the make-up of their populations. Monroe county is settled almost exclusively from the Southern States, while in Shelby there is a very large sprinkling of people from the North. Among this class in Shelby county is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Carothers. He was born in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., April 4, 1834. His father was William Carothers, also a native of that State, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret A. Culp. His father died when William T. was yet in childhood, but his mother is still living and now, at the age of 84, is in vigorous health, her hair only fairly sprinkled with gray and her eyes as bright apparently as they were in the morning of life. William T. was brought out to Missouri in 1841, by some relatives of his, when he was still a small boy, who took him to rear after his father's death. He was principally reared in Ralls county. About the time of the Pike's Peak excitement, in 1859, he went to Colorado, and remained out there engaged in mining until 1865. Returning to Missouri, he bought land in Shelby county and settled about three miles south of Clarence, where he improved a farm, where he resided for several years. He then let his

farm to a tenant and removed to the town of Clarence where he owns a neat residence property, including about five acres of land and besides this has a place of 80 acres adjoining town. In all he has near 400 acres of land, the whole of which is improved. November 16, 1865, Mr. Carothers was married to Miss Frances E. Phillips, a daughter of John R. Phillips, of Ralls county. She died February 22, 1870, and had borne him two children, Mary F., now aged about 16, and Margaret E., a younger sister. May 2, 1872, Mr. C. was married to Mrs. Etta J. Simmons, relict of Watson Simmons and daughter of Henry W. Brown. She was born in Ontario county, N. Y., and has two children by her first husband, Glenn C. and Horace J. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES H. AND DOLLY A. (WYLEY) CHRISTIAN.

(Early Settlers, Post-office, Clarence).

This venerable couple, both now in their ninetieth year, are spending the sixty-ninth year of their married life together, and are perhaps the oldest couple in the State. In a few more years, if they are still spared, they will celebrate their diamond wedding, a ceremony never witnessed in Missouri, and but a few times in the United States. Of their family of 11 children, nine of whom lived to reach mature years, they have outlived all but four, and these are classed among the old people of their respective communities. Father Christian and his motherly, venerable, good wife were early settlers in Missouri, among the early white settlers of Kentucky, pioneers in more than one community in the march of civilization toward the Western sea. Both were born in the Old Dominion, he in Albemarle county, July 6, 1795, and she in Rockingham county, August 9, of the same year. He was a son of James and Mary Christian, the surname of both his parents being the same; and she a daughter of William and Anna (Moore) Wyley. He was principally reared in Amherst county, Va., to which his father removed, residing there until 1811, when the family settled in Ohio county, Ky.; she was mostly reared in Ohio county, of the latter State, to which her parents removed at about the beginning of the present century. They were married December 24, 1816. She had joined the M. E. Church four years before their marriage, and he joined it the year following; so that she has been a member for 72 years, and he for 64 years. Early in the spring of 1825 they removed from Ohio county, Ky., to Missouri, locating first in Lincoln county, and then, in two years, in Ralls county, where they resided until 1834, when they came to what is now Shelby county, but then a part of Marion county. There are but two men now living in the county who resided within its present borders when they came here, namely, Russell Moss and James Glenn. The country was then, of course, in its primitive condition—a wilderness. There were not enough white settlers to break the monotony and melancholy of the wild, wierd, lonely scene. Those that were here were miles apart, and while through the day the songs of birds, the sighing of the winds

or the rush of a startled deer were the only noises that broke the dead silence of the surroundings, the night was made even more lonely than the day by the constant howling of wolves and the occasional scream of a blood-thirsty panther, for these abounded in the country. Game of all sorts was also abundant, including deer and turkeys, and not unfrequently bear. This venerable couple of pioneer settlers have lived to see all this changed and to see the county one of the most populous and prosperous — the people blessed with all the comforts and luxuries of an advanced civilization, a land abounding in church buildings and school houses, and the locomotive shooting here and there and everywhere — one of the most populous and prosperous communities in the fifth State in wealth, population and intelligence in the Union. It seems hardly possible that in the span of a lifetime, in less than the span of the lives of this venerable couple, so wonderful, so mighty a change can have been accomplished. But it has been wrought, and by the energy mainly of the class of pioneers whom they represent. Father Christian has borne a brave part in this noble work, and his good wife has done her full share by his side. For years he made it a regular occupation to improve farms for sale, and it has been said that in his time he has made enough rails to fence the county and enough boards to cover it. He was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Hopkins and Gov. Shelby in the North-west, on Lake Erie and in Canada. For some years he has drawn a pension in recognition of his services for his country in that struggle — the “Second War for Independence,” as it has not inappropriately been called. This good old soldier and brave-hearted pioneer is still, considering his advanced age, well preserved, physically and mentally, and his memory, particularly, is remarkable, for he calls to mind events that occurred 75 years ago with the apparent clearness and distinctness as if they were the happenings of yesterday. No one is more interesting and entertaining to listen to, and it will be a loss to the future not to jot down and preserve his reminiscences. His good wife is in quite feeble health, but it is devoutly to be hoped that she may still be spared to accompany him on down the stream of life, in which they have so long journeyed together, until the final end is reached. The following are their four children now living: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Jonathan Wooster; Marion, now of Rutherford county, Tex., and the head of a family of his own; Charles Wesley, who owns the home place in Shelby county, and of whom further mention will be made; and Walter K., a prominent dentist of Moberly. Five others died in mature years, and two left families.

Charles W. Christian, mentioned above, was born in Ralls county, December 3, 1833, but was reared in Shelby county. He started out for himself by working at farm labor for monthly wages, and two years afterwards, April 30, 1857, was married to Miss Nancy J., a daughter of Overton A. and Mary Winston, of this county. After his marriage Mr. Christian located on a farm five miles from Shelbyville, where he resided until 1864, or until the spring of the following

year. He then removed to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in the business of having freight hauled across the plains, he himself giving his personal attention to the express business in Omaha. Subsequently he returned to Shelby county, and bought land where he improved a farm. He has since improved other farms, and in all as many as five farms. He now owns the old family homestead of 200 acres, one of the best stock farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. C. have seven children: Mary A., Benjamin D., in Idaho; Charles A., in Montana; Leilia A. and Dolly A., twins; James E. and Nora V., twins. They have lost one, Willie A., who died at 17 months, in 1869. Mr. C. and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. This is one of the most social, hospitable families in the community, and they are highly esteemed by all who know them.

ABRAHAM CLARK

(Postmaster, Clarence).

Mr. Clark was born in Belmont county, O., December 5, 1843. His parents, Benjamin and Mary (Hampton) Clark, were natives of Pennsylvania. When they immigrated to Belmont county, Mr. C. was quite a young man. He lived there until 1874, then moved to Shelby county, and now lives in Clarence. Abraham Clark was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools. He was still a boy at the beginning of the late war, but at once took up arms in behalf of his country. He enlisted as a private in Co. E, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted as a veteran and served over four years under Col. F. B. Pond. Mr. Clark's war record was a most brilliant one; he was in many regular engagements and in innumerable skirmishes, through all being distinguished for his cool bravery and steady nerve, as well as for his soldiery endurance. After his discharge Mr. C. returned to his home in Belmont county to recruit his shattered strength, but his health continued delicate. On the 20th of February, 1867, Mr. Clark married Miss Amy E., daughter of Edwin Patterson of Belmont county. They have three children: Addison P., Francis F. and Elma. In the winter of 1869 Mr. C. moved to Missonri, locating in Shelby county on a farm just north of Clarence. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster of that place and has held the office ever since, having increased its business by his management to four times its original amount. Mr. Clark is a man of most courteous, affable manners and is the very person for the position he occupies. Few men have ever been so popular. He has served on the school board in the city council and in several official capacities. He also started the first paper in Clarence, the *Clarence Tribune*, of which he had charge for over two years. He is Senior Vice of the G. A. R. and belongs to the I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs. Mr. C. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM CLEARY

(Deceased).

Mr. Cleary, who was one of the successful business men of Clarence, and a well respected citizen, died at his residence at this place on the 25th of March, 1881. He left a comfortable estate, the fruit of his own honest industry, enterprise and business ability. He was a native of Ireland, born March 9, 1836. His parents were Michael Cleary and Mary, *nee* Robinson. Reared in his native country, early in 1864 he came to the United States, and resided for a time at Stamford, in Connecticut. He there met, wooed and was married to Miss Sarah Fitzpatrick, a daughter of Michael Fitzpatrick, originally of Ireland. Soon after his marriage Mr. Cleary came West, and he first located at Peoria, Ill. Later along of the same year he came to Missouri, and established himself permanently at Clarence. In 1868 he engaged in the grocery business at this place, and also had a meat market. He continued in both of these lines for about five years, and then disposed of the butcher business and continued in the grocery line. He built a large two-story brick business house, and opened one of the best grocery stores in the county. He also secured a comfortable residence property and some other town property at Clarence. When he died he was in the full tide of success, and if he had been spared to a reasonable old age, would, doubtless, have become a wealthy man. He left a family consisting of his widow and four children, namely: Mary E., now the wife of Charles E. Jones; Katie, Sarah and John W. Mrs. Cleary and her family are members of the Catholic Church.

PHINEAS D. COOLEY

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Real Estate Dealer, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Cooley, a New Englander by nativity and education, is of Scotch descent on his mother's side — the family of Taggards — but of an old New England family on his father's. He has resided in the West, however, almost continuously since he was a young man. Thus, by his Western experience as well as Scotch blood, having all the characteristics of generosity, hospitality and open, frank, plain-spoken manhood, for which the Scotch in common with the people of the West are noted; while on the other hand he shows the keen judgment, business tact, progressiveness and enterprise characteristic of the intelligent, enterprising New Englander. His success in a property point of view was early and substantial. When 21 years of age he came out to Illinois, and worked in a machine shop at Aurora for about a year, at good wages. Frugal and economical, he saved up most of his wages, and above all had the good judgment and tact to invest his means to the best advantage. The rich lands of Grundy county, Mo., could then be gotten almost by the asking, either by entry or purchase. He soon came to this county and secured about

1,000 acres, which is now worth not less than \$30 an acre. Immediately he went to work and improved a large farm, on which he resided, engaged in raising grain and stock, for some 13 years. During this time he also dealt to advantage in real estate, never, however, letting go a good hold until he got a better one. In 1868 he partly sold out in this county and returned to Vermont, but soon found the country in circumstances too cramped there, and returned to the broad, open, rich ranges of Missouri. He located on land he owned near Clarence, in Shelby county, where he has a good farm of about 450 acres. Besides other farm industries, he is engaged in the manufacture of cheese, and keeps from 15 to 20 cows for that purpose. He also deals, to a considerable extent, in real estate, and owns valuable property in this and Macon counties. He owns the Palace Hotel at Macon City, a livery stable property and other valuable property. On the 11th of July, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary P. Vincell, a daughter of Davis Vincell, of Grundy county, but originally of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. C. have nine children: Edward P., Ella, Alice, William, Dora, Charles, Frederick, Alfred and Leslie. One, Birdie A., died at the age of 18 months. During the war Mr. Cooley served at different times in the State Militia, on the Union side, and participated in several fights. His native county in Vermont was Chittenden, and his natal day August 10, 1833. His father was Cassius Cooley, a native of the same county, and his mother, *nee* Miss Eleanor Taggard, of Gaufftown, N. H. Mr. Cooley received a common school education, and for six years from the age of 15, was a clerk in Worcester county, Mass. He then came West to Illinois, as stated above.

ALFRED L. CRAIN

(General Stock Dealer, and Dealer in Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, etc., etc., Clarence).

Mr. Crain, one of the leading, progressive and enterprising business men of the western part of the county, has risen to the enviable position he now occupies in affairs almost alone by his own industry, energy and sterling business intelligence. He is a native of Kentucky, was reared in Illinois. His parents were William E. and Elizabeth (Abrams) Crain, who removed from Fleming county, Ky., to Adams county, Ill., settling on a farm near Quincy, in 1844. Alfred L. was born in Fleming county, June 9, 1843, and was therefore in infancy when his parents settled in Illinois. He was brought up to a farm life near Quincy, and took a course in the higher branches at McComb High School. In about the time of reaching his majority he obtained a situation on the railroad as freight conductor of the Hannibal and St. Joe line, which he held to the satisfaction of the company for four years. By this time he had some little means which he invested in the hardware business at Shelbyville. Eighteen months afterwards he sold out at Shelbyville to good advantage and came to Clarence, where he established a hardware store and

continued it until 1874. Meanwhile, December 15, 1868, he was married to Miss Mattie E., a daughter of W. O. Huston, one of the early settlers of Shelby county from Kentucky. Mr. Crain sold his hardware business at Clarence and located at Brookfield, where he made a business of buying and shipping stock. He was in that for five years and then became the traveling representative at a handsome salary of a large live stock commission house of Chicago, and he continued to travel for them for three years, his field of operations including Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Nebraska. In 1882 he settled on a farm just east of the suburbs of Clarence, where he resumed the live stock business on his own account, which he has since followed. His shipments aggregate about 200 car loads a year, making him one of the largest shippers in the county or throughout the whole surrounding country. He also feeds about 20 head of cattle and 400 head of hogs a year for the markets. In February, of the present year, he engaged in the grocery business. This is one of the leading grocery houses in the western part of the county. Mr. Crain has valuable real estate in Clarence and in the county outside of Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. C. have five children: Charles L., Anna M., Huston A., Ira J. and Arthur E. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a prominent Odd Fellow.

ASA CULVER

(Retired Farmer, Clarence).

Among the many well-to-do Northern farmers and good citizens who have made their homes in this county since the war, none have proved more worthy of respect and appreciation than the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Culver, now four years past the allotted age of three score and ten, has by his own industry, honesty and good sense accumulated a comfortable competency for life, and is residing in town, having his farm carried on, which is near this place. He has a good farm of 220 acres a mile north of Clarence, which he bought in 1868 and resided on until 1877, when he came to Clarence to reside. Though born in Canada, his natal day being the 27th of January, 1810, he was of American parentage, and was reared in the United States. His father, Isaac Culver, was originally of Connecticut, and his mother, whose maiden name was Polly McCarty, was of Fishkill, N. Y. They were married in New York and then removed to Coburg, Canada, but later along made their permanent home at Cleveland, O. After Asa Culver attained his majority at Cleveland, he located on a farm in Ashtabula county, and in the fall of 1836 was married to Miss Julia, a daughter of William and Loise Stewart, originally from Vermont. She had been a teacher in Ohio for two years previous to her marriage. In about 1851 Mr. Culver removed to Illinois and resided in that State for some 17 years, nearly the whole time in Stephenson county, where he was engaged in farming. He then came to Clarence in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have reared four children: Elias W., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one of the wealthy

lumber dealers of that State; Charles, of this county; Lucy A., who died in young womanhood in this county, and Louisa, who died whilst the wife of William Butler, of Chicago. Mr. Culver has lived an active, useful life, and reared his children in comfort and respectability, and gave them good educations. He is a man well deserving the respect and consideration of all who know him.

WILLIAM DAVIS

(Dealer in Lumber and Farm Implements, Clarence).

Mr. Davis came to Missouri in 1867 and engaged in farming in Shelby county. Two years later he established a hardware store at Clarence and carried that on with success for ten years. Selling out then to advantage, he concluded to try Kansas as a home, but was absent from Shelby county only a year. While in Kansas he was engaged in the hardware business at Logan, in Shelby county. After his return, in the spring of 1880, he established a lumber yard at Clarence, and later along added a stock of farm implements. Mr. Davis has a fine trade and does an annual business of about \$50,000. He is one of the enterprising business men of Clarence and stands well in the estimation of the entire community. He is a native of New York, but was principally reared in Michigan. Born in Genesee county, of the former State, January 1, 1840, he was brought out to the Lake-Peninsula State by his father, George W., who settled in St. Joe county in 1850. Young Davis' mother had previously died. The father still resides in St. Joe county, Mich., and is a substantial and respected farmer of that county. In July, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Co. A, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Most of the time he was on detached duty as team master. At Schwacher, Va., he was captured, having charge at the time of 400 teams, which were also taken by the army. He escaped, however, and rejoined the army, being team master under Sherman until the close of the war. He then engaged in farming in Michigan, which he followed there until he came to Missouri in 1867. August 25, 1866, he was married to Miss Frances E., daughter of Jacob Peterman, of St. Joe county, Mich. They have three children: Eva P., wife of M. M. Dimmitt; George W. and Gil Blas. They have lost one, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church and he is a member of the Masonic order, the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Clarence.

WILLIAM S. DIMMITT

(Retired Farmer and Stock-raiser, Clarence).

Mr. Dimmitt is a brother to Dr. Dimmitt, of Shelbyville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume and in which an outline of the family history has been given. Their parents, Walter D. and L. C. Dimmitt, settled in Marion county in an early day, where the father be-

came one of the substantial and influential citizens of the county. Wm. S. was born on the homestead in that county, January 8, 1831. At the age of 20 he engaged in school teaching in Lewis county, but soon afterwards returned to the farm on the old family homestead, where he continued occupied with the pursuits of agriculture for about 11 years. In 1863 he bought a place of 360 acres three miles south of Clarence, where he improved an excellent farm. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising with success on that place for 12 years when he sold it to some advantage. In 1880 he bought 320 acres of land a mile south of Clarence, and another tract of 320 acres a half mile east and one mile south of town, both of which he improved. On selling his farm of 360 acres, above referred to, besides the two tracts of land just mentioned, he also bought a neat residence property in Clarence. Later along he sold the farm a half mile east of Clarence, but he still owns the place one mile south of Clarence. This is a farm excellently improved with good fences, buildings, etc., and well adapted to stock-raising, in which he and his nephew, J. W. La Fon, are engaged. Mr. Dimmitt has just completed a handsome residence in Clarence, one of the best in the place, large and conveniently arranged, and built with an eye to appearance and good taste only less than to comfort and substantiality. The large yard fronting it is uniformly graded and set with blue grass making an unusually handsome lawn, tastily ornamented with evergreens and flowering shrubs, and the whole relieved by handsome trees presenting ensemble, a scene of marked attractiveness and beauty. Mr. Dimmitt is in comfortable circumstances and has made for himself a home at Clarence in which to spend the afternoon of life worthy to be envied by the most favored. Contemplating his elegant and comfortable home and its pleasant charming surroundings, one is instantly reminded of the couplet:—

“Blessed is he who, in shades like these,
Crowns a life of labor with an age of ease.”

Mr. Dimmitt, one of the most highly respected citizens of Clarence, is at the same time one of the most public-spirited, liberal men of the place, and contributes freely, both of his time and means, to every movement or enterprise, material or otherwise, that tends to promote the general good of the community, and the prosperity of the town and surrounding country. On the 28th of March, 1854, Mr. Dimmitt was married to Miss Kate B., a daughter of Thomas Williams, deceased, one of the early settlers of Lewis county, who came from Kentucky with her father's family whilst yet in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church South.

FRANK DIMMITT

(Of Dimmitt Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc., Clarence).

These brothers, sons of Dr. Dimmitt, of Shelby, one of the leading men of the county, were reared in this county and, like their father,

have taken a prominent position in the business and general affairs of the county. Frank Dimmitt, the subject of this sketch, was born in Cooper county, December 2, 1857. He was therefore three years of age when his father located at Shelbyville. He was given good educational advantages and took a course in the common and higher English branches, including surveying; he also took a five years' course in the languages, and became proficient in Latin and Greek. He concluded his course at school before he was 17 years of age and at once engaged in teaching school, which he followed for two years; he was then in the bank at Shelbyville, under his father, for a time, and in 1876 opened the Monroe City Bank, for the proprietors of that institution, his knowledge of the banking business and of book-keeping, as well as his experience, being such that he was especially sought after to open the bank, which he did with success, continuing with it until it was well started on a successful career. In 1877 he was engaged in selling goods and the following year located on a farm near Shelbyville, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Dimmitt came to Clarence and established his present business in connection with his brother; he built a neat dwelling here and a commodious business house, the latter at a cost of about \$4,000. The firm carries a full line of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, carpets, etc. Their success in business has been unquestioned and they have a large custom throughout the surrounding country of Clarence. March 13, 1879, Mr. Dimmitt was married to Miss Emma E., a daughter of James W. Jackson, deceased, formerly one of the prominent and influential agriculturists of Marion county. He was one of the pioneers of the county and he and his father built the first mill ever erected within the limits of that county. Mrs. Dimmitt was his only daughter. She was educated at Shelbyville and received an advanced education. Mr. and Mrs. D. have one child, James J., born May 5, 1883. A little daughter, Annie E., died July 6, 1882, in the second year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Dimmitt are members of the M. E. Church South. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and is recorder of the lodge.

WILLIAM N. DOYLE

(Retired Farmer, Clarence).

After an active and useful career of more than a generation, not without reward in the substantial evidences of success, as well as otherwise, Mr. Doyle has now retired from the regular duties of business and industrial affairs, and is spending the evening of life in comparative ease and contentment. He commenced for himself at the age of 15, and from that time until 1881, when he retired on an ample competence, a period of 45 years, his career was one of unceasing industry and activity. After so long a period spent in honest and useful pursuits, one is well entitled to the ease and rest which approaching old age demands. Mr. Doyle, like many of our better citizens, came from the East to Missouri, after the war. He was born at Roxbury,

in Delaware county, June 9, 1821, and was a son of Charles M. and Charity (Cator) Doyle, both of old New York families. His father, a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, was a hatter by trade, fairly successful, and a man of marked intelligence. William N. early learned the hatter's trade, but at the age of 15 went to New York City to do something for himself. He obtained a situation in a grocery commission house, where he spent a year. Returning then to Delaware county, he worked on a farm for about three years, and from the age of 19 until he was 21, drove a peddler's wagon. Again he worked on a farm, and soon began farming for himself. In 1847 he went to Courtland county, N. Y., where he followed farming and handling stock, with good success, for over 20 years. He drove stock to New York City and to other large wholesale points in the East, accumulating a modest and comfortable fortune. In 1868 he came West, and bought a farm in Clarence, where he resumed farming and continued it until 1881, when he retired. He has valuable real estate both in Clarence and in the country a short distance from town. On the 29th of May, 1845, Mr. Doyle was married to Miss Sarah A., a daughter of Asa and Phœbe Gritman, formerly of Delaware county, N. Y., but afterwards of Luzerne county, Penn., where Mr. Doyle was married. Mr. and Mrs. D. have reared four children: Virginia, the wife of G. F. West; Augusta, now Mrs. W. E. West; Libbie, the wife of Harry Nichols, of Atchison county, and Hattie, now Mrs. Milas Hanry. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle are members of the M. E. Church.

EDWIN EDMONSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Lentner).

Among the substantial farmers of Clay township is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Edmonson has a place of 240 acres, nearly all of which is under fence and in cultivation or pasturage. He is engaged in raising stock, grass and grain, and is having excellent success. Mr. Edmonson is a thorough-going man and is doing much good in the vicinity as one of the progressive farmers of the community and one of its intelligent, public-spirited citizens. He was the eldest in a family of 12 children of Magruder and Sarah A. Edmonson, both of whose parental families were originally from Virginia, but later of Montgomery county, Ky., where Edwin Edmonson, the subject of this sketch, was born, on the 22d day of August, 1827. While he was yet in infancy his mother died and his father subsequently married Elizabeth Dunlap. They removed to Adams county, Ill., in which they were among the early settlers. His father died there in February, 1884, and before his death was considered one of the oldest living residents of the county. He was a successful, substantial farmer and Edwin was reared to that calling, which he has followed from boyhood. He also learned the carpenter's trade and has worked at that to a considerable extent in his times. In 1860 he was married to Miss Catherine Ware, but lost her by a most unfortu-

nate accident. She was returning home on foot when a neighbor who was out hunting seeing her bonnet through the brush mistook it for the head of a deer and fired with only too deadly an aim, killing her instantly. She had been married but two years at the time of her death. To his present wife Mr. Edmonson was married in 1855. She was a Miss Keziah Farlow, a daughter of William Farlow, of Adams county, Ill. Mr. E. remained in Adams county until 1881, when he removed to Shelby county and bought his present place. He and wife have six children: George W., Charles, Elizabeth, Eliza J., the wife of John M. Menick, Jr., Sarah E. and John L. Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Trogdon. In 1882 Mr. Edmonson lost his right hand, except his thumb, by having it accidentally caught in the rigging of a threshing machine, coming very near losing his life at the time. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and two of their children belong to the M. E. Church South.

HENRY GLAHN

(Farmer, Post-office, Hager's Grove).

In the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss., Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and others of less importance, Mr. Glahn took a courageous and unfaltering part as a brave soldier of the Union. He was also in the siege of Vicksburg, assisted to dig a canal around that city, and was at the final capture of the place. From the hardships he underwent there he was taken severely sick and lay in the hospital for two months. At last, after the close of the war, he was mustered out of the service at Columbus, Tex., in the fall of 1865, and formally discharged at St. Louis after a continuous service of more than three years, during which he smelt powder and heard the whistle of bullets on many a hard-fought field, where friend and foe alike lay dead or dying around him. He then returned home to Shelby county, and spent about two years, mainly recuperating his health, which his privations and hardships had greatly impaired. In the fall of 1868 he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Price, daughter of James Price, of Macon county, but recently of Kentucky. Mr. Glahn then located on a farm and went to work in dead earnest. The industry and thrift characteristic of the German people, of which he is one, have been characteristic of him as a farmer. He has worked hard and made a success of farming. Mr. Glahn has a good farm of nearly 200 acres, all under fence and in a good condition. He and his good wife have also been quite successful in their family. They have six children: Dora B., Harvey E., Webster D., George W., Julius S. and Charles H. They have lost but one, James A., who died at the age of about three years, this last February. He is a member of the G. A. R., and Mrs. G. is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES W. GOSNEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

David Gosney, the father of James W., was originally from Virginia, and after he grew up was married to Miss Anna Wilson, a native of Maryland. They became early settlers of Adams county, Ohio, and James W. was born there September 29, 1830. In 1844 they removed to Marion county, Mo., where the father bought land and improved a good farm. He died there in 1863. There were four sons and three daughters in the family who grew to maturity, all of whom are living except one of the sisters. James W. was the fourth in the family, and remained at home until 1850, when he joined that innumerable caravan of Argonauts, bound for that then mysterious coast of the continent washed by the Pacific seas. He crossed the plains for California, and spent three years in the Pactolian land of the Occident. In 1853, having had some success in mining, Mr. Gosney returned to Marion county, Mo., and on the holy eve of Christmas reached the old family hearthstone which he had left three years before. The following spring he engaged in farming, and continued it in Marion county for about three years. During this time, February 13, 1855, he was married to Miss Allie J., a daughter of Thomas and Mary Hagar, of Ralls county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Gosney was educated at Lebanon College, in Kentucky. Mr. Gosney removed to Shelby county in 1856, and bought land in Clay township, where he improved a farm, or rather he had bought and built there prior to this. He lived on that place for 27 years, engaged principally in raising stock and trading in them generally. He is still quite extensively engaged in handling stock, and is one of the enterprising stock men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Gosney have a family consisting of five sons and five daughters: Laura B., wife of James Mayberry; Thomas D., married; William F., James M., Robert M., Maude W., Nannie Y., Malissa J., John S. and Lillie Irene. Mrs. G. is a member of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD GOULD

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

From the Lockport *Daily Journal* we are permitted to take the following obituary of Aaron Miller Gould, the father of the subject of this sketch:—

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Clarence, Missouri, on the 6th inst., Aaron Miller Gould, in the 61st year of his age.

The subject of the above notice was the eldest of seven sons of the late Hon. John Gould. He was born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., December 18, 1819. His advantages for an education were those afforded by the common and select schools, supplemented by attendance at the Lewiston Academy—at that time the only institution of the kind in the county. Of retentive memory, diligent in study, exemplary in character, he soon attained a position in the estimation of the public, where his ser-

vices as a teacher were among the first in demand. His aptitude in imparting instruction, his earnest zeal for the welfare and advancement of his pupils, ever gave him a strong hold upon their respect and affection. A firm believer in the truth of Christianity, experiencing the transforming influence of its principles in his life, he early cast his lot with the people of God. He united with the Congregational Church, and to the day of his death identified himself with this, or some sister denomination, and exemplified in his life the profession of his faith. As a biblical scholar, he was excelled by few who had enjoyed superior advantages, and equalled rarely by those of similar opportunities. He was ever ready, in Christian humility, to give a reason for the hope that was in him, and by all proper means, as an officer in the church, teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and all benevolent work, to aid in the extension of Christ's kingdom. Strong in his convictions of truth and duty, he had the courage to manfully discharge the obligations they imposed, to the best of his ability. As a husband, he ever confided in the wife of his youth, who was to him in all things but his other self. Years only increased the strong attachment that led to plighted faith, which was ever strengthened by increasing cares and responsibilities. The golden chain of affection shone as brightly beneath the shadow of adversity, as in the sunshine of prosperity. As a father, he was devoted to the welfare of his children — more anxious for their spiritual and mental culture, than that they should possess the empty baubles of the world. As a neighbor, he was ever ready to sympathize with the distressed, and relieve the needy. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and sought the best good of society. If success in life depend upon the amount of gold amassed and left behind, then was this life a failure. But if it be true that

“He lives most

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best,”

that moral purity, integrity of purpose, benevolence, and all the kindred virtues of Christian character, wield an influence for good long after the miser's hoarded gold shall have crumbled to its dust, then has this brother's life been a *grand success*, and his children may glory in the heritage of one who has gone to his reward and wears the crown of eternal life.

W. B. G.

There are six brothers and three sisters in the family of the deceased, three of the brothers now being residents of Colorado, one a resident of Nebraska and two of Shelby county, this State. Edward, one of the two last mentioned, was the third of the sons, and was born in Niagara county, N. Y., February 8, 1854. Reared, however, in Shelby county, he received a good common school education in this county, and when in his twenty-third year went to Colorado, where he spent about two years engaged in mining at Leadville, or rather some three years, for after returning to Shelby county during his father's illness, he went back to Colorado after his father's death, and remained there another year. Coming home to remain permanently in 1881, he has since been engaged in farming, his farm being a part of the old Gould homestead. He has 138 acres, 80 acres of which are in his home place. His farm is neatly improved and he is accounted one of the energetic young farmers of the vicinity. On the 27th of February, 1883, Mr. Gould was married to Miss Dora E. Melson, a daughter of Jacob Melson. They have one child, Addie M., born February 8, 1884. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. Church.

STEPHEN M. HANCOCK

(Of Shanks & Hancock, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., Clarence).

The present firm was formed in the fall of 1880, when Mr. Hancock bought a half interest in the business which had been previously carried on by Mr. Shanks. Messrs. Shanks & Hancock have built a

commodious and tastily-constructed business house, 25x90 feet in dimensions, which they have filled with a large and first-class stock of goods in the lines mentioned above. Both are men of ample means to carry on business without pecuniary embarrassment and to take advantage of low markets by cash purchases. They also sell mainly for cash, and keeping, as they do, a good class of goods which they sell at the lowest possible figures consistent with sound business management, they of course have a large run of custom. Dealing fairly and honorably with every one, they have established a business reputation which is of hardly less value than the actual capital they have invested. They have the confidence of the entire community, and being accommodating and pleasant in dealing with their customers, they are more than ordinarily popular. Mr. Hancock was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., February 4, 1848. His father, Richard Hancock, was from Cornwall, Eng., and was a miner and metallurgist, and on coming to this country located at Galena, where he became interested in the lead mines of that place. He was there married to Miss Eliza A. Lichtenberger, formerly of Pennsylvania. He died in Illinois in 1868. At the age of 16 Stephen M. Hancock went to Chicago, where he was employed in the Union Stock Yards, and in 1867 he came to Shelby county where he engaged in farming. He was married here January 9, 1868, to Miss Maggie, a daughter of William Hirrlinger, deceased, formerly of Germany. In 1870 Mr. Hancock returned to Joe Davies county, Ill., where he farmed for five years, but then came back to Shelby county. He was engaged in farming here until 1879, when he established a store at Hager's Grove, having previously sold his farm. In 1881 he was burned out and suffered a loss of \$2,600 in excess of what he recovered from insurance. He then bought a farm in the county and resumed farming, but soon afterwards sold his place and came to Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have a family of eight children: Julia E., Hattie F., Charles E., Kizzie M., Emma B., Maud, Addie and Raymond. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. H. is junior warden of the A. F. and A. M., and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JESSE T. HERRON

(Dealer in Groceries, Queen's-ware, Glass-ware, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Clarence).

Mr. Herron engaged in his present line of business in 1875, and has succeeded in building up a large trade throughout the surrounding tributary territories. He carries an excellent stock of goods of the classes mentioned above; and, indeed, a general assortment of kindred kinds, and selling at fair prices and dealing fairly with his customers, he has established a reputation for his house that secures it a steady and profitable patronage. Mr. Herron is a native of Indiana, born at Rising Sun, July 21, 1834. His parents, David Herron and Lydia (Griswold) Herron, were from Lancaster county, Penn., and came out to Indiana shortly before Jesse T.'s birth. They located in Dearborn county, and were pioneers in that county. The father died there

April 19, 1846. He became a man of local prominence and held several positions in civil affairs and in the church. Jesse T. Herron was reared on his father's farm, and in youth attended the country schools. After he attained his majority he took a course of one term in the Indiana University and afterwards engaged in teaching. He followed teaching in Indiana for about nine years. March 10, 1865, he was married in Ohio county, that State, to Miss Augusta Lampkin, a daughter of Ezra Lampkin, now of Macon City, Mo. He then engaged in farming and farmed in Indiana for some three years. In 1868 he removed to Missouri and settled on a farm near Clarence. He also taught one term of school after locating in this county. He farmed here for some seven years, but sold out in 1875 and engaged in business in Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Herron have reared a family of four children: William B., who is in the store with his father, and is a young man of family; Cora E., M. Kate and Minnie. Mr. Herron and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Herron has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1858. He was made a Mason in Hartford Lodge, No. 151, Indiana, and demitted to Clarence Lodge, No. 305, and filled several positions in both lodges.

CORNELIUS H. HORNBACK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Among the young agriculturists of Clay township, in Shelby county, young men of intelligence, enterprise and thrift, is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Hornback. He is of an old and respected family of this region of Missouri, his grandparents having been early settlers of Ralls county. His father, Squire John J. Hornback, six years of age when the family came from Kentucky, was reared in Ralls county and afterwards made his home in Macon county, where he resided many years, becoming one of the substantial farmers and men of influence in his part of the county. He served as magistrate for a number of years and could have held higher positions if he had desired them, but being a man of devoted home attachments and quiet worth, had no ambition for the notoriety of political prominence. In 1870 he removed to this county, where he bought an excellent farm near Clarence and lived here prosperous and high respected until his death, which occurred November 10, 1882. He had previously followed merchandising in Macon City for nearly 10 years, that is, prior to his removal to this county, but his life was mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was entirely successful. He was a man of solid, sound judgment and good business ability, thoroughly upright and popular with all he knew. His widow, who was a Miss Mary E. Holliday, of the old and respected Holliday family of this part of the State, survives him, and is a lady of marked intelligence and many estimable qualities, and bears her age extremely well, having the appearance now of not being over 35, her hair being but slightly turned and her movements quick and conversation bright and entertaining. She

reared but one child besides Cornelius H., Willie E., the wife of W. W. Glasgow, now of Dakota Territory. Cornelius H. resides on the old family homestead in this county, which he owns, having bought his sister's interest and mother's dower. He was educated at the Macon high school and also took a course at business college. January 22, 1878, he was married to Miss Sallie E. Crayton, a daughter of Jacob L. Crayton, of Ralls county, but formerly of Virginia. His wife is a graduate of the high school of Macon City. Mr. and Mrs. H. have two children, Mary A. and Estella B. Mr. Hornback has been continuously engaged in farming, except for about two years when he was in the grocery business at Clarence, and except also about a year in the livery business at Hannibal. His farm contains 360 acres and is one of the better class of farms of the township, being excellent land and well improved, with a good residence, commodious barn, substantial fences, a bearing orchard, etc., etc. He is engaged to some extent in raising fine cattle of the Hereford short-horn breed, having several good cows of that stock and a fine bull. Last year he was engaged in buying and shipping horses and mules and had satisfactory success.

CHRISTOPHER HUNOLT

(Of the Clarence Bank, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Among the German families who came to this State a generation ago and whose members have entered actively and prominently into the social, business and agricultural life of the country, was that of Joseph Hunolt, a native of Prussia, who immigrated to America in 1845, and settled in Marion county. He was an intelligent, sturdy German, who became a successful, valued and highly respected citizen of Marion county. He died in Shelby county, October 15, 1865, aged 66, and was one of the substantial farmers of the county. His wife a Miss Elizabeth Gottlieb, died in 1872. Three of their sons are living; one, the subject of this sketch, the third, now presiding justice of the county court from Knox county, and the second, a prominent citizen of Shelby county and a large land owner and cattle dealer, fattening annually from 200 to 300 head for market. Christopher Hunolt was born in Prussia October 13, 1829, and was therefore in his sixteenth year when the family came to America. He completed his adolescence in Marion county, learning the occupation of farming and receiving a common school education as he grew up. On the 18th of June, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary S., a daughter of Mathias Babler, of Hannibal, but originally of Switzerland. He continued on the farm with his father for three years after his marriage, and then his brother, now Judge Hunolt of Knox county, bought a tract of land in Shelby county and divided it, and on a portion of this Mr. H. still resides. He has since added to his place until he now has about 500 acres. Nearly all of this is fenced and 320 acres are in cultivation or meadow. The balance is in timbered pasture. His place is

well improved and is one of the best stock farms in the township. For a number of years Mr. Hunolt has made a regular business of feeding cattle and hogs for the wholesale markets, and fattens annually about 100 head of cattle. He is also a principal partner and senior member in the Clarence banking house, one of the substantial banking institutions in the county. Mr. Hunolt owns valuable town property, including a block of buildings and the Miller Hotel property. When he first came to this county he was quite poor, and lived in a small cabin in the timber, where he improved his farm for about 10 years. His struggle to come up in the world was a hard one, but he had the industry and perseverance, the courage and business ability to succeed, and the result has been all that he could have fairly expected, and better than most men would have hoped for or accomplished. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JUDGE JOSEPH HUNOLT

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, and Next Judge of the County Court, Post-office, Clarence).

Judge Hunolt, one of the leading stock-dealers of Shelby county, and the owner and proprietor of five fine farms, aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, being next to the heaviest tax-payer in the county, is a brother to Christopher Hunolt, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume, and was born in Prussia, March 4, 1835. When he was 10 years of age his parents came to America and settled in Marion county, this State. Judge Hunolt was reared in that county, and in 1854 he and his brother came to Shelby county, not having at the time enough money to jingle on a tombstone. However, they have scratched around and got a small tract of timbered, brush-covered land, on which they went to work to make their fortune. The thrifty qualities characteristic of their German blood, have not been unproductive of the usual successful results of German industry, frugality and level-headed, business acumen and intelligence. Both brothers have become wealthy, and each ranks among the substantial, prominent citizens of the county. Judge Hunolt, being a man of solid character and sober, good sense, is, of course, a Democrat, and in June, of the present year, was nominated for a seat on the bench of the county court. The county, being composed mainly of good honest men, is Democratic by nearly 1,000 majority, and he will therefore be elected world without end. A man largely interested in the welfare of the county, he will of course endeavor to administer its affairs, so far as depends on him, to the best interests of the people, for it stands him in hand to see that economy is observed and taxes reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with the public welfare. No one doubts that he will make an upright, conscientious judge. As has been said, he commenced life for himself a poor man, and has worked his way up by his own honest toil and good, sober common sense. From time to time, as he was able to, he kept buying more land and improving or having it improved, until he now has five farms. For a number of

years he has been buying and feeding and shipping stock, and now ships from 40 to 50 ear loads annually. The Judge's home farm is well improved, including a good two-story residence, two excellent barns, and other out-buildings, good fences, meadows, pastures, etc., and a good orchard. Each of the other farms is also well improved. On the 16th of October, 1862, he was married to Miss Aseneth Spease, a daughter of John Spease, deceased, originally of Pennsylvania, but from Iowa to Missouri. The Judge and Mrs. H. have four children: Christopher, Anna, William and Mary S. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM O. HUSTON

(Retired Farmer and Merchant, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Huston, an old and respected resident of the county, well known and highly esteemed throughout the entire vicinity around Clarence, has led a successful life, both as a farmer and business man, and is now retired from active pursuits on a comfortable competency. He was born at Bloomfield, Ky., July 13, 1823, and was brought to Missouri by his parents while he was still at a tender age. They located at Ralls county in 1825, and William O. was reared on his father's farm in that county. An outline of his father's family is given in the sketch of Judge S. W. Huston, elsewhere given. In February, 1848, Mr. Huston was married to Miss Rhoda H., daughter of A. P. and Elizabeth Hornback, of Ralls county, but formerly of Kentucky. Soon after his marriage Mr. Huston removed to Shelby county, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He settled on a farm in Clay township and followed farming and stock-raising for about 17 years, meeting with good success. He then, in 1865, removed to Shelbyville, and later along engaged in the hardware and farm implement business, which he followed for a number of years. He then retired from all active pursuits and is now engaged principally in managing his private affairs to the best advantage, and is taking the world comparatively easy. Mr. and Mrs. H. have reared a family of three children: Martha E., wife of A. L. Crain, whose sketch appears in this volume; Anna E., wife of R. N. Shanks, also the subject of a sketch in the present volume; and Ella F., wife of T. N. Bishop. Mr. and Mrs. Huston and their three daughters are members of the M. E. Church South, and he has been a member for the past 40 years. He is a man whose life is without reproach, and is as highly esteemed by those who know him as any man in the county.

JOHN W. JACOBS

(Of Whitby, Jacobs & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Notions, Clarence).

Born in Greene county, East Tennessee, August 5, 1824, Mr. Jacobs was a son of Lewis M. Jacobs, a merchant tailor at Greenville, among the first of whose journey workmen was Andrew Johnson,

afterwards President of the United States, and one of the greatest common statesmen this country ever produced. Lewis M. Jacobs was a Virginian by nativity, and located at Greenville, Tenn., when a young man. He afterwards married there Miss Anna Wright, and after a residence of some years removed to Missouri, locating at Shelbyville in 1836. In a short time he bought a farm near Shelbyville, where he lived a worthy and respected life until his death, which occurred in 1868. His wife had preceded him across the mystic river about a year before. They had a family of six children, of whom John W. was the eldest. He, like the rest of the family, was reared on the homestead near Shelbyville, and remained at home assisting the family until two years after his marriage, meanwhile obtaining such an education as he could get by his own efforts, which, however, was sufficient for all practical purposes. February 15, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary A., a daughter of Stanford Drain, one of the early settlers of the county, and from Delaware to Missouri. In 1857 Mr. Jacobs located on a farm with his family in the county, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising continuously up to 1873. He then sold his place and stock and removed to Clarence, where he began in the lumber, agricultural implements and grain trade. Having been successful as a farmer he also became successful as a business man, and sold out in 1877 to good advantage. He was not interested in regular business again until 1884, when, in the early part of January, he and his son bought a half interest in the present firm. His son has active control of their interest in this business, Mr. Jacobs giving it only such attention as his good judgment and successful experience demands. He is a man in easy circumstances, all the fruit of his own industry and good management. He has a neat and comfortable homestead in Clarence, and is pleasantly situated in life. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have four children: William L., his partner in business; Annah E., Robert L. and Cassie L. Mr. Jacobs' whole life thus far since he was 12 years of age, has been spent in Shelby county, except two years' absence on a trip to California. He is looked upon as one of the best men in the western part of the county, and wields a marked influence by his high character and sober good sense upon those around him.

JOHN W. LAIR

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Miller, Clarence).

Mr. Lair, one of the enterprising property holders and progressive self-made citizens of Shelby county, is a native of this county, born March 18, 1846; his father was Judge Robert Lair, one of the well known and highly esteemed farmers of the county. He came when 18 years of age with his parents and located in Marion county; he was afterwards married there to Miss Elizabeth Culbertson, formerly of North Carolina; he then removed to Shelby county, where he improved a farm and resided until his death; he died May 10, 1884, aged 74. He served for 12 consecutive years as judge of the county

court and was one of the highly esteemed citizens in the county; he was a man of noble impulses and great generosity and liberality. To the poor and unfortunate he was one of the truest and best of friends; he reared three orphan children, and gave liberally to the poor and assisted the needy wherever and whenever it was in his power to do so. He was a member of no church, but kept faithfully the great law of God, the law of humanity and charity. John W. was reared on the farm in this county, and in 1863, then 17 years of age, he enlisted in Co. E, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Graham, of the Union service; he served until the expiration of his term about the close of the war. After returning home he engaged in farming and handling stock. On the 25th of December, 1870, he was married to Miss Maggie P., daughter of E. F. Wilson, formerly of Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Lair located on a farm in Bethel township, where he resided until 1881; he then removed to Clarence and engaged in the flour and grist business. In 1883 his mill was burned, but he still owns a saw-mill at this place. Mr. Lair also still runs his farms, for he has two of them, or, rather, he superintends their management; he likewise deals to some extent in stock. Mr. Lair has about 700 acres of land in his two farms, all fenced and comfortably improved; he also has a neat residence property in Clarence. He is one of the enterprising men of the place and contributes his full share toward the improvement of the town. Mr. Lair had two brothers and three sisters who lived to be grown, namely: George, who served in the Union army during the war, and by his courage and ability rose from the rank of a private to the colonelcy of a regiment; he died in Colorado of consumption in 1882; William N., who was also a gallant soldier in the Union army, was killed by Bill Anderson at the Centralia massacre. The three sisters are married and are the heads of families.

ANTHONY LANGENBACH

(Tinner and Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Cutlery, Etc., Etc., Clarence).

In the first great battle of the war, the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Langenbach was severally wounded fighting in the cause of his country for the preservation of the Union, which all are now glad was restored, even those who sought to destroy it. He was left on the field for dead, but happily was made of sterner stuff than to die from the first great shock of war. He was yet to do other valuable service to his country, and he rose from among the dead and dying on the field of battle, as one brought back to new life, to keep step again to the music of the Union and to bear his gleaming bayonet once more in the front rank of the loyal hosts of the Republic. He was in the army for nearly three years, enlisting twice during this time, first for three months, in May, 1861, and then for two years, being honorably discharged in the summer of 1863, holding the position of a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Langenbach was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, 1849. His parents, Hugo Langenbach and Christina, *nee* Waber-

lacher, were from Baden-Baden, Germany. They came to America in 1838, and settled in New York, where both are still living at hale ages. Anthony was reared at Buffalo and educated in the high school. He subsequently learned the tinner's trade. Serving during the war in Co. C, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, he afterwards resumed his trade in New York, but in 1866 came to Missouri and located in Shelby county. Here he improved a farm, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising for eight years. He then came to Clarence and began in his present line of business. He has an excellent trade and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Langenbach was married October 16, 1866, to Miss Rose Peters, a daughter of Charles Peters, formerly of Prussia. They have six children: George, Sarah A., Mary C., Rosa B., Hannah and Hugo. Mr. and Mrs. Langenbach are members of the Catholic Church.

DILLWYN P. LEWIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Born in Delaware county, Pa., October 2, 1848, Mr. Lewis was reared in that State and when in his twenty-first year accompanied his parents to Missouri, they removing to Shelby county and settling on a farm near Clarence. His father died here May 14, 1883. Dillwyn P. has since had charge of the farm, or rather since his return from Dakota. He received a good high school and academic education in Pennsylvania. April 9, 1878, he was married to Miss Frankie Wonsey, a daughter of J. S. Wonsey of this county, but formerly of St. Joe county, Mich. She died, however, less than five months after her marriage. He continued farming in the county after her death, in which he had engaged, until the spring of 1882, when he went to Dakota and located a tract of land near Larimore, in Grand Forks county, and also engaged in the furniture business at Larimore. He returned from Grand Forks county in the fall of 1883. Mr. Lewis is carrying on the farm with industry and enterprise. Besides raising grain, etc., he is also raising considerable stock for the markets. Mr. Lewis' father, Reuben E. Lewis, was a man of delicate health and for sometime prior to his death, visited the different springs of mineral waters with the hope of recuperation, but without avail. He was a farmer in Pennsylvania before his removal to Missouri. However, early in life he began as a merchant but was compelled to quit the store on account of ill-health. Still he was quite successful in the affairs of life and accumulated a comfortable estate. He was a man of high character, excellent social qualities and a generous, manly disposition. He was greatly beliked by all who knew him. He twice married. His first wife was a Miss Susanna Hoopes, of Chester county, Pa. At her death she left him two children, both of whom reside in Philadelphia. His second wife was a Miss Elizabeth C. Young, before her marriage, of Philadelphia, Pa. She resides on the farm and is a most estimable lady. She has reared five children: Dillwyn P., William E., a physician of Highland, Kan., Mattie L., wife of

Rev. Duncan Brown, of St. Joseph, James Y., also a physician of Highland, Kan., and Joseph J., a traveling salesman for a wholesale Chicago house. Mrs. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. LISTER

(Of Lister Bros., Owners and Proprietors of the Clarence Creamery).

Prominent among the new and profitable industries of Missouri, an industry which is rapidly assuming large proportions and promises to be of great value to the State, is that in which the subject of the present sketch and his brothers are now engaged—the manufacture, on a large scale and by the most approved methods, of creamery butter. This will doubtless be followed at no distant day by an industry probably still more profitable, the condensation of milk, which is now an important interest in the Eastern States. The manufacture of cheese has for some years been carried on in Missouri with success. With our fine grazing lands the dairy interests of this State can easily and profitably be developed to immense proportions, a work, it is gratifying to know, which is already being carried forward with excellent progress. Such men as the Lister Brothers are doing a great deal for the State in this direction. They established their creamery at Clarence in the spring of 1883, and by their energy and thorough business qualifications have made it a complete success. They ran their establishment the whole of last year, and their products aggregated over \$9,000. They expect to greatly improve on this the present year. They have a capacity of 1,000 pounds a day, and their butter only needs to be introduced into a community to win its own popularity and enter into general use. Mr. Lister is a native Missourian, born in Macon county, October 9, 1842. His father, C. H. Lister, a prosperous farmer of that county, now 72 years of age, but still an active and valuable “hand” on the farm when he feels it necessary to help along with the work, was from Maryland, and came to Missouri in 1835. The mother, who was a Miss Sarah Bell, related to the Maryland Bells of Howard county, was also from the Chesapeake Bay State. William B. Lister was reared on the farm in Macon county, and in 1861 enlisted in Col. Bavier’s Infantry Regiment of the State Guard (Southern), and at the expiration of his term in that regiment, or in about a year, became a member of Col. Burbidge’s Fourth Missouri Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war, being under Gen. Marmaduke during the latter part of the struggle. During the war he participated, among numerous others, in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Prairie De Anne, Payson’s Spring and Saline River. He was in Price’s campaign in this State in 1864, and was in an engagement, large or small, every day for over a month during that exciting and dangerous “raid,” as it was called. After the war he returned home and was engaged in different lines of industry until he came to Clarence in 1882, including the milling and lumber business, farming and handling stock, the piling, tie and timber business under railroad contracts, etc., etc. On the 15th of July, 1856, Mr.

Lister was married to Miss Lavenia, a daughter of James Sage, deceased, late of Macon county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lister have three children: Sarah A., now approaching young womanhood; Mary B. and Ida. Mrs. Lister is a member of the Christian Church. For about the last six months during the war Mr. Lister was a courier for Gen. Marmaduke, and he is now a not less faithful and enthusiastic courier for him in his gubernatorial campaign.

EPHRAIM MAGOON, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Clarence).

The influence that a single circumstance may have in shaping and giving direction to the whole future of one's life, finds frequent illustration in the careers of those around us and in every community. Only the other day at the memorial services in honor of the late Bishop Simpson, whose fame as an able, eloquent and great and pious-hearted divine has circled the earth, it was stated that he was led to enter the ministry, long after he was a successful practicing physician, by having to lead in prayer at a meeting of the church of which he was a member and to take charge of the meeting in the absence of the minister. He thus discovered his own ability and fitness for the work, and feeling that it was his duty to exercise the powers God had given him over the minds and hearts of men for the salvation of souls, he soon began his career as a minister and pulpit orator, which was destined to place him at the head of the first Protestant church on the continent. Dr. Magoon was led to become a physician by a circumstance hardly less accidental than that which influenced the life of Bishop Simpson. He was a soldier in the Union army during the war, and was sick during the whole time of his service, being at last discharged at the end of a year on account of physical disability. During this time he read medicine assiduously, in order to understand and, if possible, to remedy his own malady — chronic dysentery. He afterwards continued to read medicine, and became so attached to it as a study, and discovered in himself so marked an aptitude for it, that he decided to devote himself to it as a profession, and accordingly took a regular course with that object in view. He had previously received a rather advanced education in the high school of his native place, in Maine, and was, therefore, well qualified to pass through a medical course. Placing himself under the preceptorage of Dr. Charles A. Parsons, a prominent physician of St. Albans, Me., he studied under him until 1864, when he matriculated at Bowdoin Medical College, in Maine, where he continued as a student through two regular terms. In 1865 he commenced the practice at Piscataquis county, Me., where he continued in the practice with success for about four years. From that county he came West to Missouri, in 1869, and located at Clarence. Here he has since been continuously engaged in the practice, and by his ability, studious habits, close attention to the practice and success in the treatment of cases, has

succeeded in placing himself in the front rank of the profession in this county. He is quite prominent in medical affairs, not only in this county, but in the entire medical district, and indeed, he took a leading part in organizing the medical society of this district. He has also been satisfactorily successful in a property point of view, and is in comfortable circumstances. Dr. Magoon was born at Harmony, in Somerset county, Me., and was reared in that State. His parents, Joseph A. and Matilda (Watson) Magoon, remained there until 1870, when they removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where the father engaged in business, but died the following year. He was a man of local prominence in Maine, and held various official positions. The mother, with her family of younger children, still resides at Minneapolis. October 24, 1864, Dr. Magoon was married to Miss Ellen M., a daughter of Henry Tenny, deceased, a respected citizen of Cumberland county, Me. The Doctor and Mrs. Magoon have three children: Frank L., Charles E. and Harry. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the Select Knights and the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN N. MELSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

But 14 years of age when his parents, Benjamin and Milley (Gordy) Melson, settled in Shelby county, Mr. Melson grew to majority in that county, and has since made it his permanent home. Indeed, he still resides on the homestead where his parents settled nearly half a century ago. Married when a young man, his married life to this day has been one of contentment and happiness, and he has reared a worthy family of children. Mr. Melson is pre-eminently attached to his family and home, being a man of marked domestic disposition. He feels proud to say that he has never moved in his life, and he expects to still cling to the old homestead, until the shadows of old age have settled upon him and the day of his earthly life is closed. The sentiment of Pope's beautiful tetrastich touches a responsive cord in his breast:—

“Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe the country air
On his own ground.”

Mr. Melson has a good place of 340 acres, and his farm well improved. His home is one in which comfort and convenience are regarded more than a show of elegance; still it is a neat place and kept in good shape and condition. Mr. Melson was born in Worcester county, Md., January 6, 1823, and he came to this county with his parents in 1837. His father died here in 1842. There were five brothers and six sisters in the family, but Benjamin N. and Sampson D., now of Salem, Ore., are the only two brothers living. There are but two sisters living, Mrs. Jane Ross, of Lakeport, Cal., and Mrs. Milly G. Coard,

of Berlin, Md. Benjamin N. Melson was married February 10, 1846, to Miss Mary J. Carman, a daughter of William Carmen, an early settler of Palmyra, in Marion county, originally from Harrison county, Ky. His father having willed him the home place, he made this his home after his marriage, and as stated above, has continued since to reside here. Mr. and Mrs. Melson have five children: Emma, now Mrs. William Taylor; James H., Mary J., Charles B. and George A. John W., a young man 22 years of age, died August 9, 1869. Elizabeth died, a young married lady, the wife of John F. Smith, March 4, 1882, and Nancy J. died in infancy.

JACOB B. MELSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Melson is a nephew to Benjamin N. Melson, whose sketch precedes this, and was the second eldest of five children of John Melson and wife, whose maiden name was Elliner Elliott, and who came to this country from Worcester county, Md., in the spring of 1837. The father improved a farm in Clay township, and died here in the fall of 1843. The five children are still living, all in this section of the State, and not far from the subject of this sketch except William G., who is a resident of Nebraska. Jacob B. Melson was born on his father's farm in Clay township July 9, 1837. Reared in the county, on the 2d of September, 1858, he was married to Miss Eliza A., a daughter of Anthony Blackford, of this county. Mr. Melson's first wife died January 27, 1872, and of her children five are living: Mary G., Charles W., Nancy D., the wife of E. R. Wailes; Dora E., the wife of Edward Gould, and Ernest L. To his present wife Mr. Melson was married January 17, 1875. She was a widow lady, the former wife of Nicholas Anderson, now deceased. Her maiden name was Miss Clementine Blackford, and she was a cousin to his first wife, being a daughter of James Blackford, of this county. After his first marriage Mr. Melson farmed in Salt River and Jackson townships until he bought his present farm in Clay township in the spring of 1879. This place contains about 130 acres, 70 of which are in meadow and plow land. It is neatly improved, and has an excellent young orchard. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Clarence Christian Church.

JACOB H. MERRIN

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock Dealer, Post-office, Clarence).

From a small start Mr. Merrin, by his industry, enterprise and intelligence, has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property. Farming and handling stock have been his principal occupations, and in these he has made practically all he has. Mr. Merrin is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, August 1, 1827. His family on his father's side were early settlers in that county, and indeed his mother's family were old and respected residents of the county. His

father, John Merrin, however, was born in New Jersey, but was married in Ohio, Miss Sarah Bears becoming his wife. They reared a family of children, of whom Jacob H. is the only one a resident of Missouri. Brought up a farmer, he continued to follow that occupation in Knox county until his removal to Missouri in 1875. On the 22d of January, 1851, he was married to Miss Hannah Loree, a daughter of John Loree, of Knox county, Ohio. They have three children: Elmina, now the wife of J. W. Pritchett, of Clarence; Ella, the wife of William Wilt, of this county; and Effie Adelle, a young lady still at home. In 1875, as intimated above, Mr. Merrin sold out in Knox county, where he had been engaged in farming and handling stock with success, and came to Missouri. He bought a farm in Monroe county, which he still owns, but later along removed to Shelby county. His farm in Monroe county, Woodlawn farm, contains about 320 acres, and is one of the choice farms of Woodlawn township, in that county. He also has 440 acres in this county, which includes an excellent stock farm. Mr. Merrin owns three resident properties in Clarence and 40 acres of good land in the corporate limits of that place. His family resides in Clarence, and he is engaged in dealing in stock, as well as raising and fattening them quite extensively. Mr. M. is one of the live, stirring men in the western part of the county, and one of the thorough-going citizens of Clay township. He has been a member of the town board and is at present street commissioner. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL L. MESSICK

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Messick is a representative of another Delaware family to be added to those already mentioned in this volume, all of whom rank among the better class of people in the county. Mr. Messick was born in Sussex county, Del., September 25, 1843, and came with his parents, James W. and Sallie C. (Huffington) Messick, to Missouri in 1861. They first located in Monroe county, and then came to Shelby county in 1862, where they have resided for the last 22 years. Another son, Edward P., born August 20, 1845, also came with them. Samuel L. was married November 21, 1871, to Miss Lucy, a daughter of Peyton Harding. She died in January, 1873, leaving a child, Anna Belle, who is still living. Samuel L. Messick was married to his second wife, formerly Miss Mary R., a daughter of Thomas Warren, April 14, 1880. They have one child, William L., and have lost one, in infancy. Edward P. Messick was married October 23, 1873, to Miss Mary F., a daughter of William Minnick, formerly of Cedar county, Mo. Samuel L. and Edward P. have each 120 acres of land, improved and neat farms, with good buildings, fences, etc. Mr. Messick, their father, lost a son, John W., January 22, 1868, at the age of nineteen. He was a young man of excellent promise and it was a heavy affliction to all the family. The father and mother and their two sons and daughters-in-law are all members of the M. E.

Church. Samuel L. is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is foreman of his lodge.

CAPT. PERRY F. MILLER

(Proprietor of the Miller House, Clarence).

Some philosopher has said that there are two things, at least, which only the Lord can make—a poet and a good hotel keeper. Of course, there are a world of rhymsters and hash-house men, but there are few, very few, real poets and genuine hotel keepers—perhaps as few of the latter as of the former. But among the elect of the latter class must ever and always be placed the subject of this sketch, Capt. Miller. A man of good breeding and thoroughly polite and mannerly, he has at the same time the generosity and hospitality in abundance characteristic of the Western people, and his good taste is faultless, his desire to please unbounded, his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing a combination of the Frenchman and of the Virginia gentleman, and his knowledge of the business thorough. Thus he is a typical landlord, popular with everybody as a hotel keeper and as a man. He has a fine run of custom at Clarence, lives comfortably and pleasantly and is in easy circumstances, having been quite successful in gathering together the good, substantial things of this life, and not without an eye on the main chance where the angels do inhabit. Capt. Miller is a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum county, January 25, 1828. His parents, Col. John Miller and wife, *nee* Margaret Fuller, were from Loudoun county, Va., pioneer settlers in Muskingum county, O. His father was a colonel in the war of 1845, and afterwards moved to Clark county, Ill., engaging in business at Westfield, which he continued for about 25 years and until his death in 1875. His wife died in 1884. There were five sons and three daughters that grew to mature years. Perry F. Miller was reared at Westfield and educated in the high school. While yet in youth he began to learn the saddler's trade, which he acquired and worked at until the outbreak of the war. He then enlisted in the Union service under the first three months' call in Co. C, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After this term was out he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and served until after the close of the war. Beginning as a private, he reached the rank of captain. For gallantry at the battle of Ft. Donelson he was promoted to second lieutenant. For conspicuous bravery on the field at Pittsburg Landing he was made first lieutenant, and afterwards, for meritorious conduct as an officer, he was advanced to the rank of captain, which he had held some six months before the war. He was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, too numerous to mention here, and everywhere bore himself as one of the bravest of the brave, doing honor always to the Virginia origin of his family by his courage and intrepidity. After the war he returned to Illinois and engaged in the saddlery business. He then made a trip further west into Kansas and Missouri, finally locating at Philadelphia, in Marion county, where

he followed merchandising for 13 years. From there he came to Clarence and engaged in the hotel business at this place, which he has ever since continued. He has considerable property in Shelby county and elsewhere. October 9, 1864, Capt. Miller was married to Miss Kate Pratt, of Clark county, Ill. They have three children: Mattie S., Nettie and Gay. The Captain is a member of the G. A. R., Paddy Shields' Post, No. 36. He is an ardent Republican in politics, but is not offensive or overbearing in political matters. He talks and votes as he pleases and allows others to vote as they please, without questioning their honesty or intelligence.

LACY MORRIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Haggar's Grove).

Next fall will have been 41 years since Mr. Morris made his first camp fire in Shelby county. A mighty change has been wrought in the county since then. On the same prairies where the deer grazed on wild grass are now broad pastures of blue grass, where sleek cattle feed; and in the place of the old horse-mill, is now the handsome steam mill with its patent roller process turning out more flour in a minute than its predecessor could in a summer's day. The railroad has come and the whole face of the country has changed its features. The dense population thrives where formerly all was a wilderness, and handsome towns with their church spires glittering in the sunlight stud the scene. Mr. Morris was from Delaware, a native of Sussex county, and was born February 10, 1813, a son of Ephraim Morris and wife, *nee* Julia Thomas. Reared in Sussex county, he was married there in 1834, to Sarah Shires, and seven years afterwards he came to Shelby county, Mo. He bought a farm near Shelbyna, on which he resided for over 20 years. His wife died there in February, 1861, leaving him three children, who are now grown to mature years, namely: Rhoda A., the wife of John Byron; Sarah E., the wife of Richard Morris, of Pennsylvania; and Lizzie T. Another, Asbury, who should have been included among those mentioned as living at the time of their mother's death, died in 1879, at the age of 39. Mr. Morris moved to his present farm in 1864. April 19, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Thrasher, a daughter of Stephen Thrasher, of Lewis county. They have two children: Rebecca E., and Olive M. They have lost one, John B. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. M. has been a member 58 years.

JUDGE GEORGE F. PALMER

(Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Clarence).

Judge Palmer was a young man 20 years of age when his parents, Thomas and Sidney (Glendenning) Palmer, removed from Bourbon county, Ky., to Missouri, and settled in Monroe county. The father had been a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and had participated in

numerous engagements with British and Indians. He was a man of sterling character, undaunted courage and great personal worth, and became one of the substantial, highly esteemed citizens of Monroe county. He died there in about 1846. George F. Palmer (the Judge) came out to Missouri with his parents and made his home in Monroe county for about 30 years. While there he was married, in February, 1842, to Miss Nancy, a daughter of John Goodman, formerly of Scott county, Ky. He was engaged in farming in Monroe county, and three years after his marriage he removed to Schuyler county, where he resumed farming and continued it for about eight years, having bought a good farm on first coming to that county. A man of good general education before he left Kentucky, he afterwards continued to apply himself to study. Having formed a purpose to devote himself to the legal profession, while in Schuyler county he began the study of law : —

“ Mastering the lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances.”

He continued the study of law in Schuyler county and did considerable practice in the courts of that county, subordinate jurisdiction. A man of recognized worth of character and personal popularity, as well as having a broad, liberal knowledge of the law, while in Schuyler county he was called upon to serve the people as a judge of the county court, a position he filled with ability and general satisfaction to the public. In 1853 he sold out in Schuyler county and returned to Monroe county, where he bought a farm adjacent to Woodlawn. He was admitted to practice law by the circuit court of that county, and served as magistrate for some 16 years. He was also postmaster at Woodlawn for a number of years, and held the office of notary public. In 1874 he sold out in Monroe county and removed to Davies county, where he engaged in merchandising at Bancroft. Two years later he removed to Clarence and engaged in the hotel and livery business at this place. In 1878 he began the regular practice of law and to give his regular attention to the real estate and collecting business. He has a number of excellent farms in Shelby and adjoining counties for sale, as well as a lot of fine unimproved land in Texas. He has been notary public at this place for six years. Judge and Mrs. Palmer have six children : Belle, the wife of B. F. Mason, of Harrison county ; C. C., of Nodaway county ; T. W., of Harrison county ; G. R., of the same county ; John A., of Clarence, Mo. ; and Gabie, the wife of Dr. W. S. Sanders, of Hagar's Grove. Judge and Mrs. Palmer are members of the Baptist Church. The Judge is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He was once a candidate for the Legislature of Monroe county with five or six competitors, but was defeated by about 40 votes.

CAPT. SAMUEL S. PATTON

(General Retail Merchant, Farmer and Stock-raiser, Hagar's Grove).

Nine years of age when his father's family removed to Shelby county, Capt. Patton was reared in this county and has made it his home from boyhood, for over 43 years. Well known therefore over the Western part of the county, he is as highly esteemed as well known. His life thus far has been one of industry, activity and enterprise, more than usually successful and, withal, one upon which no reproach has fallen to mar the burnish of the good name. He was born in Ireland on the 22d of June, 1832, and his parents, Matthew and Elizabeth (Simpson) Patton, came to America in 1841, locating the same year in Shelby county, where they resided until their deaths. Samuel S. became a farmer and handled stock after he grew up, and on the 14th of October, 1858, was married to Miss Sarah A., a daughter of Nathan Peoples, one of the early settlers of Shelby county from Tennessee, but now deceased. He continued farming until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the Southern army under Col. Porter, and although beginning as a private he was afterwards made captain of a company. He was with Porter until the disbandment of the latter's command, and participated in numerous engagements in North Missouri, including those of Newark, Kirksville, and the one west of Macon City. He then resumed farming and handling stock and in a few years began merchandising at Hagar's Grove, continuing, however, his farming and stock operations. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster and he served for 14 years continuously. He also served as justice of the peace for a number of years and is still a notary public. He carries an excellent stock of goods and has a profitable trade. Capt. Patton has a place of 386 acres nearly all in cultivation and pasturage. His place is run by tenants under his superintendence, and he has five residence buildings on it. He also owns his business property at Hagar's Grove and other valuable property. His residence is a substantial, neat two-story building and he has a commodious, comfortable barn and other convenient outbuildings. In a word, he is in comfortable circumstances and it is worthy of remark that he has made all he has by his industry and good management. Capt. Patton has been married twice. His first wife died July 27, 1882, leaving him five children: Matthew N., Timothy H., Simpson S., Hannah N. and Sarah N. To his present wife he was married January 27, 1884. She was a Miss Mary Stutt, a daughter of Arelia Stutt, originally of Ireland. Mrs. P. is a member of the Christian Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Chapter at Macon City.

JONATHAN PEOPLES

(Farmer, Post-office, Hagar's Grove).

Gold was discovered in California in 1848, but the importance of the discovery was not generally appreciated, nor did the excitement over it become general until the following year. During the latter part of 1849 and the early part of 1850 the rush to the gold regions from all sections of the country, and, indeed, from every quarter of the earth, reached its height. Among the rest, Mr. Peoples, then a young man 21 years of age, was drawn in the general tide of emigrants that swept westward across the plains and through the mountains to the golden coast. He spent two years mining out there with a fair measure of success, and then returned to his old home in Shelby county, making his return voyage by the sea and the Mississippi. He then resumed farming, and on the 26th of March, 1857, was married to Miss Jane Patton, a sister of Capt. Samuel Patton, of Hagar's Grove, and who was quite young when her parents came over from Ireland. He had previously bought the farm where he now resides, or rather the land, for by his own honest toil he has transformed it from a state of nature, untouched by the plow and covered with timber and brush, to its present condition, one of the well improved and fertile farms of the township. He has 200 acres of good land, 120 under fence and in regular use as a farm. He has his place well improved with good buildings, fences, orchard, etc. He is now building a handsome new barn, commodious and convenient. Mr. and Mrs. Peoples have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Estella M. Cooper, now a young lady, whom they have reared from childhood. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. His parents, John Peoples and Rebecca, *nee* Baufman, were from Tennessee, and he came here in 1832, first locating in Marion county, but soon afterwards in Shelby, where they resided until their deaths. There were nine sons and four daughters in their family who grew to mature years, five sons and two daughters of whom are living, Jonathan being the eldest.

JAMES H. POLLARD

(Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Pollard is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Shelby county. His father, Hon. Braxton Pollard, was one of the successful and enterprising men of the county, and accumulated a comfortable estate. During the war he was a gallant officer in the Confederate army, having commanded a company under Gen. Price, and was from time to time an active and prominent recruiting officer. He participated in numerous hard-fought engagements, and in one was severely wounded. He was for three months a prisoner in St. Louis, but afterwards exchanged and continued in the service of

the South until near the close of the war, when, on account of broken health, he was compelled to return home. After the war he was twice elected representative of this county in the Legislature. His last term expired in 1882; he was a life-long Democrat. He died August 24, of that year, having a short time before sold his farm and removed to Clarence, to live a retired life. He was from Owen county, Ky., and came to Missouri with his parents in 1845, locating in Monroe county. He was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, formerly of Ambrose county, Va., and in 1861 settled in Shelby county, having in the meantime lived in Ralls and Platte counties, Mo. He had for many years been a prominent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of the A. F. and A. M., and was buried with the honors of Palm and Shell and Master Mason degrees. James H. Pollard, the subject of this sketch, was born in Monroe county, June 2, 1850, and received a limited education in that and Shelby counties in the common schools. March 21, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma, a daughter of J. J. Rutter, now of Clarence. She survived her marriage about ten years, dying in the fall of 1881. There are two children by this marriage, Mary E. and Theodocia. To his present wife Mr. Pollard was married in January, 1883. She was a Miss Mary Gray, a daughter of David H. Gray, of Ralls county. Mr. Pollard, having been reared on a farm, followed farming until 1872, when he came to Clarence and engaged in the grocery and sewing-machine business, which he continued until 1884, when he sold out the grocery business, but still continues the sewing-machine business. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. P. is also a popular member of the A. F. and A. M. at Clarence.

HON. WILLIAM D. POWELL

(Proprietor and Publisher of the Clarence Courier).

Mr. Powell was born in Greene county, Va., December 15, 1834. The year after his birth, his parents, Jackson T. and Mandema (Yowell) Powell, immigrated from their native State, Virginia, to Illinois, being the first settlers in a place in Cass county now called Virginia. After a residence there of about six years, the family moved to Randolph county, Mo., entered land and improved a farm about two and a half miles from Milton, and there, in 1861, the honored head of the family passed away. There were five children. Of these G. O., W. D. and J. M., a younger brother and one sister, are living. William D. grew up in Randolph county on the farm, receiving a good common school education, to which he added by extensive private study. Upon reaching his twentieth year, Mr. Powell began teaching, continuing it until his marriage. This event took place on the 23d of December, 1858, the happy bride being Miss Matilda F., youngest daughter of Benjamin and Matilda Dameron, of Randolph county, formerly from North Carolina. Three daughters have blessed this union: Anna K., wife of S. M. Birney, of Glenwood, Schuyler

county, Mo. ; Effie, wife of F. O. Derr, of Harper, Kan., and Ida, who is still on the parent stem. After his marriage, Mr. Powell settled on a farm, engaging in farming and stock-raising until 1868. He saw some service during the war, holding the rank of lieutenant, but the delicate state of his health compelled him to resign and return home. In 1868 Mr. P. went into the mercantile business at Renick, in Randolph county, continuing for four years. He then sold out and moved to Coatsville, Schuyler county. His next place of residence was at La Plata, where he was in the produce and grocery trade for eight years. In 1881 he took charge of a hotel at Clarence, but giving it up at the expiration of a year, he bought out the *Courier*, which had only had its existence for about a year. Since that time Mr. Powell has devoted most of his time and energy to the management of his paper, which is one of the most reliable sheets in the county. He is also, however, a partner in the real estate firm of Palmer & Powell. Mr. P. is one of the leading men of the county. At one time he represented, with honorable distinction, the county of Macon. He was elected on the Greenback ticket, over a Democratic majority of 400. Mr. Powell is a charter member of the La Plata lodge of A. O. U. W., and he and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

CAPT. LOUIS S. RIDER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

In little more than two years' service in the Union army during the war, Capt. Rider participated in nine of the great battles fought during that long and terrible struggle, rose by his conspicuous gallantry from the ranks as a private soldier to the command of a company, was twice severely wounded and finally honorably discharged before the expiration of his term of service on account of disability resulting from his wounds. This is a record that no soldier need feel ashamed of and one that his children and grandchildren will point to with pride and satisfaction long after he has been laid cold under the sod. He enlisted in Co. F, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, at Clinton, Ia., August 22, 1862, and was honorably discharged at East Point, Ga., October, 1864. During this time he bore the part of a brave soldier in the battles of Haines' Bluff, Miss., Arkansas Post, Ark., Grand Gulf, Jackson, Cherokee Station, Miss., Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Ga., and those during the siege of Vicksburg, and a number of others. For gallantry at Arkansas Post he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and was severely wounded there. At Vicksburg, July 22, 1863, he was again wounded. Meantime he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant and after his recovery from his Vicksburg wound he was made captain of his company, which he bravely led for a year following and through some of the hardest fought battles of the war. Capt. Rider is a native of Ohio, born in Jefferson county, November 14, 1839, and a son of George and Catherine (Culp) Rider, both from Pennsylvania. They removed to Harrison county, O., when the

Captain was about 10 years of age, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good common and high school education. His father was a prominent manufacturer of agricultural implements and was quite successful. He died there in 1880 at the age of 87. His wife died in the fall of the year previous. Capt. Rider learned the carriage-maker's trade, and November 14, 1861, was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown, a young lady of English birth, a daughter of Thomas Brown, of Harrison county, but originally of England. Capt. Rider removed to Clinton, in DeWitt county, Ia., in the spring of 1862, and enlisted in the army there the following August. While in the army his wife returned to Ohio and he rejoined her there after his discharge. In July, 1865, they came to Shelby county. Here the Captain bought land and improved a farm. He has a good place of near a quarter section of land, and is comfortably situated. He is Commander of the Post at Clarence of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Capt. and Mrs. R. have two children, Clarence L. and Anna F.

ALF ROSWELL

(Dealer in and Manufacturer of Furniture and Undertaker, Clarence).

Mr. Roswell, one of the self-made and successful men of Clarence, as well as one of its well respected and valued citizens, is a native of Sweden, born on the 22d of July, 1842. He was reared in his native bailiwick, and in early youth attended school, where he secured a good, practical education; he then apprenticed himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked as a novice for five years. At the expiration of that time he was awarded regular articles of qualification, issued by the civil authorities and bearing the State seal; he also received a similar certificate from the Mechanic's Pan-trade Association, under the seal of the United Guilds. After becoming a master workman, according to these certificates, he worked at Stockholm, Sweden, for about a year, and then immigrated to the United States. Here he located at Galesburg, Ill., the 15th of September, 1864, where he worked at his trade for three years, coming thence to Louisiana, this State, and two years later to Clarence. Here he has since carried on his present industry and business; he has a good trade in his line and has succeeded quite up to his expectations, being now one of the substantial citizens of the place. June 11, 1876, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Larison, also from Sweden, a playmate sweetheart of his in the days of their childhood, when all the world seemed a flower-garden of pleasure and the skies bright with promises for the years to come. She came across the dark blue sea to meet her waiting betrothed, and through all the long nights on the storm-tossed ship and from the risings until the settings of the sun in a sea of waters, she looked forward with hope and joy to the day of her happy nuptials in the strange New World, washed by the occident waters of the Atlantic. Cupid and Neptune combined to give her a

safe passage, and vouchsafed for her a happy consummation of all her hopes. They met in New York, and

“The god of love sat on a tree
And laughed that pleasant sight to see.”

They were married at Williamsburg, N. Y., June 11, 1876. In course of their bridal tour, following their happy wedding banns, they visited the Centennial Exposition, Washington City, Baltimore, Chicago and other leading centers of the States. Mr. and Mrs. R. have three children: Eda V., Carl A. and Thyra. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a prominent Odd Fellow, P. G. and P. C. P. Mr. R. is a man of much inventive genius and is the originator and proprietor of several valuable patents.

JAMES G. ROY

(Dealer in General Merchandise and Postmaster, Hagar's Grove).

Mr. Roy is one of those clear-headed, 'sober-minded men of substantial character and correct impulses who believe that he who leads an upright life, rears a worthy family of children, accumulates a competency of this world's goods by his own industry and fair dealing, performs faithfully his duties to his family, as a neighbor and a citizen, and lives as nearly as he can in accordance with the great principles of religion, fulfills to repletion the measure of man's mission on earth. These have been the ideas and views that have controlled his conduct through life and his own career is a worthy illustration of them. He commenced for himself with little or nothing and by his own merits has become a substantial, successful citizen. His life has been devoid of any conduct that would bring the blush of shame to an honest man's face. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows' order. He has a good store at Hagar's Grove, an excellent stock of general merchandise, and having the respect and confidence of the people, he of course has a good trade. He is doing a prosperous business. He is also postmaster at this place. He was born in Marion county, March 10, 1846, and a son of Col. James W. Roy and wife, *nee* Nancy S. Keller. J. W. Roy is from Front Royal on the Shenandoah, and his wife is from West Virginia, Parkersburg, on the Ohio river. His father came here in about 1836. He was a colonel of militia under Van Buren's administration and was one of the finest millwrights in the State, being employed to construct the largest and best mills in the country. He died on his farm in Marion county in 1853. His wife followed him the year following. Of their family of five children, but two are living, William R., of St. Joseph, being the other one. James G. Roy went back to Virginia after the death of his mother, but returned in 1856 and entered Bethel College at Palmyra. After graduating there he began as a merchant's clerk at Palmyra, and since then has been engaged in merchandising, either as clerk or proprietor, but nearly all the time as the latter, up to the present time, except five years,

between '77 and '83, when he was farming. He sold his farm in 1882 and came to Hagar's Grove. March 1, 1873, Mr. Roy was married to Miss Pauline, a daughter of Aaron Bright, of Palmyra. They have three children: William Edward, Frank K. and Ellis. Annis L. died July 29, 1875, at the age of 17 months. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church, and her parents are from Kentucky.

JOHN W. AND BALLARD P. RUTLEDGE

(Farmers, Post-office, Clarence).

These gentlemen, brothers, are natives of Virginia, the senior, John W., born June 9, 1836, and the junior, Ballard P., born October 4, 1851. Their parents were residents of Giles county, but in 1856 their father, Travis Rutledge, died, and the following year the mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Wingo, removed to Missouri with her family of children, including the subjects of this sketch. They first located in Monroe county, but three years afterwards removed to Shelby, settling in Clay township. Here John W. and Ballard P. have a good farm of 160 acres, comfortably improved. To each place there is good timber tributary for fencing, building, etc. They also have 440 acres of land in three farms, fairly improved. Neither of the brothers is married, and their mother is still living, having charge of the house affairs on the homestead farm. She is an excellent lady and much esteemed as a neighbor. The brothers have made all they possess by their own industry and good management, and are highly thought of by those who know them for their qualities as neighbors and citizens.

C. M. SHACKELFORD

(Druggist, Clarence).

Mr Shackelford was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 28, 1829. His mother was Miss Jane Monroe, a scion of the old Monroe family whence sprung the president of that name, to whom Mrs. Shackelford's grandfather was first cousin. Morgan Shackelford, father of C. M., was also a native of the same county in Virginia, but moved in 1841 to Missouri, buying and improving a farm in Boone county near Columbia. After a residence of 15 years, he bought a place in Callaway county, where he died in 1858. C. M. grew up on the farm in Boone county, receiving his education at Jefferson Academy, Culpeper county, Va. In 1849 Mr. Shackelford removed to Shelbyville, Shelby county, Mo. and was for several years occupied in learning the cabinet trade. In 1853 he embarked in the drug business at that point, continuing for 23 years. In the fall of 1875 he sold out at Shelbyville and went into the same business at Clarence. His business house which he built in 1881 is a handsome brick, with Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges above it, all belonging to Mr. S. He carries a full line of drugs and medicines and does a rushing trade. Mr. Shackelford married at Shelbyville December 20, 1849, Miss Cather-

ine, daughter of James B. Marmaduke, deceased, formerly from Virginia. Mrs. S. was born in Palmyra and reared and educated in Shelby county. Ten children have blessed this union: Lucy, Eugenia, wife of Rev. D. L. Rader of Colorado Springs; Kate, wife of Samuel Marmaduke of Kirksville; Eva, Dee, Ida, Virgil, married and in the drug business at Brookfield, Mo.; Emma, Maran and Garland. Mr. S. has been for 36 years a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 96, A. F. and A. M. He was for 13 years secretary of Shelbyville lodge. Mr. Shackelford and family belong to the M. E. Church South.

WILLIAM SHALE

(Farmer and Manufacturer of Smith's Patent Creamers, Clarence).

Mr. Shales, one of the enterprising, stirring citizens of Clarence, has been a resident of this State for the past 17 years, but resided on his farm, about five miles south of Clarence, for 13 years previously. He still owns his farm, a good place of 180 acres, which he now has rented out. Two years after coming to Clarence he was engaged in dealing in stock and also packed pork, about 100 head of hogs annually. He then engaged in his present business, the manufacture of milk creamers, a very useful and valuable utensil used in the dairy business. He and his partner in his line of manufactures put out about ten a day and have a ready sale for all they can make. In fact, it is impossible for them to supply the demand, and their goods are always sold in advance of manufacture. Mr. Shale was a son of John and Sarah (Preston) Shale, and was born in England, August 28, 1828. They came to America, settling in Westmoreland county, Pa., where William Shale grew to manhood. He early learned the cooper's trade and afterwards followed freighting. March 31, 1852, he was married to Miss Susan, daughter of Thomas and Christina Knox, of Pennsylvania. He then engaged in farming in Westmoreland county, and followed it there for 16 years, after which, in 1867, he removed to Missouri and bought his farm above referred to. Mr. Shale has served as constable of this township and is a member of the school board and treasurer of Clarence special school district. He is at present a member of the town council. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Order, being treasurer of the Clarence lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Shale have ten children: Sarah, wife of A. D. Lake of Colorado; Samuel, of Washington Territory; William B., John B., Isabella J., wife of Dana Moral, now deceased; Wesley T., of Washington Territory; George B., Christena Anetta, who died in infancy, Anna S., Lillie M. and Lawrence E.

REUBEN N. SHANKS

(Of Shanks & Hancock, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc, Clarence, Mo.).

Mr. Shanks, one of the leading business men of Shelby county, is by nativity a Kentuckian, born in Fayette county, October 29, 1843.

His parents, William B. and Lucy (Harris) Shanks, came to Missouri in 1845 and located in Monroe county. There the father bought land and improved a farm, and has since lived at Clarence, in Shelby county, but now resides in Monroe county, and is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Reuben N. Shanks, before he attained his majority, commenced his career in mercantile life. He became a clerk for his brother, A. W. Shanks, at Kirksville, and afterward at Paultown, Adair county, Mo., and at Clarence also. In 1867 Reuben N. Shanks attended and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Quincy, Ill., after which he again clerked for his brother, A. W. Shanks, at Clarence, Mo. February 11, 1868, Reuben N. Shanks was married to Mary S., a daughter of Dr. Moulton and Mary F. (Smith) Hoyt, of Griggsville, Ill. In March, 1869, Reuben N. Shanks and his father engaged in the dry goods business at this place as partners, which continued for two years, when his father retired from the firm, and Reuben N. carried on the business for about one year longer, when his wife, Mary S., died October 15, 1872, and in December, the same year, he sold out his stock of goods, and the following February engaged in the family grocery business as one of the firm of Bishop & Co., at this place, which partnership existed about three years, when Reuben N. retired from the firm. In March, 1876, Reuben N. Shanks engaged alone in the mercantile trade, carrying a general stock of merchandise, which he continued until October 1881, when Mr. S. M. Hancock bought in as a partner. The present firm of Shanks & Hancock carry one of the largest stock of goods in the county and are doing a large and successful business, their sales aggregating from \$30,000 to \$50,000 annually. They have just completed a handsome brick business house, 25 x 90 feet, finished with an iron front and otherwise constructed in a neat and substantial manner,—one of the best business houses in the county. By Mr. Shanks, first union there were three children, all now deceased. To his present wife Mr. Shanks was married September 23, 1875. She was a Miss Annie E. Huston, daughter of William O. and Rhoda H. (Hornback) Huston, of this county. Annie E. Huston was born in Shelby county, Mo., November 5, 1851. To Mr. Shanks present union there have been four children, three of whom are still living: Mattie R., Eliza, Flora and Newland O. Mrs. Shanks is a member of the M. E. Church South, also of the Order of Chosen Friends. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has occupied all the chairs in his lodge and represented his district in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and Order of Chosen Friends, and has always entertained strict temperance principles.

JAMES A. WATKINS

(Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles, Harness, etc., Clarence).

Mr. Watkins, who has made himself one of the substantial, successful business men of Clarence by his own industry and enterprise, is a native of Shelby county, and was born within 10 miles of where he is

now engaged in business, his natal day being the 27th of July, 1836. His father Nicholas Watkins, was originally from Maryland, but his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Anderson, was born and reared in Kentucky. The father was brought out to Kentucky by his parents, who settled in that State when he was quite young, and he grew up and was married there. He learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade and followed that in Kentucky until his removal to Missouri, which was in 1831. The following year he came to Shelby county and improved a farm here, also continuing work at the saddlery and harness-maker's trade. Selling the first place he improved, he then improved another place about 10 miles from Clarence, where James A. was born. He was married three times, having a family of children by each marriage, but James A., and one sister, Mrs. W. C. Moffett, are the only ones of the first family living. James A. Watkins was reared on a farm and learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade under his father. January 16, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, Eleventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry under Col. Lipscomb, and was out for over three years. During this time he participated in numerous engagements and in skirmishes almost beyond number. After his discharge in February, 1865, his term of service having expired, he returned to Shelby county, and engaged in his present line of business at Shelbyville. He continued in business at Shelbyville until 1871, when he established himself at Clarence, where he has since carried on his house at this place. He carries a large stock of harness and saddles, etc., and has built up an extensive and profitable trade. January 9, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah B., a daughter of Jacob Sigler, deceased, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have four children: Mary S., James S., Clarence and Nicholas. They have lost one, Clifford, who died at the age of five years in 1871. Mr. W. has served as county assessor, for which office he was elected in 1868. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W., and Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.

GILES F. WEST

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. West is of New England parentage, but was himself born and reared in New York. His father was Joseph P. West, a native of Connecticut, and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Elizabeth Corning, also of Connecticut. Both, however, were reared in New York. Joseph P. West was quite successful in life and became a man of considerable local prominence. He died in 1874. Giles F. was born at Pitcher, in Chenango county, N. Y., December 21, 1841, and received a good education, taking a course at high school, supplemented with a term at Norwich Commercial College. He then taught school in Chenango a short time and engaged in farming. In January, 1869, he came to Missouri and on the 2d of March was married to Miss Vergie S., a daughter of William N. Doyle, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage Mr.

West located at Clarence, in Shelby county, where he bought 40 acres of land adjoining town, which he improved. He also taught several terms of school, but finally turned his attention exclusively to farming. Both he and his wife are old school teachers. His wife is a lady of excellent education, having taught both in Chenango county, N. Y., and in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children: Levi E. and Gracie E. They have lost one, Arthur E., who died at the age of four years in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church at Clarence, of which he is a leading official. Mr. West has a good place of 145 acres, nearly all of which is under fence and otherwise well improved. He is giving some attention to the raising of good stock, and has an excellent grade of Holstein cattle. He expects to make a specialty of thorough-bred Holsteins, which has been proved to be a profitable branch of industry.

STEPHEN M. WHITBY

(Merchant, of the firm of Whitby, Jacobs & Co.).

Mr. Whitby was born in Shelby county, January 5, 1844. His father, Augustus E. Whitby, a native of Maryland, grew up and married in his native State, but on the death of his wife, moved to Shelby county, Mo., where he met, loved and married Miss Catherine Miller, the mother of our subject. Before his death, in 1858, Mr. W. moved to Lewis county, and there Stephen M. lived until he reached his fifteenth year. The family then moved back to Shelby county, where Stephen spent the rest of his youthful years on the farm, principally educating himself. From 1866 he clerked at Clarence for Mr. Doyle, but in 1870, forming a partnership with A. J. Higbee, he went first into the grocery business, shortly after changing it to general merchandise. They continued in business for about 14 years, when Mr. Higbee sold out to Jacobs. The present firm carry a large and well assorted stock, and are doing annually a \$20,000 trade. It is solid and reliable house, and its head is of such unflinching honesty and integrity under all circumstances of life that he can not fail to inspire a well merited confidence in all who know him. Mr. Whitby married, November 30, 1871, Miss Fannie, daughter of Washington Lostuller, formerly from Indiana. Mrs. W. was born in Indiana, but reared in Shelby county. This union has been childless. Mr. Whitby, though never pushing himself forward, has yet been chosen to fill several local offices, being at the present time mayor of the city.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON BAIR

(Dealer in Groceries, Queen's-ware, Glassware, etc., Bethel).

'Squire Bair comes of honest, thrifty old Pennsylvania stock, a class of people who almost invariably take rank among the best citizens of their respective communities. He himself, however, was born in Ohio, and principally reared in Missouri, but his parents, Reuben and Mary A. (Berlin) Bair, were natives of the old Keystone State. They were married in Ohio, where Reuben Bair had located when a young man, where his wife's parents had previously settled. Reuben Bair was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and when a young man learned the wheelwright's trade in that State. Coming West, as far as Ohio, in 1832, two years afterwards, he was married and continued to reside in Ohio for some 11 years. He then came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county in 1845. He resided here until his death, one of the respected old citizens of the county. He died in 1863. The mother, however, is still living, and is now in the seventy-third year of her age. Harrison Bair, born in Trumbull county, O., on the 22d day of July 1835, was 10 years of age when his parents came to Missouri. He was particularly fond of study, and as he grew up acquired a good common English education. He subsequently taught school in this county for about 11 years. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace and he has continued to hold that office ever since, a period now of some 20 years. He was, also, for some time, deputy county clerk, and has been notary public for some years. From time to time 'Squire Bair has engaged in different lines of business, and almost invariably with good success. He engaged in his present business in 1875, and has since continued it. He has a good stock of goods in his line and an excellent trade. 'Squire Bair is an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, and does his full share in keeping up the trade and prosperity at Bethel.

JOHN G. BAUER

(Farmer, Druggist, Jeweler and Postmaster, Bethel).

Mr. Bauer's father, whose name was also John G. Bauer, was himself a native of Germany. He came to America in 1839, and settled in the state of Iowa with his family, where he resided for about six years. He then came to Shelby county, Mo., but died the following year, in 1846. His wife was a Miss Anna B. Keller before her marriage, to whom he was married in Germany. She died in Germany in 1837. John G. Bauer, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth in their family of seven children, three of whom are living, and was born in Germany on the first day of December, 1835. Ten

years of age when the family came to Shelby county, he was therefore reared in this county. In 1864 he was married to Miss Louise Stark, also formerly of Germany. They have had six children: August, who died in 1878; Jasper, who died in infancy in 1867; Julius, Christina, Louisa and Catharina. Mr. Bauer has been successfully engaged in business at Bethel for over 20 years, and during all this time he has been postmaster of the place. He has a good stock of drugs and jewelry combined, and also has a good farm in the vicinity of Bethel, which he carries on. He started out when a young man quite poor, but is now in comparatively comfortable circumstances and has made all he has by his own honest industry and good management.

THEODORE, AUGUST AND DAVID BOWER

(Farmers and Stockmen, Bethel).

The Bower brothers, Theodore, August and David, among the leading farmers and stockmen in the northern part of Shelby county, and who also do a large business at Bethel in the general store line, were sons of John and Christina (Schnaufer) Bower, both natives of Germany, who came to this county from Indiana as far back as 1846. The father immigrated to America with his parents, or rather was brought to this country by them, in 1805. They settled in Pennsylvania, where John Bower grew to manhood and learned the cabinet maker's trade. Married in Pennsylvania, later along he removed to Indiana, and from that State to Missouri in 1846, as stated above. He died in this county in 1872, at the age of 72. His wife died in 1865, at the age of 54. They had a family of 12 children, of whom nine are living. Of these Theodore was the second, August the seventh and David the ninth. Theodore Bower was born in Pennsylvania on the 8th day of November, 1834; August was born in Missouri, October 24, 1846, and David was born in Missouri, December 22, 1850. John Bower, who followed the cabinet maker's trade most of his life and with good success, and who was a man of sterling character and untiring industry, brought up his sons to the same habits of indefatigable industry, and ideas of honest, fair dealing, which characterized his whole life. Reasonably successful himself, leaving a comfortable estate at his death to be divided among his children, he taught his sons those lessons of economy and thrift which he had learned by his own experience. It is therefore not surprising that the Bower brothers have come to be, by close attention to business and good management, among the more successful agriculturists and business men of the county. In accumulating means themselves, they have of course been of value to the county in the work of developing its resources and enhancing its prosperity. Starting only on about \$1,500 a-piece, they now have some 600 acres of as fine land, mostly improved, as is to be seen in the county, and they also handle stock on a large scale. In their store at Bethel they have an unusually full and complete stock of general merchandise, and their trade extends

almost to the suburbs of Shelbyville, and up into the edges of Knox and Lewis counties, while it reaches nearly to the borders of Macon on the West and Marion on the East. In other words, they have an unusually large and lucrative trade, and are doing a heavy business. As citizens of the county, they are men whose usefulness and value could hardly be over-estimated. Each of the brothers is married and has a family of children. Theodore Bower was married to Miss Catherine Link, formerly of Ohio, in 1864. They have four children: William, John, Carl and Clara. In 1874 August was married to Miss Priscilla Bair, of this county. They also have three children: Wesley A., Mary C. and Gertie E. Miss Malinda Bair became the wife of David Bower in 1883. They have but one child, Cora. Another brother, George Bower, was born in Missouri, September 20, 1852. Frederick C. Stecher, a brother-in-law to the Bower brothers, and now a prominent hardware merchant of the northern part of the county, at Bethel, like his wife's father, is also a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia on the 29th day of March, 1852. He was a son of George J. and Christina (Nollenberger) Stecher, and was brought to America by them in 1854, they settling in Ohio shortly after their immigration to this country. Frederick C. grew up in Ohio and received a good common English education in that State. He became a member of the Evangelical Association and in a short time was authorized to preach by that sect. He was an active minister of the church for some four years. Mr. Stecher came to Shelby county in 1878. On the 26th day of December, 1879, he was married to Miss Miranda Bower, a sister to the Bower brothers. One child is the result of this union: William E. Mr. Stecher is one of the enterprising, energetic business men of Bethel, and has been engaged in business at this place since 1879. He has a good trade and is quite a popular merchant. He was the first mayor of Bethel and is highly esteemed by all who know him. The firm is known as Bower & Stecher.

S. BRAGG, JR.

(Farmer and Stock-dealer).

Mr. Bragg is the son of Sylvanus I. and Mary (McGraw) Bragg, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1840. They still live in Tiger Fork township, Shelby county, where Sylvanus, Jr., was born, August 14, 1845. He grew up on the farm and was educated at Newark Academy, by Prof. James Batthrope. He left school in 1868, and for six years taught in the county schools of Shelby, Macon and Knox counties. In 1875, feeling the need of a home of his own, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Elisha and Edmonia Moore, and soon after established himself at Newark, Knox county, in the drug business. After a year, however, he gave up and began farming. Mr. Bragg has a stock farm of 320 acres in Bethel township, where he usually keeps about 40 head. He is one of the most extensive shippers of stock in that section of the county. Mr. B. has never held any office, but is now a candidate for sheriff and collector. The first

Mrs. Bragg died March 10, 1880, leaving two children: Thomas Morton and Lena Moore, and Mr. B. married June 19, 1881, Miss Araminta Rutter, daughter of James Rutter, of Tiger Fork. Mrs. Bragg was born in La Plata, Macon county, December 3, 1861, and losing both parents at an early age, she was reared by her grandfather, Edmond Rutter, one of the old settlers of Tiger Fork township. By this marriage there are two children: Emma and Byron. Mr. Bragg is not a member of any religious denomination, but belongs to the Masonic order at Newark, Knox county.

BEDFORD BROWN

(Deceased).

Died at his residence in this county, on the 20th of October, 1876, Bedford Brown, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. This brief announcement marks the close of a life which, though not a long one, was useful and well spent, and unmarred from the beginning to the end by a breath of reproach. To have thus lived is to have triumphed over life and won a victory over the grave. For such, the reward of the future can not be doubted; and it is a reward as lasting and precious as the conscience of God. To the flesh it may be more gratifying to strut out our brief period in this world, to exhibit our gaudy feathers in the bright noonday sun and thus attract the envy of those as empty-headed as we thus prove ourselves to be. But to the man or woman of conscience, of soul, of sober, sturdy intelligence, nothing could be less enviable than such vanity. To live right, to live plain and honestly, to do one's duty in life faithfully and well, and to keep ever before our eyes the laws of humanity and the laws of God, observing them in all things dutifully and with an earnest free will, is the truest and best mission of man. It was thus that Bedford Brown lived and it was such a life as this that he left behind him when he died. Born in the state of Ky., February 25, 1820, while yet early in youth he was brought to Missouri by his parents, Judge Levin Brown and wife, *nee* a Miss Mary Kidd, who removed to this State and resided for a time in Marion county. The family subsequently removed to Shelby county, and here Mr. Brown's father, Judge Brown, became a prosperous and highly respected citizen. He served for some years as judge of the county court, and was otherwise a leading man in the community. Bedford Brown, deceased, was reared partly in Kentucky and partly in this State, and was brought up by his father to steady habits of industry and sober frugality and honesty. He learned the great lesson that if one wishes to succeed in life honestly he can succeed only by persevering industry. He, too, became a farmer and became quite well-to-do. He left a good farm at his death of nearly 300 acres. His life was one of unbroken industry and upright citizenship, an energetic farmer, a law abiding, intelligent citizen, a kind and highly esteemed neighbor, and an affectionate, faithful husband and father. He died in the full faith of the Redeemer, being at the time of his death, and for years before, an

accepted and exemplary communicant in the Missionary Baptist Church. He left a family consisting of his widow and 10 children, the children being as follows: Anna E., the wife of Henry Nichol; Alexander, John, who is married and a resident of Vernon county; Lucinda E., the wife of James Nelson, of Knox county; Benjamin F., who with his brother Alexander has charge of the farm; Julia, the wife of James Gentry, of Ralls county; Mary E., at home; Lillie, at home; Kittie E., ditto; and Joseph B., ditto. Mrs. Brown, the mother of these, was a Miss Elizabeth Todd before her marriage, a daughter of William and Eleander Todd, who came to this county from Maryland in 1838. She was married in September, 1849. Two of her children besides those mentioned are deceased: James A., the eldest, and Alice, the third daughter. Mrs. Brown is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN G. BURCKHARDT

(Owner and Proprietor of Ivanhoe Stock Farm, Post-office, Bethel).

Prominent among the more enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the Northern part of the county stands Mr. Burekhardt, the subject of the present sketch. He has a handsome stock-farm of 300 acres, devoted to grain and grass. He has as fine blue grass pasturage as is to be seen in the county. Mr. Burekhardt makes a specialty of raising fine stock, particularly thoroughbred short-horn cattle and draft horses, also sheep, both for mutton and wool. He has a handsome herd of 20 head of short-horns, and also a large flock of fine sheep, as well as some high-bred draft horses. He also has numbers of other stock, having his place well stocked with all kinds of good farm animals. Mr. Burekhardt is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, September 24, 1842, and is a representative of the same ancestral family from which Judge George H. Burekhardt (originally spelled "Burekhardt"), of Huntsville, descended. The branch of the family to which Judge Burekhardt belongs, however, came over to this country from Wurtemberg, prior to our Revolution; whilst the branch to which the subject of the present sketch belongs came over about a century afterwards, or in 1853. John G. Burekhardt's parents were John G., Sr., and Anna C. (Wahl) Burekhardt, who were married in 1836. John G., Jr., was 11 years of age when his parents came to America and was reared on Long Island, N. Y. In 1861, however, they removed to Pennsylvania, where the father lived until his death, which occurred at Allentown in the winter of 1874-75. John G., Jr., as he grew up learned the iron worker's trade at Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., which he followed afterwards, except while in the army, until 1869. He enlisted in the Union service early in the war (1861), and was a member of the Fourth New York Regiment, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated during this time in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He then entered the Naval service of the United States, served on board of U. S. Gunboat Ane-

monie and was under Admiral Porter until the close of the war. After the war he resumed his trade, but in 1869 came to Missouri and improved his present farm, which is known as Ivanhoe stock farm. The following year after coming to this county, on the 18th of December, 1870, Mr. Burekhardt was married to Miss Frances Vawter, a daughter of John T. and Permelia Vawter, formerly of Indiana. They have seven children: Sallie, Frederick, Lulu, Margaret, Elizabeth, George and Mamie.

GIDEON P. CHENVRONT, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, and Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

Dr. Chenvront has been engaged in the practice of his profession for less than 10 years, but in that time, by his ability and clear-headed, close attention to the practice, he has succeeded in placing himself in the front ranks of the physicians of the county, and has been not less successful in accumulating the substantial evidences of prosperity in property affairs. With a large and steadily increasing practice on his hands, he is vice-president of the County Medical Society, and is one of the substantial, thriving agriculturists of Bethel township. Dr. Chenvront is a native of West Virginia, born in Lewis county, October 13, 1849. In 1856 his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Shelby county, where young Chenvront was reared. He was brought up to a farm life, and educated in the local district schools. When a young man 22 years of age, he began teaching school in the county, and taught with success for two years. During his second year of teaching he was also engaged in reading medicine under Dr. G. L. Smith, of Shelbyville. Continuing to read medicine a year longer, in 1874 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, where he continued for two courses, graduating in 1876. He then immediately began the practice of medicine in his present neighborhood, in which he has since continued. On the 9th of March, 1880, Dr. Chenvront was married to Miss Fannie Allen, of Shelby county. They have two children, Edith and Carrie. In 1879 Dr. Chenvront bought a part of his present farm. Three years later he added to his first tract by another purchase, so that he now has a fine farm of 300 acres. He is farming in a general way and raising stock, in both of which he is having good success. Dr. Chenvront is one of the leading physicians of the northern part of the county, and one of its influential citizens. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS H. CLAGGETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Claggett is a native Missourian, born in Lewis county, December 12, 1840. His parents, John D. and Margaret S. Claggett, are old and prominent residents of that county. Thomas H. was reared there on his father's farm, and attended the neighborhood schools,

principally during the winter months, as he grew up. Following the example of his father, he became a farmer, and has since followed that occupation without interruption. On the 7th of May, 1875, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Claggett, a widow, and a daughter of John H. and Sallie C. Stone, of Shelby county. After his marriage Mr. Claggett continued to reside in Lewis county until 1879, when he removed to Shelby county, where he made his permanent home. Here he has a good farm, embracing half of section 4, township 9, range 10. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church South. They have two children: Maggie and Minnie. Mr. Claggett's parents are both deceased, the father having died in 1872, and the mother in 1878. They were residents of Lewis county for about 40 years.

JAMES W. COCHRAN

(Owner and Proprietor of the Holstein Stock Farm, Post-office, Bethel).

Holstein Stock Farm is conceded to be one of the finest farms, both for stock-raising purposes and as a homestead, in the northern part of the county. Indeed, in point of improvements, it is without a superior if it has an equal in all the country round about. The farm is largely run in blue grass for stock purposes, and his pastures are well watered and conveniently arranged for handling stock to the best advantage. Mr. Cochran has followed farming and handling stock from boyhood, and being a man of more than ordinary energy and intelligence, he has, of course, made a success of life in these lines of industry. He is one of those progressive, thorough-going men who never fail to go to the front in whatever they engage. Mr. Cochran is a native of Kentucky, born in Madison county, February 3, 1828. His father, Samuel Cochran, was originally from North Carolina, but was partly reared in Kentucky, and was married there to Miss Frances Wood in about 1826. A farmer by occupation, he resided in Kentucky for some seven years after his marriage, and then removed to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. He resided here until his death, a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen. For some years he was justice of the peace. He died in 1847; his wife died eight years afterwards. Of their family of eight children, James W. was the eldest, and, like his brothers, was reared a farmer. James W. Cochran has been twice married. March 22, 1853, he was married to Miss Margaret Martin, formerly of Madison county, Ky. She died August 5, 1879, leaving him seven children, namely: Louisa, John R., William H., Nathaniel, Walter, Winnie and Thomas. Three, besides, are deceased. Mr. Cochran's present wife was previously a Mrs. Elvira Haman. Mr. Cochran's eldest daughter is the wife of James Nichol, now of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have an adopted child, Charles W. Haman, a son of Charles Haman, who was a brother-in-law to Mrs. Cochran. His present wife, Elvira E. Cochran, was born in Shelby county, Mo., April 9, 1838, and was the second daughter of Judge

Robert Lair. She was first married in 1859, and again in 1865, and to Mr. C. April 14, 1881.

JACOB CURRY

(Farmer, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Curry settled permanently in Shelby county in 1882, when he bought the farm on which he now resides. He had previously spent two years in this county, but returned to Kentucky in 1877. Mr. Curry was born in Union county, Ky., March 4, 1842. The parental families of both his father and mother were originally from Virginia, but were long settled in Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Curry, was a farmer by occupation, and a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died in Union county, that State, May 3, 1884. Mr. C's. mother was a Miss Elizabeth Morgan before her marriage, a first cousin to Gen. John Morgan, of Confederate fame. She died in Kentucky November 12, 1868. Like her husband she died in the communion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They had a family of eight children, of whom Jacob Curry, the subject of this sketch, was the second. Reared in Kentucky, he followed farming there until his removal to Missouri. He was married November 7, 1871, to Miss Missouri Hewitt, a daughter of Samuel M. and Caroline Hewitt, now of Shelby county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. C. is one of the worthy and well-respected citizens of the township.

M. W. DARE

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Newark).

Mr. Dare, born and reared in Indiana, has been a resident of Missouri for nearly half a century, and of Shelby county for just 30 years this spring. Reared to a farm life, he has been engaged in farming and handling stock from boyhood. An upright man, industrious and enterprising, his life has been one of satisfactory success, and now as the twilight of old age begins to shimmer against the Western horizon of his earthly career, he is blessed with an ample competence of the material comforts of life and with the physical health well preserved and a clear conscience to enjoy the fruits of his toil. He began when quite a young man, without a penny, and by his own industry and honest methods, has acquired what he now possesses. Mr. Dare has a good farm of over 200 acres in Bethel township, and has his place well stocked with good grades of cattle, horses, sheep, etc. He also ships considerable stock every year. Mr. Dare's father was Abel Dare, a native of New Jersey, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Kent. His father was a tanner by trade, and served with conspicuous gallantry in the War of 1812. Subsequently he settled in Franklin county, Ind., with his family, where Maskel W. Dare, the subject of this sketch, was born, December 20, 1816. There were two daughters and six other sons

in the family, namely: Clement, Albert, Georgie, Keziah, John, Edmond, Ellen and Helen. The father died in Indiana in 1832. Maskel W. Dare was reared in that State, and came out to Missouri in 1840, and located in what was then Scotland, but now a part of Knox county. He resided in Knox county for 14 years, engaged in farming and dealing in stock, but principally in the latter. In 1854 he came to Shelby county, and has been a resident of this county ever since. October 18, 1864, Mr. Dare was married to Miss Laura Seber, of Lewis county. They have no children. The well known Clement Dare, a noted civil engineer of Indiana, is Mr. Dare's eldest brother. He surveyed many of the public works of the North-west, one of the earliest being the Cincinnati and Brookville canal, in Indiana.

JOHN J. ELLIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

Among the more energetic and successful young men of Bethel township engaged in agriculture and handling stock is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Ellis is an Ohioan by birth and bringing up and came to Missouri in 1868, a young man without a dollar. He located in Shelby county, and worked here during the cropping season of that year as a farm laborer at \$14 per month. Rising in life by his own industry and intelligence, he now has a fine farm of 600 acres, handsomely improved and well stocked with excellent grades of cattle, etc. In fact, he is one of the leading farmers in the northern part of the county. He is also quite extensively engaged in raising and handling stock, being one of the prominent stock men of the county. This is a record that reflects no ordinary credit upon him who has made it. Mr. Ellis was born in Adams county, O., July 8, 1852. He is a son of Ephraim J. Ellis and wife, *nee* Margaret T. Baldwin. Both parents were natives of Ohio, and after their marriage were prominent residents of Manchester where they held a position among the best families of that place. The father was a prominent and successful merchant and was engaged in merchandising at Manchester until the outbreak of the war. A man of brave, generous and patriotic impulses, when the great struggle for the preservation of the Union came, he ardently threw himself into the conflict for the life of the Nation, and was active in enlisting troops for the service. Laying his business and all his business interests aside, he devoted himself with undivided zeal to the cause of his country, and became colonel of the Thirty-third Ohio Cavalry. He led his regiment with distinguished gallantry on many a hard-fought field of battle, and until that terrible *rencontre* at Chickamauga, when the bugle-call to arms, before even yet the gray dawn had lit the eastern sky, summoned many a hero-patriot to a soldier's grave: —

“To arms! To horse! the frantic cry
Which startled dreaming birds at dawn,
And ere the blood drenched day could die
How many a gallant soul had gone!
Forget them not whose spirits hang,
Like formless sprites above the scene;
Where the red flail of carnage swung,
And dyed with crimson all the green.”

Col. Ellis, while leading his regiment in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, was pierced with a ball from the enemy and fell fainting and bleeding in death on the field of battle. When the Union was threatened he sacrificed everything for the cause of his country, tearing himself away from his business interests and from the bosom of his family; and now he had sacrificed his life. To-day, sleeping under the green sod of the South, where he was tenderly buried by his brave comrades, his children and his countrymen have the satisfaction of knowing that he sleeps where the bright folds of the flag for which he fought and died wave in triumph over a restored and reunited country. Thus, with those who fell around him, he will sleep on through the coming ages, bearing witness by his life and death and by the memory of his patriotism to the consecration of liberty and free government in the hearts of his countrymen; and the memory of his devotion and of that of his compatriots to the cause for which Washington fought; and the government which he founded will raise up other brave sons in the coming ages of time to fight and, if need be, to die for the same principles and institutions. There this patriotic soldier sleeps in a hero's grave; and, if death must come to all, none could wish him a prouder destiny than the grave which enshrouds him. So may he sleep until the divine design of the Creator of all shall have been accomplished:—

“Brave Ellis is sleeping
Where night dews are weeping
And pale leaves are falling
Like gift gems around;
Where sad winds are sighing
And sweet flowers dying
To mingle their breath
With the ashes they love.”

By the death of his father young Ellis was left with his own way to make in the world, for little or nothing was left of his father's estate by the time the work of administration was over. But he has proved himself worthy of the name he bears and by his own exertions and personal worth has come to be one of the best citizens of the county where he resides. On the 19th of June, 1881, Mr. Ellis, the subject of this sketch, was married in Lewis county, Mo., to Miss Belle Baldwin, a second cousin of his. She was reared in Lewis county, and was educated at the Monticello Seminary. Mr. Ellis has been engaged in farming and stock-raising from a youth. His mother finds a welcome and pleasant home in his household.

JUDGE MARION HOUGHLAND

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Newark).

Judge Houghland came to Shelby county in 1881 and bought his present farm. He has a fine tract of land of 200 acres in section 1, township 59, range 10, one of the choice farms of Bethel township. Judge Houghland had previously resided in Knox county, where he had been engaged in farming for about 22 years. He is a Kentuckian by nativity; and was for a number of years a successful and popular school teacher. Indeed, he was educated with a view to the educator's profession. Born in Trimble county, Ky., August 1, 1832, he was reared in that county, and took a course in the higher branches at Trimble Academy. He then engaged in teaching school, and taught for about five years in Kentucky. On the 25th of September, 1856, he was married to Miss Lucy J. Rouner. The following spring he removed to Missouri and located in Monroe county, where he taught school for two years. He then removed to Knox county, where he bought a farm, and engaged in farming and raising stock. Judge Houghland resided in Knox county from 1859 to 1881, coming thence to Shelby county, where he had bought his present farm. Judge and Mrs. Houghland have 11 children: Willie A., the wife of John T. Wilson; Edward D., Henry H., Mary E., the wife of W. H. Thoroughman; Minnie K., the wife of James Thoroughman; Susan L., Flora E., Lillie A., Joseph N., Malcolm and Benjamin A. Judge and Mrs. Houghland are members of the Shiloh Baptist Church, of which he is deacon and moderator. While a resident of Knox county Judge Houghland held different county offices, including those of county assessor and county judge, in each of which he acquitted himself with ability and with a hearty indorsement of his official record by the people. Mrs. Houghland's parents were Henry and Lucy Rouner, both now deceased. The Judge's parents were Isaac and Eliza (Morgan) Houghland, who are also both deceased. The Judge's brothers and sisters were John A., Edward C., Philip M., Amelia, Mattie, and Amanda A. He also has a half sister by his father's first marriage, Sarah.

DANIEL KELLER

(Proprietor of the Bethel Hotel and Dealer in Boots and Shoes).

The Bethel settlement of Shelby county, one of the most prosperous and law-abiding communities in the county, was mainly established by Germans, either originally from the Old Country, or from Pennsylvania. As every one knows, the people of this settlement are among the most law-abiding and worthy citizens of the county, and by their honest industry and solid, intelligent enterprise they have contributed their full share to the general prosperity of the county. Among the rest Mr. Keller, the subject of this sketch, has not been wanting in performing his full duty as a citizen. He has lived for

nearly forty years, busily occupied with honest industry, and while accumulating something for himself has by his labor added to the general prosperity of the community. He was a son of Daniel and Mary (Forstner) Keller, both originally from Germany, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. Eleven years afterwards his parents removed to Shelby county and settled at Bethel. Here Daniel, as he grew up, learned the shoe-maker's trade. He subsequently worked at it continuously for nearly 25 years. In the course of time he established a boot and shoe store and is still engaged in this business, having an established custom that affords him a good trade. He is also running the Bethel Hotel, of which he is the owner and proprietor. In 1861 Mr. Keller was married to Miss Mary Bachert, formerly of Pennsylvania. They have eight children: Katrina, Christina, Frank, Sarah, Louise and Minnie.

F. W. MAGRUDER

(Farmer, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Magruder is a brother-in-law and a near neighbor to Jacob Curry, whose sketch appears on a previous page of these biographies in this township. Like the former, he has a neat farm of 80 acres in township 59, range 10, and has made his own start as a farmer. His parents, Thomas and Martha J. (Rucker) Magruder, came to Shelby county from Kentucky in about 1838. His father, a farmer by occupation, died here in March, 1876, and the mother in February, 1882. F. W. was the sixth of 11 children and was born on the family homestead in this county June 26, 1849. After he grew up he was married April 5, 1877, to Lillie Belle Hewitt and sister to Mrs. Jacob Curry. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder have one child. Since his marriage Mr. Magruder has been continuously engaged in farming in this county and in 1883 bought the place where he now resides. He has a neat home and is steadily coming to the front as a farmer. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church.

PHILIP MASON

(Farmer, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Mason has been a resident of this county only about two years, though he has resided in Missouri, across in Knox county, for the last 20 years. On coming to this county he bought a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land in section 7, township 55, range 10, where he now resides. A man of industry, he is a valued acquisition to the community, and is well respected and esteemed by those who know him. Mr. Mason is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Kentucky March 21, 1835. When he was about five years of age his parents, William and Mary (Spoonamore) Mason, removed to Illinois, where they resided for about 25 years. They then came to Missouri in 1865 and the father died here two years afterwards. Philip was the youngest of a family of 11 children and was reared in Illinois. January 13, 1859, he was married to Miss Susan McDaniel, a daugh-

ter of Josiah McDaniel, of Illinois. Six years later he, also, came to Missouri and located in Knox county, where he resided, engaged in farming, until his removal to Shelby county in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have five children: William R., Abraham L., Benjamin F., Zerilda E. and Ernest.

WILLIAM MOORE

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-shipper, Post-office, Tiger Fork).

All old citizens of Shelby county remember Mr. Moore's father, Elisha Moore; he was for many years a leading and wealthy farmer and highly esteemed and influential citizen of the county. He died here in 1852. William Moore, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of four children by his father's second marriage, his mother's maiden name having been Miss Edmonia M. Brown. The other children of the family were: John H., Ann C., Mary E. By his father's first marriage there are two children, James C. and Lucy. James C. is the cashier of the Merchants' Bank, of St. Louis. William Moore was born on his father's homestead in this county, April 17, 1846. He completed his education at the Shelbyville High School, and on the 15th of February, 1870, was married to Miss Laura Rutter, a daughter of Edmund and Jane Rutter, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Moore was educated at Newark High School. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Moore settled on the farm where he now resides. He has 147 acres of good land, which is well and conveniently improved. He is engaged in farming in a general way, and in raising and feeding stock for the markets. Mr. Moore is a man of energy and good business tact, and is steadily coming to the front as one of the substantial farmers of the township.

JOSEPH W. PEPPER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

The subject of this sketch, a substantial, thorough-going farmer of Bethel township, is a native Missourian, born in the county in which he now resides December 20, 1836. His father is a well-to-do farmer now a resident of Marion county, and Joseph W. was brought up to habits of industry on the farm and to understand the practical work and management of farm affairs and stock-raising thoroughly. His early life on the farm had the effect to give him a taste for farm life which led him to adopt it as a permanent calling. On the 20th of July, 1858, he was married to Miss Nancy Cochran, a daughter of Samuel and Frances Cochran, of Shelby county. After his marriage Mr. Pepper resided in Marion county engaged in farming for something over seven years. He then bought the farm which is now his homestead, one of the choice farms of the vicinity, a place of 200 acres well improved. Mr. Pepper makes a specialty of raising fine English draft horses, in which he has established quite a local reputation, and been entirely successful. Mr. and Mrs. Pepper have eight

children: James R., John F., Lena, Rosalie, Gabriel, William and Edward. Three are deceased, Elizabeth F., Lucy A. and Sallie. Lena is the wife of Henry Gaines of this county. Mrs. Pepper is a member of the Baptist Church.

HIRAM PICKETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel, Mo.).

The fifth in a family of eight children, all of whom are now deceased except three, Mr. Pickett was born in Fauquier county, Va., April 10, 1822. When thirteen years of age, in 1836, his parents, Sanford Pickett and Elizabeth, nee Rookwood, removed to Missouri and settled in Shelby county, where they reared their family and lived until their deaths. The father died here in 1845, and the mother in 1853. Hiram Pickett, after he grew up, was married to Miss Elizabeth Rookwood, a daughter of Hiram and Charlotte Rookwood, formerly of Virginia, Mr. P. and his wife being cousins-germain. This has proved a singularly long and happy union, and has been blessed with 12 children, namely: Sanford, who married Miss Millie C. West; Charlotte, the wife of Dr. George L. Turner, of Monroe City; Catherine, the wife of James L. Rouser, of Knox county; Hedge-man, who married Miss Kate Allen; Virginia, the wife of John Bue; Anna, John, James, Sarah, Julia, Gabie and Oscar. Mr. Pickett resides on the old family homestead where his father settled nearly half a century ago. He bought the place soon after his marriage, and has resided here ever since continuously. It is a fine grain and stock farm, and contains 360 acres. Mrs. P. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Pickett was a brother to Judge Pickett, who died in this county some years ago.

HAMILTON SHOUSE (DECEASED)

(Bethel).

For forty-two years the subject of this memoir was a citizen of Shelby county, from the approaching meridian of life until its twilight faded into the darkness of the grave. For two score and more of years spent in this county were years of unceasing industry and of much usefulness to the county, for coming here in its pioneer days he was one of the early settlers whose labor transformed it from an uninhabited frontier country to that of a prosperous and populous community. He was a farmer by occupation and adhered with unfaltering resolution to his chosen calling. When at last he was called to join the innumerable caravan that moves on to that mysterious realm, eternity, he was not unprepared to go, and when he had passed away he left a memory behind him that is cherished by those who knew him for the good deeds with which his name is associated. He is a successful farmer and left a comfortable estate to his family, including a fine farm of 490 acres, as well as other valuable property, all the fruit of his own honest toil and sober, frugal manner of living. He was born

in Montgomery county, Ky., December 20, 1809, and was reared in that State. The second in a family of seven children of Abraham and Frances (Pritchett) Shouse, he was of German descent on his father's side and English ancestry on his mother's. The Shouses, however, settled in Pennsylvania prior to the War of the Revolution, several of whom served in the Continental army. His father was also a gallant soldier of the Republic, a dauntless volunteer under Jackson in the War of 1812. Hamilton Shouse, the subject of this sketch, was married twice; to his first wife, Miss Sarah Smallwood, in Kentucky, in 1833. She died in Shelby county in 1850, leaving two children, Sanford N. and James P. To his wife, who still survives him, Miss Frances M. Smith, he was married January 2, 1851. They reared a family of five children: Sarah, William, Melvina A., Wilson L. and Philip D. Mrs. Shouse was a daughter of Thomas S. and Michael Smith, and was reared in Knox county, Mo. She is a worthy and exemplary member of the Christian Church, and resides on the old Shouse homestead in this county, the farm referred to above, which her sons conduct. Mr. Shouse died April 6, 1883, and his remains now rest in peace in the Bethel Cemetery, where he was interred, amid the sorrow and regret of all who knew him that so good a man even at last had to be called away from those by whom he was so much loved and esteemed.

J. J. SMOOT, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, and Farmer, Section 15, T. 59, R. 10, Post-office, Bethel).

Dr. Smoot was born in Marion county, March 21, 1847. His father was Josiah Smoot and his mother's maiden name, Harriet Whitaker. Both were born and reared in Loudoun county, Va., and were married there in 1829. The father was a Baptist minister and also owned a farm where he carried on farming and stock-raising. The other children of their family besides the Doctor, were Susan, Mary, Thomas, Samuel, Lucinda, John, Isaac N., Hattie and Abbie. In 1833 the father removed to Missouri with his family and settled in Marion county, where he and his wife resided until their deaths. He died January 26, 1856, but his wife survived until December, 1881. Josiah J. Smoot, the Doctor, was the eighth in the family of children, and was reared in Marion county. He was educated first in the district schools and then attended the select school in Marion county. He was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death and by this misfortune to the family was thrown upon his own resources. When 18 years of age he worked out at farm labor and with the proceeds was able to attend school. He then taught school and afterwards attended school again, thus securing a more than average education in the common English branches. He was engaged in teaching for about five years, and meanwhile, during vacation and at other leisure times, studied medicine. His preceptor was Dr. Rains, of Emerson. In 1872 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated with credit in 1875. During the vacations between his terms at the Medical College he

taught school, and with the proceeds was able to complete his course. He also taught a term after graduating, and in March, 1876, began the practice of medicine. In April he located in Shelby county and has since been continuously engaged in the practice in this county. In 1879 he bought a small farm on which he located, and he has since added to it by successive purchases until he now has a place of 160 acres. The Doctor has barely reached the meridian of life, but has already succeeded in building up an excellent practice, which is steadily increasing, and in situating himself comfortably in life. September 18, 1877, Dr. Smoot was married to Miss Mollie W. Wilson, of Shelby county. He and his excellent wife have a family of two children, a bright little one four years of age, Edward Mason, and a little daughter, not inappropriately named for the fairest of the earth, according to ancient history, Lena Cleopatra. The Doctor and Mrs. S. are members of the Shiloh Baptist Church. Rev. Thomas E. Smoot, pastor of the churches at Shiloh, Ebenezer, Mt. Pleasant and Prairie View, is a brother to the Doctor, and Rev. S. C. Taylor, of La Grange is his brother-in-law. Mrs. Smoot's parents are Robert M. and Lavina Wilson, old and respected citizens of this county.

JOHN T. AND JAMES E. WILSON

(Farmers and Stock-raisers, Post-office, Bethel).

John T. and James E. were respectively the eldest and third in the family of five children of Robert M. and Levina (Lear) Wilson, the father originally from Loudoun county, Va., but the mother born and reared in Marion county. The father came out to Missouri when a young man and located in Shelby county, where he met and married Miss Lear, whose parents had also removed to this county. After his marriage Mr. Wilson, *pere*, removed to Knox county, where he bought the woolen factory, and saw and grist mill, at Newark. He ran the factory and mill there for about eight years, and then came back to Shelby county, and settled where his son, James E., now resides. He died here July 25, 1880. The mother is still living. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, as was also the father. He was also a member of the A. F. and A. M. John T. Wilson was born at Newark, in Knox county, July 21, 1849; and James E., after the family removed back to this county, October 16, 1856. Both were reared on the farm in Shelby county, and John T. took a somewhat advanced course of study with a view to the teacher's profession. He subsequently followed teaching for about three years, and on the 5th of October, 1879, was married to Miss Willie A. Houghland, a daughter of Judge Marion Houghland, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Prior to his marriage he had bought 50 acres of land, which he improved, and he has since added 80 acres to his original purchase, so that he has a neat farm of 130 acres. A man of good education, irreproachable character, and thorough-going industry and enterprise, he is steadily coming to the front as a substantial farmer and influential citizen of the township. He

and wife have two children: Marion M. and Obea M. Both parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. James E., the second subject of this sketch, was educated at the State Normal School at Kirksville and taught school for a year or two. He was married April 9, 1882, to Miss Phœbe Elgin, a daughter of George and Belle Elgin, worthy and respected residents of this county. James E. still resides on the old Wilson homestead, of which he has the management and control. This is a good farm of nearly 200 acres, and he is conducting it with that energy and enterprise that stamp him one of the leading progressive farmers of the township. He can hardly fail of becoming a successful agriculturist and leading, influential citizen of this section of the county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JONATHAN H. WRIGHT

(Farmer, Post-office, Bethel).

Mr. Wright comes of brave old Carolina stock, his father, Joshua Wright, having been a native of the Palmetto State, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Sumner, having been a daughter of the Old North State. They early came out to Ohio and were married in Highland county, of that State, away back in 1809. In early life the father was a school teacher, and afterwards a physician. At one time he was quite well to do and was extensively engaged in farming, and also in merchandising. He reared his family in Ohio, but late in life went to Texas, where he died in 1851. The mother had preceded him to the grave in 1832. They had a family 13 children, of whom Jonathan H. was third. He was born in Highland county, O., May 28, 1813. After he grew up he was married in Indiana, March 5, 1835, to Miss Elvira Shaul, of Hamilton county, Ind. He then located in that county, and resided there engaged in farming for about 17 years. His wife died there in 1839. There is one child living of his first marriage, Lucinda; William and Malinda are deceased. To his present wife Mr. Wright was married August 6, 1843; when a maid her name was Miss Indian Moore. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Wright removed to Missouri. He settled in Shelby county in 1851. For 25 years afterwards he was engaged in the nursery business, since that time he has been engaged in farming exclusively. He has a neat place of about 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have ten children, namely: Matilda J., Amos M., Elvira, Martha, Allen S., Ann, Louisa, John, George and Henry. Five of the above are married and are themselves the heads of families.

HENRY ZIEGLER

(Of Ziegler & Co. — J. G. Bauer and Moses Miller — Owners and Proprietors of the Bethel Flouring Mill).

Like many of the better class of citizens of the northern part of the county, Mr. Ziegler is of sturdy, intelligent German stock, but is

himself a native of this country. His parents are John George and Sophia (Steinbach) Ziegler, both from the Fatherland beyond the Rhine. His father was born in Germany in 1810, and came to America when a young man, in 1831. He located at first in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was married in 1835. A blacksmith by trade, he followed that business in Pennsylvania until 1845, when he came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. Here he ran a shop for many years and also became interested in farming. He died June 19, 1884. His good wife is still living and resides on the homestead in Bethel. They reared a worthy family of 13 children, and of these Henry, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth. He was born at Bethel, in this county, on the 10th day of July, 1845, and was reared in this vicinity. For some years past he has been connected with the Bethel Flouring Mills, and is a partner in the ownership and management of the mill. This, as is well known, is one of the best mills in this part of the county. They do a general custom business, and their flour has a wide and enviable reputation. Mr. Ziegler, a man of industry and enterprise, is already well advanced on the road to substantial success. In 1873 he was married to Miss Clara Miller, a daughter of William Miller, formerly of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Z. have six children: Eddie W., Frank H., Sammie L., Clara K., Louella G. and Sophia D.

TIGER FORK TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE SYLVANUS I. BRAGG.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Cherry Dell).

Of an old Virginia family, Mr. Bragg was born in that State, but was reared in Kentucky, and has been a resident of Shelby county, Mo., for 40 years. Judge Bragg's parents were Joel and Mary (Imgraw) Bragg, of Lunenburg county, Va., and he was born there February 11, 1804. In 1812 the family removed to Kentucky, where they resided for nearly 30 years, but pushed on out to Missouri in 1840 and settled in Shelby county, where they lived until their deaths. The father died in 1850, and the mother in 1854. They had a family of five children: Martha, Elizabeth, Sylvanus I., Mary J. and William G. Sylvanus I. Bragg was reared in Kentucky, and was married there to Miss Mary Baldwin in 1831. Nine years later he moved with his family to Missouri in company with his father's family. While in Kentucky he dealt quite extensively in stock, and has been engaged in raising stock in this county, as well as farming, ever since his removal here. He has a fine place of 569 acres. In 1856 he was elected a judge of the county court, and served for four years on the county bench. Judge Bragg's first wife died in March, 1836, and to his present wife he was married in October, 1839. She was a Miss

Mary McGrew. By his first wife Judge Bragg had three children : Samuel B., Mary A. and Charles W., only the first of whom is living. By his second wife there are ten children : Leonard, Eliza J., Martha W., Margaret, Sylvanus, John, Robert, James, Lyeurgus and William K. Samuel Bragg married Miss Anna E. Stone ; Charles W. married Miss Josephene Stone ; Leonard married Miss Fannie Senare ; Sylvanus married Miss Mary E. Moore ; John married Miss Carrie E. Hendron ; James married Miss Mary Gallagher ; Lyeurgus married Miss Della West ; William married Miss Dora Simmons ; Martha married Elias Triplett ; Margaret married Thomas Deer. Judge and Mrs. Bragg are members of the Christian Church.

ALBERT G. CHAMBERLAIN

(Farmer, Section 23, Post-office, Oak Dale).

With 120 acres of good land, all under fence and otherwise improved, Mr. Chamberlain has a neat farm and comfortable home, and with this start is in a situation to advance with steady strides as a farmer and substantial citizen of the township. Mr. Chamberlain's parents, William Chamberlain and wife, *nee* Mary A. Rager, were early settlers in this region of country. They came here from Kentucky, where the mother was born and reared, but the father was originally from Westmoreland county, Va. They were married in Marion county, Mo. He died here in August, 1873, and the mother followed him to the grave three years later, dying September 30, 1876. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Albert G. was born on the farm in Marion county, August 31, 1850, and after he grew up was married in January, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth D., a daughter of Magistrate Daniel Carlisle, of Tiger Fork township, but formerly of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. C. have one child, Cora Lee, born in January, 1882. Mrs. Chamberlain is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. C. of the Missionary Baptist denomination.

CHARLES L. JOYNER

(Farmer, Post-office, Cherry Dell).

Mr. Joyner is a native of Shelby county, Mo., born March 11, 1839, and a son of Robert and Lucretia (Latimer) Joyner, formerly of Tennessee. They were reared in that State and married in Sumner county in 1820. In 1823 they removed from Tennessee to Marion county, Mo., and 11 years afterwards settled in Shelby county, where they made their permanent home. The father died June 30, 1863. The mother is still living, and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her son, Edwin, on the old homestead. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and Charles L. Joyner was reared on the farm in this county. February 26, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy V. Watkins. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. In 1868 he bought a farm of about 100 acres, and subsequently traded that for his present place. Here he has a

good homestead of 160 acres. April 19, 1862, Mr. Joyner had the misfortune to lose his first wife by death. Some six years later, March 26, 1868, he was married to Miss Fannie Cochran. He has no children by his first wife. Those by the second are: Andrew, Demmie, Fannie, Anna and James. Mrs. Joyner is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Joyner is an industrious, energetic farmer, and one of the well respected citizens of Tiger Fork township.

JOHN R. LYDICK

(Farmer, Post-office, Tiger Fork).

It was back in 1832 that Mr. Lydick's parents, John Lydick and wife, *nee* Anna Biddle, came to Missouri. They came from Kentucky, where the father, John Lydick, was a successful and enterprising farmer. On coming to this State, he bought the Robertson farm, near Palmyra, a fine place of 360 acres, then one of the best farms in the county. But a generous-hearted man, he became surety for a large amount of money on account of friends, and having this to pay he was broken up and his farm sacrificed. It is now a part of the Marion county poor farm. He saved enough, however, to get along by industry and economy, and died in Marion county in 1865. John R. was reared in that county, and at the age of 19 enlisted in the Southern army in 1861, under Gov. Jackson's first call for troops. He served under Gen. Price until 1863, when his health breaking down he was compelled to come home, but was shortly taken prisoner and made to take the iron-clad oath, which pledged him by all that was good and bad never to take up arms for the South again. In order to keep out of further complications, he went West, and remained in the land of the setting sun until long after the cloud of war had lifted itself from over the country. Returning from California in 1869, he resumed farming, and in October of the same year was married to Miss Martha G. Lake, a daughter of Judge George S. Lake, of Ralls county. In 1879 he came to Shelby county, and a year ago bought his present place, a good farm of 180 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Lydick have six children: Carrie M., Anna M., George W., Fannie W., Lulie G. and Jessie R.

JAMES D. PARSONS

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Tiger Fork).

Mr. Parsons has a stock farm of 700 acres, and makes a specialty of raising fine stock, which he handles on a somewhat extensive scale. At times he has had as many as 150 head on his place. He is one of the more progressive, enterprising farmers and stockmen of this part of the county, and is highly esteemed. Mr. Parsons was reared on the farm where he now resides, where he was born December 28, 1839. His parents, James D. and Elizabeth H. (Cressup) Parsons, came to Missouri in about 1838 and settled on the place where James D. now lives, which his father improved. His father was engaged in farming

and stock-raising here until his death, which occurred on the 14th of April, 1852. He was originally of Virginia, but his wife, James D.'s mother, was born and reared in Maryland. In 1863 James D. Parsons was married to Miss Mary J. Durrett, a daughter of Richard H. and Sarah A. Durrett, of Marion county, but originally of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Parsons' first wife died ten years after their marriage, leaving four children: James D., Ellen C., Hattie E. and Richard S. To his present wife Mr. Parsons was married on the 20th day of September, 1874. There are two children by this union, Elizabeth A. and Perry B. Mrs. Parsons' name before marriage was R. E. Baldwin, but at the time of her marriage to Mr. Parsons she was the widow of J. W. Morrow, who died in 1863. Mr. Parsons' farm is finely improved, and has every advantage for stock-raising, being one of the choice stock farms of the county. Mrs. P. is a member of the M. E. Church South.

JOHN R. AND JOSEPH E. POPE

(Farmer, Post-office, Pansy).

These brothers, the eldest and the second, respectively, in the family of George H. and Frances (Sutton) Pope, of Marion county, were born on their father's farm in that county, John R., May 5, 1852, and Joseph E., June 24, 1854. Both were reared in Marion county, as was their father who was brought to that county when in infancy by his parents, early immigrants to Missouri from Virginia. The Pope family came to Marion county in 1822. The parents of the subjects of this sketch still reside there, and the father is now in his sixty-third year. John R. Pope was married in August, 1874, to Miss Malinda, a daughter of Amos Walker, formerly of Illinois, but originally of Tennessee; and Joseph E. was married in February, 1877, to Miss Martha A., a daughter of Caleb Evans, formerly of Virginia. Both brothers with their families have become residents of Shelby county and are energetic young farmers of Tiger Fork township. They have 160 acres of good land on which each of them is making a neat home. John R. has three children: Rosana, Emma M. and Iva B. Joseph E. has two children: Claude H. and Joseph W. Up to the present writing the junior subject of the sketch has the honor of having killed the last gray wolf that has yielded its body to the earth again and its spirit to its Maker within the borders of the county. It was weighed by William Kemper — the body and not the spirit — and registered 49 pounds.

JOSEPH RUCKMAN

(Farmer and Blacksmith, Post-office, Pansy).

This energetic, industrious and worthy citizen of Tiger Fork township came to Missouri in 1856, and is a Virginian by nativity. He was born in Hampshire county, June 27, 1832, and was brought up a farmer, but also learned blacksmithing. He remained in his native

State, engaged in farming and blacksmithing, until he removed to Missouri. Prior to locating in his present place he had followed blacksmithing and farming at different points. Where he now resides, Mr. Ruckman has a good shop and is doing an excellent business. He also has 80 acres of land, where he carries on farming. During the war Mr. Ruckman saw some service in the army and participated in the battle of Kirksville under Col. Porter, of the Southern service. December 19, 1854, Mr. Ruckman was married to Miss Sarah Peters, a daughter of Branson Peters, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. R. have five children: John H., William J., James W., Ida May and Martha A. John H., the eldest, married Miss Eva Miller, a daughter of 'Squire Miller, and they have one child, Charles W. John is now a mail carrier.

EDMUND RUTTER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Bethel).

In the history of the early settlement and the subsequent progress of this State in material and general development, the family of which the subject of this present sketch is a worthy representative, must always receive considerate and prominent mention. Mr. Rutter's father, Hon. Edmund Rutter, was one of the pioneer settlers of this section, and one of its leading representative citizens. Mr. Rutter himself has been an active and worthy citizen of Shelby county for nearly half a century, and of this section of the State even longer still. The Rutter family on this side of the Atlantic, was originally settled in Virginia. From there it removed to Kentucky, in the Daniel Boone days of that State, when Mr. Rutter's father was quite a boy. As Edmund Rutter, Sr., grew up in Kentucky, he obtained quite a liberal education, considering the country and times in which he lived, for his father was a man of culture and comfortable means, whilst the son was a youth of bright, active mind, with a marked taste for study and mental improvement generally. He early became a school teacher in Kentucky, and achieved an enviable reputation in that profession, teaching even then the higher branches of mathematics. May 19, 1799, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Washington county, Ky., where he himself was principally reared. About this time he engaged in merchandising in Washington county, and afterwards acted as sheriff, discharging the duties of this position with credit and efficiency. Edmund Rutter, the subject of this sketch, was born in what was then Washington county, Ky., March 23, 1811, and was the fifth in his parents' family of children. There were afterwards three others, the names of the family of children being: Laura A., Emeline, Eliza, Martha A., Felix, Chambers, Edmund and James J. In 1817 the family removed to Missouri, in the territorial days of this State, and located first at Jackson, in Cape Girardeau county. There the father resumed merchandising, and continued it at that place for nearly six years. While there, he was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of this State, and in the convention attracted general attention for his ability, learn-

ing and great zeal for the cause of wise and free government in the formation of the fundamental laws of the State. In February, 1823, being more favorably impressed with the natural advantages of North Missouri than with those of the Cape Girardeau country, he removed to this section of the State, and located in Marion county. In Marion county he laid out the town of Scipio, and built several business and other houses there, where he followed merchandising for a time. While a resident of Marion county he was elected to represent that county in the State Legislature, and as a member of the House took high rank among the leading representatives in that body. While a resident of Scipio, which was probably laid out with the idea that, like Scipio of old, it would overcome its rival, Hannibal, he bought land in Marion county, near the present site of West Ely, where he improved a farm. Later he removed his family to a farm in Shelby county and continued a resident of this county, one of its honored and useful citizens, until his death, which occurred in 1856, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife died in August, 1857. Meanwhile, Edmund Rutter, Jr., had grown to manhood, and had become, himself, the head of a family. He was married February 9, 1832, to Miss Jane Hollyman, of Marion county. About the time of his marriage he entered land in Marion county, which he subsequently sold, and with the proceeds entered a tract in Ralls county, to which county he removed and there improved a farm. Selling this after a few years' residence, he bought land in Monroe county and improved a farm there, and disposing of this, also, later along, he came to Shelby county, where he entered a part of the place on which he now resides. Here he improved his present farm. He has added to his place, from time to time, until he now has 348 acres of good land, all, save 18 acres, improved. He and wife have had eight children, namely: James, Catherine, Felix G., Elizabeth, Mary F., John H., Laura A. and Nancy G. Elizabeth is the present wife of George G. Morris, of Newark, in Knox county. Her first husband was Albert Hamilton. James is deceased and left a family, but his wife preceded him to the grave. Catherine is the wife of James W. Robey, of Cedar county. Laura A. is the wife of William Moore. Felix G. is married, and resides in Cedar county. Mary F. is the wife of Augustus Akers. Mrs. Rutter's parents were John and Grace Hollyman. Mr. Rutter is a member of the Looney's Creek Primitive Baptist Church, and he has been a member of the church for 50 years. His wife was a member of the same denomination, until her death, the 1st day of February, 1880.

ANTOINE F. SEDELMEIER

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-feeder, Post-office, Cherry Dell).

Mr. Sedelmeier, who has a good farm of 300 acres in Tiger Fork township, and is one of the respected citizens and energetic farmers of the township, is a native of Germany, born in Baden, on the 6th

day of February, 1849. His parents were Antoine and Caroline (Schneider) Sedelmeier, who were married in 1847, and came to America in 1851. The father was a farmer by occupation and was a Baden soldier in the war of that Duchy against Prussia, serving for two years. He subsequently served four years in this country in the United States army. On coming to the United States with his family he located at Staten Island, where he resided for eight years. From there he removed to Quincy, Ill., and came to Shelby county in 1865. He died in 1883, but his wife died in 1861. Antoine F. Sedelmeier was reared in Quincy, Ill., and came to this county with his parents in 1865. He was married here March 29, 1873, to Miss Jeanette E. Emhoff. Mr. and Mrs. S. have six children: Otto F., Anna D., Maria F. (deceased), Yetta M., George E. and Tonnie E. The mother of these died April 30, 1883. Her parents were Michael and Margaret Emhoff. Mr. S., besides farming in a general way, is quite extensively engaged in feeding and shipping stock.

BENJAMIN F. TALBOTT AND CHARLES H. CARTER

(Farmers and Stock-raisers, Post-office, Cherry Dell).

These gentlemen, who occupy the relation of father-in-law and son-in-law to each other, are both natives of the Old Dominion, the former born in Fairfax county, November 13, 1813, and the latter in Richmond county, March 19, 1842. Mr. Talbott came to Shelby county, Mo., as early as 1836, but Mr. Carter not until 1870. Mr. Talbott was a son of William and Mary Talbott, but while he was yet quite young he was left an orphan by the death of both parents. His mother died in Virginia when he was but little more than an infant, and his father then removed to Kentucky, where he also died shortly afterwards. Benjamin F. was then apprenticed to the tanner's trade, which he worked at until he was 18 years old. After this he worked at farm labor until he reached his majority. In 1834, being then of age, he returned to Virginia, and out there a year afterwards he was married to Miss Anna E. Balthrope. The next spring after his marriage Mr. Talbott came west to Missouri, and settled in Shelby county, where he has ever since resided. He has lived on his present farm for forty-eight years continuously. His place contains 160 acres of good land and is a comfortable homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Talbott have reared two children: Sarah M. and Mary M. Sarah M. is the wife of Charles H. Carter, one of the subjects of this sketch. Mary M. is a *femme libre* and is still at home. Mr. Talbott is a member of the Concord Christian Church.

Charles H. Carter was a son of John S. and Nancy A. (Morris) Carter, his father being a descendant of that eminent family of Virginia whose name he bore. He died March 25, 1869. The mother died May 1, 1869. They reared a family of seven children, namely: Arthur, John G. (deceased), Virginia A., Franklin L., William T., Ogle, John S. and Charles H. Charles H. Carter was 19 years of age when the war broke out and like the brave son of Virginia that he

was, he promptly enlisted under the Southern standard for the defense of his mother State, and the homes and altars of her people. He was under Stonewall Jackson until the death of that gallant, Christian hero-soldier of the South. He was then under Gen. A. P. Hill until the close of the war. Under these gallant officers he of course participated in many, indeed most of the greatest death-duels of the war. Among others are remembered the battles of the seven-days' engagement around Richmond, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, and the fights preceding the final surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was severely wounded a number of times, but promptly rejoined the ranks as soon as able to shoulder arms again, and bravely did service for the cause he had sworn to defend until he was released by the surrender at Appomattox, when he was paroled. At Cold Harbor on the 27th of June, 1862, he received three wounds — one in the right breast, a second in the right arm and the third in the right side, the latter of which necessitated the extraction of two of his ribs. He lay on the field of battle after he was wounded from 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th until two o'clock of the following day, among the dead and dying, without even the hope of attention, or as much as a drop of water. The night he spent on the battle-field, broken by no sound but the groans of dying friends and foes, and himself suffering the most intense agony, he will never forget. Never expecting to see the sun rise again, for he was literally shot to pieces, he lay weltering in his own life blood with the corpse of a comrade as his pillow, thinking of home and friends and of the sad fate that had overtaken him. But never for a moment did he regret the course he had taken in the war, for he felt that he had done his duty in the defense of his country, and if die he must he was proud to die as a patriot soldier on the red field of battle and in the thickest of the fight. But as by a miracle he survived and the next afternoon was taken to a hospital, where for three months he lay trembling in the balance between life and death. But it was written in the law of Providence that he was to do further service for the cause of the heroic South, and on his recovery he promptly took his place in the ranks again. At Chancellorsville, on the 3d of May, 1863, in less than a year from the time he was first wounded, he received another terrible wound, being shot through the hip, the ball entering one side and going out at the other. For three months more he was in the hospital and was at last nursed back to life again. Like the brave soldier he was, once more he shouldered arms and answered the morning bugle call of his company, in which he continued until the close of the war, surrendering with Lee at Appomattox. Returning to his home in Virginia after the war, he remained there engaged in farming, until 1870, coming thence to Missouri. Locating in Shelby county, battle-scarred and without a dollar, he went to work with the same courage and resolution that he had shown on many a field of battle, to establish himself comfortably in life; and proving by his own example that a faithful and brave

soldier makes a good and useful citizen, he is rapidly coming to the front as one of the substantial farmers and best citizens of the north-western part of the county. He already has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land, bought and paid for by his own honest toil. He is also turning his attention to stock-raising, which is one of the most promising fields of agricultural industry for the present and future. January 28, 1874, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Sarah M. Talbott, a daughter of Benjamin F. Talbott, one of the subjects of this sketch. They have five children: Viola B., Benjamin T., Thomas N., Wade Hampton and William C.

NICHOLAS WATKINS

(Deceased).

On the 27th of July, 1880, breathed his last Nicholas Watkins, one of the old and respected citizens of this county. He was in the seventy-second year of his age at the time of his death, having been born December 18, 1808. His life had been one of unremitting industry, and from its opening till its close was without the reproach of a wrong act. Substantially successful as a farmer, which he followed from boyhood, he left his family a comfortable estate at his death, all the fruit of his own honest toil. To have lived such a life as he did is not to have lived in vain; he has left behind a name and memory worthy of all cherishment by his loved ones and all good people who knew him. Mr. Watkins was a Marylander by birth. When a young man 22 years of age he came to Missouri and located in Monroe county. Subsequently he removed to Shelby county, and made this his home until his death. However, he came to this State from Kentucky, where his parents had removed when he was quite young, and where he was reared, and subsequently married to Miss Martha A. Sage, a daughter of an early settler of Marion county. Of this union four children are now living: Lucy C., William W., Nicholas J. and Maggie M. Mrs. Watkins still survives her husband and resides on the old family homestead in Tiger Fork township; her two sons, worthy and energetic young men, are engaged in carrying on the farm.

GRIFFITH T. WILLIAMS

(Of Riverview Fine Stock Farm, and Veterinary Surgeon, Post-office, Pansy).

Mr. Williams, a regularly trained and experienced fine stockman and an educated veterinary surgeon of long practice and established reputation, makes the handling and raising of fine stock a specialty, and is regularly employed from year to year in this line of business. He now has charge of the Riverview fine stock farm of Frederick & Sons, of this county, a handsome place of 1,100 acres, on which there are about 300 head of choice stock, including fine representatives of the Hereford breed of cattle, pure blooded Clydesdale horses and the best class of Cotswold sheep. Mr. Williams has been in this business for years, and in his time has had charge of some of the finest stock in

the country, being specially employed by fine stock men for that purpose of national reputation. Some of the stock raised by him have brought the highest prices in the country. In 1876 he conducted a large sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, where 40 head of short-horn cattle sold by him averaged a per capita price of \$600. One heifer, two years old, and raised in Shelby county, brought \$3,600; a calf heifer, eight weeks old, brought \$1,600; and a cow 12 years of age sold for \$1,025. Col. Simms, of Kentucky, bought all three. In 1877 he effected another sale of 46 head, and which averaged \$250 per capita, all sold to one man, a resident of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Williams is a native of Wales, born January 1, 1833, but came over to this country with his parents when 12 years of age, and was reared in the State of New York. His father, Thomas Williams, was a Presbyterian minister, both in Wales and New York, and devoted his whole life to the work of the Gospel, preaching 35 years, and most of his time at Rome, N. Y. He was a man of fine education and great piety, and an able and eloquent minister. He died in New York in about 1871, at the age of 75. His wife, the mother of Griffith T., and whose maiden name was Grace Ellis, died in that State at the age of 74. Griffith T. was educated in New York and Connecticut, and took a special course in veterinary surgery. Becoming a regular licentiate in that profession, he followed the practice in New York and also the handling of fine stock up to 1866, when he came to Missouri. In this State he located at Brookfield, where he resided until 1872. He then came to Shelby county and took charge of the Highland Fine Stock Farm, the property of L. W. Thorne, president of the Ft. Scott and Gulf Railroad. It was for Col. Thorne that the sales above referred to were made. From the Highland farm he came to the Riverview farm later. However, before coming to Riverview he was engaged in farming for himself for a time, having bought a neat place near Clarence. Subsequently Mr. Williams was married to Miss Mary Hughes, a daughter of John Hughes of Collinsville, N. Y., but originally of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. W. have reared four children: Miss Grace and Thomas, now both of Kansas, the former of Topeka and the latter of Leavenworth; and Maria and John, the first at home and the second in Brookfield. The mother of these died May 13, 1877, and two years afterwards Mr. Williams was married to Miss Sarah L., a daughter of James H. C. Phillips, of Clarence, formerly of Marion county, but a native of Lebanon. Miss Hughes' (his former wife's) mother, came to this country with her parents in an early day. They were on the ocean three months, having been in a sail vessel, and all would have been starved had it not been for some gold her grandfather had, with which he bought hard tack from a vessel passing by. They had given up all hope of ever landing, but finally landed at Quebec. There was much joy when it was found that Mr. William Griffith had the gold, which up to this time had been concealed around his waist in a belt made for that purpose.

EPHRAIM B. WOOD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Mr. Wood's life has been one of more than ordinary activity, and now he is settled down in Tiger Fork township on a comfortable place to spend the remainder of his days free from the annoyances of business life. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, October 9, 1819, and was the eldest son of Dr. Gideon Wood and wife, his mother's maiden name having been Miss Mary Boyce. Mr. Wood grew up in that county, receiving a good common English education, and in 1834 came to St. Louis, where, for the next six or seven years, he was engaged in different pursuits. In 1871 he began boating on the Mississippi, which he followed for several years and with success. He then became a wholesale liquor merchant and a wholesaler in groceries, in both of which lines he continued until after the outbreak of the Mexican War, continuing also his boating interests. During the war with Mexico he joined Illinois troops and marched off to the music of the Union for the sun-scorched land of the Cactus Republic. He returned by way of Louisiana, but stopped for three years in that State. Coming back from Louisiana, he now resumed the grocery trade in St. Louis. In 1858 he went South, but returned in 1866, having been superintendent of a brick-yard in Louisiana. He was in this same line of industry for two years in St. Louis after his return. He then removed to St. Charles county, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Wood came to Shelby county in 1881 and bought his present farm. He has a good place of 155 acres and is turning his attention to stock-raising. He is a man of sterling intelligence and untiring energy, and is of course bound to succeed as a farmer and stock-raiser at his new home. In 1845 Mr. Wood was married to Miss Carolina A., a daughter of James and Anna Humphrey, formerly of Birmingham, England, but at the time of his marriage, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have five children: George J., who married Miss Lizzie White, and now in the furniture business at St. Louis; Francis G., who married Miss Brooks, and now in the furniture business in Colorado; Thomas J., who married Miss Emma Buford, of this county; and James A., of Jefferson county. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN WRIGHT

(Farmer, Post-office, Oak Dale).

Of Massachusetts ancestry, Mr. Wright was reared in Indiana, and, therefore, by family antecedents, birth and education, was identified with the North, and its ideas of the government of the country. Hence, when the war broke out between the North and the South, in 1861, he felt it his duty to fight for the interests of his section. Enlisting in the Union army early in the war, he followed the standard of the Union through all the vicissitudes and hardships of a soldier's

life until the old flag waved in triumph from the center to the circumference of the whole country. He was in the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and until after the battle of Chickamauga was under Gen. Rosecrans. After this he was in the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Sherman. The war over, Mr. Wright returned to Indiana, and remained there engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Missouri, locating in Shelby county. He bought his present farm here in 1882. He has a neat place of 80 acres, comfortably improved. Mr. Wright was born in the State of Mass., March 1, 1826. His father, John C. Wright, removed to Indiana in an early day and settled in Putman county. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that until his death. At the age of 19 the subject of this sketch started out in life for himself, and for several years was engaged in milling. Meanwhile, in 1856, he was married to Miss Cynthia A., a daughter of John B. and Mary Young. After quitting the milling business Mr. Wright engaged in farming in Indiana, and continued until after the outbreak of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have nine children: Jacob, John H., Mary E., Sarah F., Hester A., Edward, William, Charles, Anna and Frank C. Jacob married Catherine Combs, and Hester married Billy Culpin, the former now of Oregon and the latter of Knox county.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ABSALOM M. BABB

(Farmer, Post-office, Warren).

The 25th day of April, 1832, Mr. Babb first saw the light of day. The family then resided in Virginia, residents of Hampshire county. His father was Archibald Babb, an energetic and well-respected wagon maker. The mother before her marriage was a Miss Margaret Stone. They resided in Virginia until 1847, when they came to Missouri, finally settling on the Samuels' farm, in Marion county, near Hannibal, where they reared their family of children. There were 11 children in the family, most of whom grew to mature years, and became themselves the heads of families. Absalom M. was married March 24, 1857, to Mary A. Shaw, a daughter of 'Squire Henry P. Shaw, formerly of Pennsylvania. He settled near Sharpsburg, in Marion county, in an early day. Mr. Babb in early manhood became a miller by trade and followed milling continuously for some 17 years. He was said to be one of the best millers of the country. From milling Mr. Babb turned his attention to farming, and has since been engaged in that occupation. He has been a resident of Shelby county for years, and is looked upon as one of the worthy and valued citizens of Tiger Fork township. He has a good farm of 115 acres and, besides farming in a general way, raises some hogs for the

markets every year. Mr. and Mrs. Babb have 13 children, namely: Mary, James W., Lewis C., George H., Reese C., Margaret E., Alexander G., Susie M., Catherine E., Sarah J., Jesse T., Charles and John. James is the husband of Miss Dolly Goodwin, a daughter of H. H. Goodwin, being the only one married. Most of the family are members of the Baptist Church.

REASON BAKER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Oak Dale).

Mr. Baker is a native of Indiana, born in Switzerland county on the 26th day of January, 1822. His parents were Edwin and Sarah Baker, from South Carolina. Reason Baker was reared in Kentucky, and in 1843 was married to Miss Dorinda, a daughter of William and Nancy Dudgeon, of Jessamine county, Ky., and of the same original family of which William A. Dudgeon, of Fayette, in Howard county, Mo., druggist and county treasurer, descends. Mr. Baker came to Missouri in 1853 and settled in Shelby county, where he bought 240 acres of land. Soon afterwards he added 80 acres, making a fine stock farm of 320 acres, on which he has since been engaged in raising grain and stock, the latter including horses, mules, cattle, etc. During the late war he served about four months in the militia. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have eight children: James R., Amanda E., William M., Martha J., George E., Cornelius S., Reason C. and Richard M. Three others died in infancy.

HON. WILLIAM F. BLACKBURN

(Post-office, Hunnewell).

William Francis Blackburn, a native of Kentucky, was born on the 25th of February, 1825, being a son of Thomas R. Blackburn, and grandson of James Blackburn. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Francis, a daughter of William Francis, of Scott county, Ky. Both his grandfathers were among the early settlers of the "dark and bloody ground," emigrating to Kentucky between the years 1780 and 1790, and both were originally from Virginia. William F. Blackburn was brought up on his father's farm, and received the chief part of his education in the common schools. Coming to Shelby county, Mo., in 1850, he engaged in farming. In 1851 he married Charlotte Maddex, and in December of that year went back to Kentucky. In 1856, he returned to Shelby county, where he entered into the mercantile business, and in December of the same year proposed to the officers of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company to purchase the section of land on which Hunnewell is situated, and in that proposition agreed to lay out a town and give depot grounds to the company. This proposition was submitted to the board of directors of that company in February, 1857, together with a plan of the town, and the directors declined to sell the land, but decided to lay out the town for the company and agreed to give Mr. Blackburn

his choice of lots for residence and store-house, and he built on both lots during the spring and summer of 1857, at which time the road was completed to that point. The railroad company not being able to make a good title to the town lots, for the reason that the title to the land grant would not be confirmed to it till the completion of a certain portion of the road, much retarded the growth and prosperity of the town. Mr. Blackburn, with his partners, commenced business with a general stock of merchandise in the fall of 1857, and was appointed station agent and land agent by the railroad company, and did a prosperous and successful business up to the breaking out of the Civil War. He was arrested in his office by Federal troops, the first that entered this part of the State, on the 13th of June, 1861, being the first military prisoner arrested north of the Missouri river. This expedition was commanded by Col. Curtis, afterwards Maj.-Gen. Curtis, who with his own regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and Co. B, of the Illinois Sixteenth Regiment, took formal possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, the object being to prevent the people from rallying to Gen. Sterling Price, under the proclamation of Gov. Jackson issued that day. Many citizens were assembled on the depot platform that day to see the Union soldiers, and upon their arrival, by their insulting and threatening manner created great excitement among the people, and when Mr. Blackburn was arrested and the train started to move off, the people demanded his release. At this the train was stopped and Russell W. Moss was arrested and placed on the train, both prisoners being surrounded by excited soldiers with drawn arms, making threats and demonstrations, and it seemed with great difficulty that the officers could protect the prisoners from violence. The citizens becoming alarmed fled in all directions, and were pursued by the soldiers firing upon them. No one, however, was seriously hurt, one rider having his horse struck with a spent ball. Mr. Blackburn was then taken to Brookfield, where he was informed that he would have to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government or be sent to prison. Much persuasion and many threats were made to induce him to take the oath, but he positively refused to take it, contending that he owed his first allegiance to his own State, the regularly constituted authorities of which were then in direct conflict with the Federal authorities. Finding all persuasion and threats unavailing, they started him to St. Louis, but by the intercession of influential friends was released on simple parole of honor, not to take up arms against the Federal Government, unless regularly exchanged, and he never took an oath in any form during the war. On his return home he found the village almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and hastily gathering up a few articles of clothing and household goods, moved his wife to her father's, in Ralls county. Returning to Hunnewell with his family in the fall of 1861, he remained there till the next spring, but being harassed, robbed and threatened, he was advised by his friends to leave the country, and he went with his family to Canada, where he remained till the fall of 1864, when he returned to Quincy, Ill., where he engaged as salesman with a dry goods firm,

with whom he remained till September, 1865. Then going to Shelby, Mo., he sold dry good there till 1867, when he returned to Hunnewell and re-established his old business as a dealer in general merchandise and real estate agent, which he has diligently pursued with marked success to the present time, and has fully recovered his losses during the war. William F. Blackburn is conservative in business, and in politics and in political faith is a Democrat of the old school, and is the present representative of Shelby county in the State Legislature, and has declined a second nomination. The first wife died February 25, 1859, leaving five children: Elizabeth, William C., Cassius, Martha and Joseph Francis, all of whom are now living. He was married the second time June 5, 1860, to Emily J. Ely, daughter of William S. Ely, of Ralls county, Mo., by whom he has had born to him nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of whom Robert E., Edward L., Hattie, Jasper, Albert and Bruce are now living. Mr. Blackburn has never sought office, is fond of retirement and literary and scientific study, aims to discharge his duty as a parent and a citizen, and enjoys the confidence of the people in a very high degree.

JAMES M. BLACKFORD

(Deceased).

The last 10 or 15 years have been to the early settlers of Shelby county as autumn to the leaves of the trees — so rapidly have they fallen around us. But few of the sturdy old settlers of the '30s and '40s, who laid the foundations of the populous and wealthy county we now have, remain. Among those who have passed away is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Blackford came to Missouri in 1832 and settled in this county shortly afterwards. He resided here for over forty years and until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was a worthy representative of the early settlers of the county — brave-hearted and true, industrious and the soul of hospitality, a worthy, good man. He was born in Jessamine county, Ky., in 1810, and was reared in that early day of Kentucky, being brought up to know what hard work and pioneer hardships are from boyhood. In about 1831 he was married to Miss Eliza Deadmond, a daughter of John and Margaret Deadmond. The spring following his marriage he came to Missouri and was engaged in farming in this county until his death. His widow and younger children still reside on the place where most of his life was spent. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Lexington as far back as 1832, and was a member in good standing the remainder of his life. He and his good wife reared a family of eight children, namely: Ophelia, the wife of Thomas Biggs; Lucy, the wife of Charles Collier, now of Trenton, Grundy county; Mary A., the wife of William Finney; James, who married Mary Givens and resides in this county; Clementine, who married Nicholas Anderson, and after his death J. B. Melson; Susan, the wife of William Fitzpatrick; Jessamine, *femme libre*, and Ben-

jamin G., who married Miss Bettie Geigley and has charge of the old family homestead. He is engaged in farming in a general way and in raising stock. He has one child, Carl. Mrs. Blackford, the mother, the wife of J. M. Blackford, is a member of the Christian Church. Three others of her children died in infancy, and two after they had reached mature years. She is an excellent lady and is much beloved both in her family and by her neighbors.

JOHN V. COX

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

With a good farm of 450 acres well improved, Mr. Cox may be said to be in comfortable circumstances. His life has been one of industry and frugal, intelligent management, so that he well deserves the competence he has accumulated. The 7th of March, 1819, was the day that he was called into being, and to begin that career in life which, if continued to the end, as it has thus far been run, must ultimately result in a happier and better home beyond the grave than has been his fortune to enjoy in this world, peaceful and contented as it has been. Mr. Cox is a native of Virginia, and was 13 years of age when he was brought to Missouri by his parents, James and Elizabeth (Gills) Cox. They settled in Monroe county, where both lived until their deaths. Mr. Cox, himself, resided in that county until 1843, and then came to Shelby county, in which he has since made his home. In April, 1843, he was married to Miss Martha E. Howell, a daughter of John Howell, of Marion county. Her mother is still living at the advanced age of 89. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have had eight children, seven living: Charles, Ellen, James, Mary, Ida, John and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Methodist Church.

GABRIEL DAVIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Hunnewell).

This respected old citizen of Shelby county has been a resident of the county for 54 years, and came originally from Simpson county, Ky., where he was born October 18, 1809. His father, James Davis, was from North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Davis, was from South Carolina. In 1828 Mr. Davis came to Missouri, stopping 10 years in Marion county, and from there came to Shelby, where he has since resided, leading an industrious, worthy life, and commanding from the first the good opinions of all who know him. His labors have been rewarded with a sufficiency of this world's goods for all the necessities and sober comforts of farm life. He has a good farm of 200 acres, averagely improved. Mr. Davis has been married three times. His first wife was a Miss Cynthia Kincaide, who bore him five children, four of whom are living, John T., Andrew, Wallace and William. The mother of these died in 1846, and afterwards Mr. Davis was married to Miss Martha Harrison, also a native of Kentucky, as was his first wife. At her death she left him

two children, Francis S. and Charles S. His third, nee Matilda Harrison, was a sister to his second wife. Mr. Davis' farm is in section 36, of Jackson township.

ELY C. DAVIS, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Hunnewell).

Dr. Davis' parents, Judge John Davis and wife, who was a Miss Elizabeth Dick before her marriage, were from South Carolina, and were among the early settlers of Marion county. They removed to that county from South Carolina in 1820. His father entered a large body of land and improved a good farm, on which he lived until his death. He was a man of considerable local prominence, a judge of the county court, and previously a magistrate for a number of years. He died in 1859. Dr. Davis' mother died in 1873. The Doctor was born in Marion county in 1830 and reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education. At the age of 21 he came to Shelby county, and afterwards followed teaching school here in order to get means to prosecute his medical studies. He had already decided to become a physician, and he persevered in this purpose, working his way along by teaching school for his expenses, until he at last triumphed over all obstacles and became a regular licentiate in the medical profession. He received his medical education at the medical department of the State University of Iowa, where he graduated among the first in his class in 1858. He then located at Hunnewell, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice. He has been entirely successful, and has taken the position of one of the leading physicians of this part of the county. He is also the proprietor of a drug store at this place, which has an excellent trade. In 1858 Dr. Davis was married to Miss Susan Day, a daughter of Thomas Day, formerly of Virginia. The Doctor and Mrs. Davis have had 12 children: Adoniram J., who died at the age of 13 years; Lilly J., who is now the wife of Charles Cox; Edward O., who died at the age of 11 months; John T., Mary V., Susie A., Herman C., Myrta E., Ida, Cassie E., who died at three years; Effie and Alice G. Dr. Davis is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., having filled most of the offices in both orders.

JOHN T. DAVIS

(Farmer and Carpenter, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Born October 22, 1833, in Marion county, Mr. Davis is a son of Gabriel and Cynthia (Kincaide) Davis, originally of Kentucky, and early settlers in Monroe county, removing to this State in 1828. Ten years later they removed to Shelby county, where the father now resides, at the age of 75, and has been married twice since the death of John T.'s mother, having also lost his second wife. By the first marriage there were five children, by his second two, and none by the last marriage, there being six children now living. John T. was

reared in this county, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. F, Thirty-ninth Missouri State Militia, and served until the close of the war. October 7, 1868 he was married to Miss Matilda Davis, a daughter of Francis Davis, formerly of New York. They have two children living, Alvine E. and Lines L. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he has 50 acres of good land where he resides. Mr. Davis is a carpenter by trade and is an energetic, skillful workman as well as industrious farmer.

SAMUEL W. DE HAVEN, (DECEASED)

(Bethel).

Among the better class of settlers in Shelby county since the war was the family of the subject of this memoir. The De Haven family is of Swedish origin and came of the nobility in that country. A branch of the family settled in France where they became adherents of Hugo, the French Protestant leader of the sixteenth century, or in other words they became French Huguenots. With the thousands of other French Protestants who fled to America from persecution at home, came several of the De Havens, and the family in this country settled in Pennsylvania. Being people of marked character and intelligence, they soon took a prominent position in affairs at their new home. Hugh De Haven, the father of the subject of this memoir, born and reared at Philadelphia, became a leading citizen of the place. He accumulated a large fortune and was a heavy stockholder in the first United States Bank of Philadelphia, of which he was cashier. He was also an extensive land holder in different parts of the country, including Illinois and Missouri. Among other holdings in this State he owned a section in Shelby county, which is now the homestead of Mrs. De Haven, the widow of his son, Samuel W., the subject of this memoir. Hugh De Haven's wife was a Miss Zippora White, of the well known family of that name in Delaware. They had a family of five children, and both died at Philadelphia at ripe old ages, widely and profoundly mourned, for they held a place among the better people of that city. Samuel W. De Haven was born in Philadelphia, August 3, 1833, and was given an advanced education. After graduating among the first in his class he entered the bank under his father to learn the banking business, for which he was intended. On the 9th of November, 1859, he contracted an appropriate and happy marriage with Miss Emma Thompson, an accomplished young lady of Philadelphia. She was also a graduate and of one of the best families of the city, a daughter of Joseph H. Thompson, a prominent business man of Philadelphia. After his marriage Mr. De Haven engaged in the banking business and stock brokerage on his own account at Philadelphia, and continued it there with success until his removal to Missouri. Meanwhile the close confinement necessary in banking life and the atmosphere of the city seriously affected his health, and he decided to come West and engage in farming on that account. He

accordingly settled on the tract of land in Shelby county which his father had bought years before and became a farmer and stock-raiser of this county. Mr. De Haven resided on his farm in Shelby county until his death, January 9, 1877, or but little more than seven years after his removal to Missouri. He was a man of fine culture and high character, a gentleman by natural instinct not less than by education. It is extremely sad that a citizen whose life would undoubtedly have been of great value to the county had he lived, was taken away so soon after making his home among his new neighbors. But although he was spared for only a short time, he had made a most favorable impression on all around him before his death, and was looked upon as one of the best men of the county, intelligent, public-spirited, a kind and generous neighbor and a useful citizen. Mrs. De Haven resides on the family homestead in this county, and has her family of four children with her, namely: Anabel, Hugh, Sarah and Amy. She and her eldest daughter are members of the Episcopal Church.

RICHARD H. DURRETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Oak Dale).

It was in 1870 that Mr. Durrett purchased his present farm, and since that time this place has continued to be his permanent home. It is an excellent farm of 160 acres, and its improvements are above the average, it being one of the choice homesteads of the vicinity. Mr. Durrett, besides being a good farmer in general, is making something of a specialty of stock, in which he is having excellent success. He was the eldest in a family of five children of William A. and Sallie (Gay) Durrett, the latter from Kentucky, but the former came to Missouri from Virginia, in 1825, and settled in Shelby county. Here they reared their family, and the mother died here in the spring of 1861. The father is still living at a venerable age, and has a pleasant home with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Sharp, in Colorado. Richard H. Durrett saw considerable service in the Confederate army during the war, and bore himself bravely on the field of battle. He was under Col. Porter, the thrilling adventures of whose command would make one of the most readable books of the literature of the war. February 21, 1867, Mr. Durrett was married to Miss Paulina Gupton, daughter of Argentine Gupton, formerly of Kentucky. They have two children, Richard C. and Emma. Mrs. D. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Durrett is a man of marked energy and industry, and occupies a leading position among his neighbors as a farmer and citizen. He is highly esteemed and influential in his vicinity.

REV. HARRISON EATON

(Baptist Minister, and Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyville).

Rev. Mr. Eaton is a younger brother to Rev. John Eaton, whose sketch appears elsewhere, where something of an outline of the family

history has been given. Rev. Harrison Eaton was born after the family removed to Shelby county, at the family homestead in this county, April 4, 1838. Like his brother, he was reared to a farm life, and received a common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union service and served with credit for two years and three months, receiving an honorable discharge. By reason of surgeon's certificate of disability in 1864, he returned home and resumed farming, which he has since followed. Later along he also gave his attention to stock-raising, and finally to dealing, to some extent, in stock. He has a good grade of stock on his farm, which he is steadily improving. Rev. Mr. Eaton has an excellent stock farm of nearly 400 acres. After his return from the army, in 1864, he studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach in 1865. He was ordained a Baptist minister December 30, 1866, and for five or six years afterwards devoted himself largely to church work. Since then, however, he has principally engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of William and Eliza Stalcup, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. E. have two children, George W. and Anna M.

JOHN FINNEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

If one were to judge by the number of people who have left Kentucky, he would conclude that none remained in the State, for nearly every township in Missouri, and indeed, south-west of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is settled more largely by Kentuckians than from any other State. Among this class of settlers in Jackson township, of Shelby county, were the parents of the subject of this sketch, Andrew and Lucinda Finney, who came here from Kentucky in 1845. Andrew Finney was a plasterer by trade, and followed that business here for a number of years. He also engaged in farming, in which he had satisfactory success. He died on his farm in this county in 1875. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1874. Both were exemplary members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They had a family of five children, of whom John Finney was the eldest. He was born in Kentucky, on the 26th day of December, 1832. Reared, however, in this county, he was able to obtain only a limited education in the occasional schools of the district. In young manhood he went out to work as a farm hand, and thus made his start in life. In 1862 he was married to Miss Millie McGleaham, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Finney settled on the farm where he now resides in 1870. He has a good place of 180 acres, and is giving most of his attention to raising cattle and hogs for the markets, in which he is meeting encouraging success. Mr. and Mrs. Finney have two children, Joseph and Thomas. During the war Mr. Finney did gallant service in the Confederate army. He first went out under Col. Porter, but was captured on Salt river and taken to Alton prison. From there he was sent to Mississippi for exchange,

after which he resumed his place in the ranks of the Southern army, and served until the close of the war.

ROBERT J. FINNEY

(Farmer, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Five years of age when his parents came to Shelby county, Mr. Finney, born in Jessamine county, Ky., December 10, 1834, was reared in this county, and at the age of 19 went to Randolph county, where he lived for 14 years. Returning then to Shelby county, he has since made this his home. Mr. Finney was reared a farmer and has made that his occupation for life. He has a neat place of 80 acres and has it comfortably improved. Mr. Finney was married March 10, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Jeter, a daughter of Clement Jeter. Mr. and Mrs. F. have four children: Susan M., John C., William B. and James H. He and wife are members of the Christian Church and he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Finney was a son of John and Anna (McConnell) Finney, his father a native of Kentucky, but his mother originally of Virginia. She died in Knox county in 1876, but he had preceded her to the grave by 31 years, dying in Shelby county in 1845. They had six children, five of whom are living.

CHARLES G. GILCHRIST

(Deceased).

In 1872 died at his homestead in this county the subject of the present memoir, who for 40 years had been a resident of the county, and one of its worthy farmers and respected citizens. He was a native of Indiana, born in Washington county, on the 11th day of January, 1820. He came to Missouri in about 1842, locating in Shelby county, and on the 6th of November, four years afterwards, he was married in this county to Miss Desira, a daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Blackford, who came here from Kentucky in about 1832. Mr. Gilchrist first settled about five miles south-east of Shelbyville, where he resided until 1856. He then moved to the present homestead of the family, where he died in 1872, as stated above. He was a worthy member of the A. F. and A. M., and was buried with the honors of that order. His widow still survives him and resides on the farm which is conducted by her sons, Charles and Joseph. It is an excellent place of 320 acres, and her sons are engaged in stock-raising. Except about a year, during which Charles was in Dakota in the timber business, and about a year previous to this in 1871, in Arkansas and Tennessee, both sons have been on the farm continuously from boyhood. They are worthy, energetic young men and deserve no ordinary credit for the energy and enterprise they show in managing the farm. There were three others in the family, James, who married Miss Alice, a daughter of Dr. Elliott; Walter D., who died in 1881; and John G., who married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Samuel Faulk. Mrs. Gilchrist, the mother, is a member of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES GOOCH

(Farmer, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, Oak Dale).

'Squire Gooch comes of that old and honored Virginia family, whose name is familiar to every one even in the least acquainted with the history of the Old Dominion, a family descended from the best nobility of England, and eminent on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir William Gooch, it will be remembered, was appointed Governor of Virginia by George II. immediately after the accession of the latter, in 1727. Gov. Gooch presided over the destinies of Virginia for 22 years, and was the most popular executive who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair under the British Crown. Several of his family made their permanent home in Virginia, and from these the Goochs of the South and West are descended. Of a noble family in England, Gov. Gooch had done distinguished service for his country in the British army, and held the rank of major-general at the time of his appointment to the Governorship of Virginia. 'Squire Gooch now has in his possession an old family heirloom which was the property of Sir William Gooch and brought over to this country by him — a walnut chest hewn out of solid wood and about three and a half feet long by two feet wide and 19 inches deep. The lid is two inches thick. This chest is believed to be more than 150 years old. He also has a History of the Church of Scotland, published in 1689, a relic from Gov. Gooch's library. 'Squire Gooch's branch of the family early settled in Kentucky, and in Jessamine county, of the latter State, he was born August 25, 1817. His parents were James, Sr., and Deziah Gooch, who had a family of nine children, of whom James, Jr., was the fourth. In 1832 the family removed to Missouri and located at Palmyra. There the father died June 3, 1833. The following year the mother, Mrs. Gooch, came to what is now known as Shelby county and entered and bought about 200 acres of land, where she resided with her family of children for some 15 years. Meanwhile James Gooch, Jr., had grown up and bought another place, to which the family removed, renting the old homestead, which was adjoining the new place. In 1843, then a young man 26 years of age, James Gooch, Jr., was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for three years and until he was elected county assessor. The first couple he married while serving as magistrate, and before he himself was married, was James Evans and Callie Owen, and the bride looked so fair and fascinating that several times during the ceremony he came very near substituting his own name for that of the bridegroom. But this of course would not have done, at all. However, he had the exquisite delight of kissing the bride as soon as the ceremony was over, it being the law at that time to place this, his seal, on the contract. From this time on he did a flourishing business in the matrimonial line, and finally got his nerves so highly wrought up that he could not resist the temptation of marrying himself, or, rather,

marrying a young lady, whom he had learned to greatly love and dream about. 'Squire Gooch and Miss Louisa J. Wood were married in 1849. She was an accomplished daughter of Dr. Adolphus E. Wood, formerly of St. Jago, in the island of Cuba. He came to Shelby county with his family in 1834. 'Squire Gooch continued farming in this county, and with excellent success. He has a fine farm of 352 acres and is comfortably situated in life. His married life has been one of great happiness and has been blessed with six children: Mary V., now the wife of James A. Martin, a railroad man; Caroline L., now the wife of William E. Wiley, mercantile traveler, of Iowa; Charles W., Matilda C., married John Hopewell, a farmer from Virginia, living on the adjoining farm; James A. and Belle L. The 'Squire and Mrs. G. are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He is the second oldest living settler in Shelby county. He is at present justice of the peace and has held that office for a number of years; he is also postmaster at Oak Dale. The 'Squire has the Justice's Docket of 'Squire George Trimble (who is long since deceased), dated in 1822. He also has a hymn-book published in 1804. Another souvenir of "Auld Lang Syne" is one of Pike's Written Arithmetics, now 76 years old; he also has a price list of corn for the year Gov. Gooch first administered the affairs in Virginia, in 1727; he likewise has a cane that has been in the family since the beginning of the present century, and a Scotch magazine published at Edinburgh in 1775, as well as a French Dictionary dated in 1812. The 'Squire is one of the sterling citizens of the county, a man of strong mind and character, and of wide and varied information. He is highly and universally respected by all who know him.

RICHARD D. GOODWIN

(Manager of the H. H. Goodwin Stock Farm, Post-office, Warren).

The Goodwin family were early settlers in this vicinity. Mr. Goodwin's father and mother, H. H. and Mary E. Goodwin, were originally of Bath county, Va. On coming to Missouri the father improved a farm here and engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he followed with success until his retirement from active labor on account of advancing years. Richard D. is now managing the farm and inherits much of the energy and enterprise that characterized the career of his father. He is one of the most active and thorough-going farmers and stock-raisers in this vicinity. The farm contains nearly 300 acres and is well improved and well stocked. Mr. Goodwin, Jr., makes a specialty of raising and handling stock, including mules, cattle and hogs, and ships large numbers annually to the wholesale markets. His father is still living and is spending his days in ease and retirement on the farm, although he takes marked interest in the affairs of the place and sometimes takes a hand in helping the work along. The mother has been dead a number of years. They had a family of eight children,

namely: Judith T., Richard D., Robert W., William O., Virginia B., Mary E., Harriet H. and Sarah R. Richard D., the second in the family, was born November 19, 1846, and was reared on the farm. He is still unmarried, but often feels that he ought to have a wife to make brighter and more attractive his pathway in life. Of course he enjoys the flowers on either side, but none are his, for he has never yet chosen a posy from among them. It is believed, however, that in the midst of all the fair ones around him he will not much longer deny himself the exquisite beatitude of claiming one for his own.

JAMES A. McAFEE

(Farmer, Post-office, Oak Dale).

One hundred and twenty acres constitute the farm of the subject of the present sketch. It is a neat place and is well managed, Mr. McAfee being one of the energetic, intelligent farmers of Jackson township. He was the fourth in a family of seven children of Albert C. McAfee and wife, *nee* Eliza T. Martin, and was born February 16, 1838. His parents came to Missouri in 1831, and resided for about eight years in Marion county, where James A. was born. When he was about a year old they removed to Shelby county, where the father improved the present place. He died here May 12, 1869, but the mother survived until September 8, 1874. But four of their family of children are now living, two older than James A. and one younger, namely, Lutitia A., now Mrs. Vaughn; Jennie E., now Mrs. Kenning; and George W. Both parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1867 James A. McAfee was married to Miss Paulina, a daughter of ex-magistrate David Kenning, who came to Missouri from Indiana in about 1857, and settled in Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee have four children: Alma T., James D., John C. and Emma C. Mrs. McA. is a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS P. MEGLASSON

(Farmer, Post-office, Oak Dale).

Born in Mason county, Ky., January 24, 1839, Mr. Meglasson was principally reared in that county, being brought up on a farm. In 1852, however, when he was 13 years of age, the family removed to Missouri, and located first in Marion county, settling in Shelby county 11 years afterwards. The father, Wilson T. Meglasson, died here April 29, 1824; but the mother, whose maiden name was Carolina L. Anderson, is still living, and makes her home with her children, of whom there are seven, namely: John D., Phoebe A., Thomas P., Eliza G., George B., Martha W. and Charles P. In 1861 Thomas P. enlisted in the Southern army, under Col. Green, afterwards Gen. Green. Later along in the war he was under Gen. John Morgan, of Kentucky, and was present when the latter was killed, and saw Dougherty capture the Confederate flag at Mt. Sterling, at that time. He was not in the service during all the war, however, on account of

the loss of his health. In 1867 he was married to Miss Susan R. Ryan, a daughter of Thompson Ryan, of Kentucky. The year before he had settled on the place where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Baptist Church. They have seven children: Sarah E., James M., Elizabeth F., Martha C., Eliza G., Thomas S. and Rachel W.

JAMES W. MARTIN

(Farmer, Post-office, Hunnewell).

This old and respected citizen of Tiger Fork township was born and reared in the Old Dominion, where he resided for many years afterwards, and until 1869, when he came West in order that his children might have better opportunities to establish themselves in life than were available in their native State. Mr. Martin was born in Rockbridge county, Va., November 26, 1814, and was married March 26, 1839, to Miss Mary C. Greer, born in the same county June 22, 1822. He was engaged in farming and trading in stock in Virginia until his removal to Missouri, in 1869, when he settled in Shelby county. He bought his present place in 1877, and has since made this his permanent home. Mr. Martin is afflicted with rheumatism, and has been for a year or two past. He and his good wife have reared 12 children: William, Alexander, Reuben, Sarah E., James H., Charles B., Mary F., John M., Samuel M., Gilford L., Alfred A. and Emmett Lee. Mr. Martin had three sons in the Confederate army who went clear through the war from the beginning to the close, all without a wound, except one, who was shot through the body while on picket duty, but recovered. One of his sons died in 1869, from the effects of an accident received on a boat while coming to Missouri. He fell through the hatch of the boat, and died about 12 hours afterwards. He was brought, however, to Hunnewell for interment. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Baptist Church.

ROBERT K. AND JAMES C. MAYES

(Farmers and Stock-raisers, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Robert K. Mayes, the father of James C., was born in Bath county, Va., July 5, 1800, and was a son of James and Mary Mayes; his mother was of Pennsylvania birth. In an early day they removed to Kentucky and settled in Simpson county, where Robert K. was reared, and where he was married in June, 1823, to Miss Drusillia Davis, a daughter of Gabriel Davis, one of the forefathers of his country. Ten years after his marriage Mr. Mayes removed to Missouri and located in Marion county, but the year following he settled in Shelby county, where he still resides. They were both members of the Baptist Church. His wife died here in March, 1879, and had borne him 10 children, seven of whom are living: James C., Mary A., John G., William T., Lucretia A., Joseph B. and W. E. Mr. Mayes has followed farming from boyhood, and though commencing for himself

when a young man without a dollar, he has come to be one of the substantial men of the township. He has about 500 acres of land with nearly 300 in cultivation, which is his homestead, upon which there is no incumbrance.

James C. Mayes, his father's eldest son, was born in Simpson county, Ky., June 14, 1826, but was principally reared in Shelby county. In 1849 he was married in this county to Miss Lucretia Howe, a daughter of Richard Howe. They have three children: James A., Alice and August. Mr. Mayes, following the example of his father, has been a farmer all his life, or from the time he was able to work on the farm. He has been quite successful and has a fine farm of 480 acres. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which his mother was a member before her death, and his father is still a member.

ELIJAH ORR

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Among the more energetic, progressive and well-to-do citizens of Jackson township, the subject of the present sketch occupies an enviable position. Early in life a successful school-teacher, and afterwards an enterprising merchant for many years, his education and experience in affairs have been such as to mark him as a man far above the average in intelligence and information. Through a long and varied experience he has shown the energy and business ability to get along successfully in the world and to accumulate a comfortable estate, a competency for himself and those dependent upon him in his later years of life. Mr. Orr has been a resident of Shelby county for the last 12 years, and has taken the position in Jackson township as one of its worthiest and best citizens. He has a fine farm of 480 acres and good improvements and in excellent condition. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., July 9, 1814. His father, James Orr, came from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1777, and was a weaver and farmer by occupation. Mr. Elijah Orr's mother was a Miss Catherine Williams, of Pendleton county, Ky. She was born in Virginia in 1777, and came to Kentucky in an early day, and lived there until her marriage, in 1804. James Orr was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and was a man of sterling character and reasonably successful in the affairs of life. He had a family of nine children, and four are still living. Elijah was the fifth in his parents' family of children and received a good education as he grew up on his father's farm. He afterwards taught school, then engaged in merchandising, which he followed at different points in Kentucky for a number of years. He was also interested in buying and raising stock in that State. In 1872 he came from Anderson county, Ky., where he had resided for the previous 27 years, to Shelby county, Mo. He was married in Woodford county, Ky., November 24, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth A. Utterback, a daughter of Henry J. Utterback, of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have had nine children, five living: Martha S., Davis,

James H., John E. and William S. Orr. Mrs. Orr is a member of the Christian Church, as is also Mr. Orr and the daughter and sons.

WILLIAM D. PARKER

(Farmer, Post-office, Oak Dale).

When Mr. Parker's father, George Parker, settled in Shelby county with his family in 1831, there were but two houses in the present limits of the county. Mr. Parker can, therefore, claim with truth to be of one of the pioneer families of the county. He was then in infancy, or about two years of age, having been born April 18, 1829. His mother was a Miss Ann Vandiver before her marriage, and he was the sixth in the family of nine children. Both parents were Virginians, and came from that State direct to Shelby county. The parents died here, the mother in 1843 and the father in 1852. William D. Parker was reared a farmer, and on the 7th of April, 1853, was married to Miss Rebecca Buchanan, a daughter of George and Margaret Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. P. have four children: Maggie B., Mary E., Robert B. and Lewis F. There are two deceased, the second and third, Virginia and Charles W. Mary E. is the wife of Jerome Broughton and Maggie E. is now Mrs. James Elliott. Mr. Parker has been fairly successful as a farmer and has a place of over a quarter section of land substantially improved. He is one of the well respected citizens of the township.

GEORGE J. PARKER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Contractor and Builder, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Parker, who is one of the leading agriculturists of Jackson township, and as a contractor and builder in former years has erected several well known public buildings, is by nativity a Marylander, and was born in Wicomico county, March 3, 1830. His father was Dr. Daniel Parker, a successful physician of that county, and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Margaret Wallop. She was of Virginia and they were married in Virginia in 1820. They made their permanent home, however, in Dr. Parker's native State, Maryland. He died there in 1834 and she two years before. George J. was the third in their family of four children, and was reared in Wicomico county. His education was received in the local schools, and before he was 16 years old he went to Philadelphia and learned the carpenter's trade. In May, 1851, he came West and located at Hannibal. In 1856 he removed to Fayette, Howard county, and engaged in erecting the Central College building, and in 1858, in connection with Joseph McGraw, built the Howard county court-house. He removed to Shelby county in 1860 and located on a farm. In 1866 he removed to Shelbina and was engaged in the lumber business there two years; then returning to his farm until 1871, he bought a half interest in the Shelbina flouring mills, which he sold in the fall of 1874, and in the fall of 1875 he, in connection with others, organized

the Farmers' Tobacco Association. This enterprise was a success until he severed his connection with it, which he did in the fall of 1876. In 1878 he again returned to his farm where he now resides. Mr. Parker has a fine farm of 533 acres — one of the best farms in Jackson township. On the 29th of October, 1858, he was married to Miss Emrette Faulkner, a daughter of Jephtha and Ann Faulkner, of Orange county, N. Y. Mrs. P. received her early education there and graduated at Charlotteville College in her native State. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have five children.

JUDGE JOHN T. PERRY

(Farmer and Judge of the County Court, Post-office, Oak Dale).

In 1880 Judge Perry, then but 30 years of age, was elected to his present office, one of the most important and responsible official positions in the county. This was a compliment of no ordinary significance and was as well deserved as it was worthily bestowed. Nor has the sober second thought of the people disapproved of the choice they first made, for in 1882 he was re-elected by an increased majority and he is now nominated by the majority party in the county for a third election to the same office. Thus it is seen that he has fully met the expectations of the public and has given entire and general satisfaction as an upright, capable judge and worthy, faithful official. Judge Perry has been a resident of Shelby county only since 1871, and came to this county from Kentucky, being at that time barely 21 years of age. He was born and reared in Anderson county, Ky., and is a son of Berry Perry, now of this county, and wife, *nee* Polly Searcy, who were married in 1849, and resided in Anderson county until 1852, then removing to Clay county, Mo. But on account of the bad health of his wife and loss of their second son, he removed in 1855 to Anderson county, Ky., thence to Washington county, Ky., in the year 1858. There they resided till 1863, when they returned to Anderson county, Ky. Mr. Perry, the Judge's father, is now one of the worthy and respected citizens of Jackson township, Shelby county, Mo., and a substantial farmer. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war and fought at Buena Vista under Taylor, where he was severely wounded. Judge Perry, who was the eldest in a family of 12 children, obtained a good, common English education as he grew up, and when quite a young man became a school teacher, an occupation he has followed, though not continuously in late years, for about 17 years. In 1861 he was elected captain of the militia of his township of Washington, Ky., resigning in September of the same year. His company, under the leadership of a new captain, thence marched South to quench the Rebellion; but for his outspoken opposition to the war and for his Democratic declarations, he was incarcerated in prison at Lebanon, Ky., then at Louisville, and subsequently at St. Louis and Chicago, from whence he was released in March, 1863, upon taking the oath of allegiance. On the 4th of September, 1873, he was married in this county to Miss Rosa A. Snyder, a

daughter of John H. and Sarah Snyder, and a most estimable lady. Their happy union has been blessed with four children: Mamie May, Maggie Maud, Edna Bell and John O. Since his marriage Judge Perry has been engaged in farming and he has an excellent place of 100 acres in sections 16 and 17, township 57, range 9, of the municipal township of Jackson. The Judge is justly esteemed one of the influential men of the county. A man of high character and marked intelligence, he is naturally regarded as a leading man of the community. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the county and has the name of having made one of the best judges the county ever had.

JONATHAN RODGERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Hunnewell).

Mr. Rodgers is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 27, 1813, and a son of Col. George Rodgers, a prominent citizen of North Hampton county, that State, and a gallant officer in the War of 1812. Col. Rodgers was from the north of Ireland, and a man of fine education and high character. He was surveyor of Northampton county in Pennsylvania, and held other positions of local prominence and influence. He was a leading member of the Masonic Order, and was noted as a man of great public spirit and a leader among those around him. His wife was a Miss Catherine Grover before her marriage, a young lady of Pennsylvania birth. They have nine children, four of whom are living. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Jonathan Rodgers, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Pennsylvania and became a skillful millwright, which he followed in that State and also bridge building, besides running a farm and raising stock. In 1862, however, he bravely enlisted in the war for the defense of the Union, becoming a member of Co. H, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving until after the close of the war. In 1836 Mr. Rodgers came to Missouri, and settled in Shelby county, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has a place of 200 acres, and is comfortably situated. February 13, 1844, he was married to Miss Ellen E. Davis, formerly of Kentucky. Seven children are the fruits of their union: Lucy C., Elizabeth S., Martha J., Maggie, Ellen L., Willie C. and Robert.

PHILIP RUTH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Oak Dale).

Mr. Ruth came to Shelby county in 1865, and was then comparatively a young man, and just beginning to get a start in life. He was industrious and economical, and going to work as a farmer on the fertile soil of this county, he, of course, was bound to succeed. He rented land for five years, and was then able to buy a place of his own. He bought 160 acres in section 26, near Oak Dale, where he has one of the valuable and well improved farms of the vicinity. He is steadily increasing in stock and worldly possessions, and, no

doubt, before the shadows of old age begin to fall around him he will be in easy circumstances. He is a law-abiding, good citizen, and contributes his full share as a farmer to the prosperity of the community. Mr. Ruth has been twice married. His first wife, who was a Miss Hattie Smith, of Ohio, died two years after their marriage. His present wife, *nee* Miss Mary A. Kennel, was originally of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Kennel, who moved to Ohio, then to Missouri in 1876, returning, however, to Ohio the following year, where he died in 1882, and the mother a year afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Ruth have five children: Hiram B., Emma E., Mary A., Sarah R. and Joseph A. Mr. R. is a native of Germany, born March 30, 1837, and came to America in 1855, settling in Ohio. Thence he came to Missouri ten years afterwards.

HENRY SCHILLING

(Farmer, Post-office, Oak Dale).

Mr. Schilling is a thrifty, energetic German-American farmer, who came out to Missouri from New York in 1879 and settled in Jackson township, where he now resides. He had started to Kansas, and, indeed, had purchased tickets to that State, but was so pleased with the appearance and evident fertility of the lands of Shelby county he decided to stop here. He accordingly bought a farm, on which he has since resided, having made his permanent home in Shelby county. He has a good place of 160 acres and is prospering quite up to his expectations. November 19, 1859, Mr. Schilling was married to Miss Katrina, a daughter of Bernhardt and Jacobina Eitelmann, formerly of Germany, but then of Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling have five children: Heinrich August, Christian F., Bernhardt E., Peter A. and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schilling was born in Bavaria, August 31, 1829, and was a son of John and Susan (Stauerwaldt) Schilling, both of old and respected German families. Mr. S. was 22 years of age when he came to America. He settled at Canaan, in Columbia county, N. Y., where he resided until he came to Missouri in 1879.

JEPHTHA R. SMITH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Warren).

Prominent among the substantial and leading farmers of this township must be mentioned the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Smith. A man of marked character and intelligence himself, and a worthy representative of the best citizenship of the township, he is also related to several well known and excellent families. Mr. Smith is a native Missourian, born in Marion county, December 24, 1840. His parents came to that county from Kentucky in about 1879. His father, Elijah Smith, was a man of singular courage and enterprise, and, withal, a man of most estimable character. For a number of years he was a

thorough-going, progressive farmer, but when the California gold excitement broke out, possessing the spirit he did, he of course was drawn into the stream of emigrants that flowed westward to the Pac-tolian coast of the Pacific seas. He spent about four years engaged in mining in California, and then returned to the bosom of his family at his old home in Marion county, where he lived a worthy and respected life until the summons came for him to depart in peace. His memory is cherished as that of one of the good men of Marion county. He was for many years a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist Church, as was his wife, who was a Miss Eliza Mildred Huch before her marriage. They reared a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. Reared in Marion county, and of the Southern family he was, Jephtha R. Smith, when the blast of war sounded in 1861, gallantly went to the front in the defense of Southern rights and institutions. He enlisted under Capt. Priest, of Col. Green's regiment, and bravely kept step to the music of the Confederate drum until it was silenced to be heard no more. He was in several of the hardest fought battles of the war and now bears two honorable scars in proof of the unfaltering part he took in the great struggle between the Southern and Northern States. At the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, he received a terrible wound, his recovery from which seemed almost a miracle. He was shot through the body from his right to his left side, just under the arms, an ounce ball passing in at one side and out at the other. Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, however, he soon recovered and bravely resumed his place in the ranks with his comrades. A cause that rallied to its defense the hundreds of thousands of brave and true men who fought in the ranks of the South, many of them to the death, deserved better fate than that which befell it.

"Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave,
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save."

After the war Mr. Smith did not return immediately to Missouri, for while campaigning in the sunny Southern Southland he had met and come to love one to him dearer than the earth. He accordingly lingered under Southern skies until he made her his bride, which was the 11th of October, 1865. Returning then to Missouri, though not laurel-crowned with victory from the tented field, but smiling amid orange blossoms from the hymenial altar, he now went to work with a light heart and resolute purpose to establish himself in life. A few years afterwards he came to Shelby county, where he has since resided. Having made a brave soldier during the war, since its close he has been an industrious, successful and useful citizen. He has several hundred acres of fine land, the fruit of his own industry, and his farm, containing 180 acres, is one of the best in the township. Mr. Smith is handling stock to a considerable extent and with good success. He and his excellent wife have two worthy children, Lucretia V. and

Rufus I. Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Miss Martha V. Patterson, was a daughter of Major Ira Patterson, a wealthy planter of Alabama, but originally of North Carolina. Her father is now deceased, but her mother still resides on the old family plantation in Alabama.

JAMES O. STRIBLING

(Farmer and Carpenter, Post-office, Lakenan).

Born in Monroe county, October 8, 1840, Mr. Stribling was a son of Taliaferro and Jane C. (Bogg) Stribling, his father from Kentucky, but his mother originally from Pennsylvania. The father died in 1847, but the mother survived until 1872, when she died in this county. They had a family of three children, and of these James O. was the eldest. He came to Shelby county in 1864, but previously he had served in the Confederate army, enlisting under Gen. Price in 1862. Mr. Stribling was married April 28, 1868, when Miss Susan D. Hamilton became his bride. She was a daughter of C. A. Hamilton, originally from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Stribling have been blessed with six children, five of whom are living, namely: Jane O., Harry L., Anna A., Clement and James O., Jr. Mr. S. has a neat farm of 80 acres. His wife is an exemplary member of the Catholic Church.

JAMES W. TURNER

(Farmer, Stock-raiser, and Tobacco Grower, Post-office, Warren).

Mr. Turner has been a resident of Shelby county since 1866, and has been engaged in farming pursuits during all this time. He has a place of 1860 acres, and, considering the size of his farm, is doing quite an extensive business in the stock line. He has a good grade of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. However, Mr. T. makes a specialty of raising tobacco, which he finds one of the most profitable crops he can grow. Like most of the residents of Jackson township, he is a native Kentuckian, born in Garrard county in 1839. The following year his parents came to Missouri and settled in Marion county. James W. was reared in that county, and remained there until his removal to Shelby. During the years 1862 and '63 he was engaged in carrying the U. S. mail between Warren and Palmyra. In 1865 Mr. Turner was married to Miss Martha, a daughter of Paschal W. and Caroline McGleason, of Shelby county, but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have four children: Emmet L., Laura B., Alice V., and Sterling J.; Carrie died in infancy. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Turner's father, Thomas W. Turner, died in Marion county. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret W. Tucker, is still living. They had a family of 11 children, of whom James W. was the eldest.

GEORGE UTZ

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Miller, Post-office, Hunnewell).

From boyhood Mr. Utz has been actively identified with farming, and was exclusively so until 1879, when he bought an interest in the mill which he has since been interested in running. He has a good farm of 165 acres, and is a thorough-going farmer and stock-raiser. He handles horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and has a considerable number of stock each year for the markets. Very justly he is regarded as one of the prosperous and go-ahead farmers and stock-raisers of Jackson township. Mr. Utz was born and reared in Shelby county, and was the youngest of three children of John and Mary Utz, old and respected residents of this county; his father, now deceased, was originally of Kentucky, his mother was born in Virginia. They were married in Kentucky and came to Missouri in the pioneer days of this State, locating first in Ralls county, but afterwards settling in Shelby county. The father died here, a man who was highly respected by all who knew him. The mother is still living, a most estimable and motherly old lady, much beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She is a worthy member of the Christian Church. Her other son, William, also resides in this county, and her daughter, Emily J., is the wife of W. H. Barker, originally of Pennsylvania, who died in 1880. George Utz, the subject of this sketch, is a worthy member of the A. F. and A. M. at Hunnewell.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL A. CARMICHAEL

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

The Carmichael family is well known in Missouri as one of the old and respected families of the State, as is also the Louthan family, of which Mr. Carmichael is a representative on his mother's side. Both families came originally from Virginia and branches of each settled in different parts of this State in an early day. Several members of both families have become prominent and well known in public life and in the professions. Mr. Carmichael's parents, however, were not among the early settlers of Missouri. They were reared in Virginia, where they were married, and afterwards continued to reside until 1866. They then came out to Missouri and located in Shelby county. The father, Robert Carmichael, was an energetic farmer and held offices of trust while living in Virginia and was one of the worthy and respected citizens of the State. Daniel A. was the second of six chil-

dren and was born in Hampshire county, Va., September 26, 1843. Reared in Virginia, in 1861, like the worthy ephesian he was, of the Old Dominion, he bravely enlisted in the Confederate service and fought gallantly under Jackson, the great Christian commander of the Civil War, until that irresistible hero-general of the South went down in conflict and was buried in the soil of his native State he had fought so bravely and well to defend. Young Carmichael was then under J. E. B. Stuart until the battle of Wilderness Church was over. He was then under Gen. Jubal A. Early, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg was made first lieutenant and assigned to Lieut.-Gen. R. S. Hill's staff. In many of the great death-duels of that long and terrible struggle, he bravely bore himself as a true soldier of the South, facing death without a halt or tremor wherever duty called. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded and left bleeding on the field, but on being cared for and properly attended at the hospital he finally recovered and once more answered the roll-call in the ranks of those who dared to do and to die, if necessary, for the cause they had sworn to defend. The year after the war he came to Missouri with his parents, and the 16th of September, 1869, he was married in this county to Miss Isabella Turner, a daughter of Abel and Mary E. Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael have four children: Minnie L., Daisy I., Arthur F. and Charles M. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Carmichael, who made a good and true soldier during the war, has made equally as good a citizen and successful farmer in these piping times of peace. He has been industrious, energetic and enterprising, as he still is, and has succeeded admirably well in the accumulation of that which both enriches him and makes the country prosperous indeed. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, all well improved, and annually puts on the markets large quantities of farm products and stock.

JOSEPH F. COCHRANE

(Farmer, Section 1).

Mr. Cochrane was born May 6, 1853, in Knox county, Mo. Here he grew to manhood, and became a farmer. He married, March 25, 1875, Miss Elizabeth Boggs, who was born in Kansas, but reared in Adams county, Ill. They have one child, Carrie L. In 1882 Mr. Cochrane changed his place of residence from Knox to Shelby county, where he now has a fine farm of 120 acres, beautifully situated and splendidly improved. A young man of Mr. Cochrane's mental and moral caliber must be a success in life. Given certain qualities, a certain result must be compassed. If quick intellect, steady habits and unflagging industry and perseverance are necessary, Mr. C. will at no distant date be at the head of those men who, with true wisdom and independence, have chosen agriculture as their occupation in life. He is the son of James Cochrane, a Kentucky farmer, who emigrated to Missouri. He settled in Knox county, and there marrying Miss Elizabeth Shaw, a native of Marion county, he raised a family of

six children, of whom Joseph F. was the fourth. His brothers and sisters were : Virgiline, Lavinia, Violet, Catherine, Emma and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Sr., were devout members of the Christian Church.

SHELTON L. DODD

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

Mr. Dodd is of an old and respected family of Fauquier county, Va., and his father was born there away back in 1778. Allen Dodd, the father of Shelton L., was reared in Fauquier county, and was married there to Miss Mary Priest, of which union seven children were born, including the subject of this sketch, but only two are living. Shelton L. Dodd was born in Fauquier county January 29, 1819. In 1835 the family came to Missouri, and located in Ralls county, where the parents lived until their deaths, the father becoming a substantial citizen of that county. He died here in 1852. Shelton L. grew up on the farm in Ralls county and remained there until 1855, when he removed to Knox county, where he engaged in farming for 10 years. He then came to Shelby county, and has since been a resident of this county. He has a good farm of 162 acres. January 4, 1846, he was married to Miss Sophronia Jamison and they have been blessed with seven children : William, James, John, Joseph, Anna, Sallie and Ella. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Dodd was a daughter of William and Anna Jamison, early settlers in Ralls county.

WILLIAM T. GAINES

(Farmer, Sections 1 and 2, Post-office, Leonard).

John B. Gaines, father of William T., was born in Virginia, in 1802. He was a farmer and school teacher. He went from Virginia to Kentucky, where he married Miss Sidney Patterson, a Kentuckian by birth. They then moved to Monroe county, Mo., making it their permanent home. There were born to them seven children, of whom five are living : Samuel P., Lucy A., Mary E., John B. and William T., the subject of this sketch. He was the youngest child, and was born in Monroe county, Mo., August 28, 1842. He grew up in Shelby county, his early training preparing him for the occupation of a farmer, which he embraced upon coming of age. He has 102 acres of land nicely improved and making a comfortable and attractive home. He is energetic and industrious, and, in consequence, prosperous. Mr. Gaines married, January 5, 1881, Miss Mary R. Stuart, born March 4, 1854, in Shelby county, Mo. Heaven has blessed them with six children, four of whom are now living : Clara B., Bertie, Thomas A. and Laura E. Though quite a young man, Mr. Gaines was elected in 1882 to the dignified office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharges with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

CHARLES W. GAY

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard.)

It was in 1836, nearly 50 years ago, when the subject of this sketch was yet a child only about three years of age, that his parents left Kentucky, where they had been reared and made their homes after their marriage, for the then new State of Missouri. They first stopped in Marion county and then removed to Macon county, but in 1849 they came to Shelby county, where they resided for nearly 20 years. However, they returned to Marion county, and the father died there about 13 years afterwards, in the spring of 1881. He, the father, Caleb W. Gay, was born in Fayette county, Ky., in 1802. The mother, whose maiden name was Emily Hall, was born in Scott county, Ky., in 1809. They had three children, William H., Mary E. and Charles W. Charles W. Gay was born in Woodford county, Ky., May 8, 1833. He was principally reared in Missouri, and came with his parents to Shelby county in 1849, or rather with his father and family, for his mother had died the year before. His father subsequently married again, of which union there are five children living. Charles W. was married August 12, 1855. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine T. Sharp, was also from Woodford county, Ky., a daughter of William Sharp. They have no children living, but two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gay are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Gay has made farming his life occupation and has a good place, containing about a quarter of a section of land.

LEWIS H. GILLASPY

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard.)

This venerable and respected old citizen of the county, one of the fathers of Shelbyville, and a man whose name for nearly half a century, ever since he came to the county, has been a synonym for honest and worthy citizenship, is, like many of the early settlers of the county, a sturdy old Kentuckian by nativity. He was born in Shelby county, Ky., from which Shelby county, Mo., was named, on account of so many of its early settlers being from the former county, on the 6th of July, 1806. His parents, Alexander and Sarah (Griffith) Gillaspy, were from Virginia. Originally, however, the Gillaspy family was from Pennsylvania, where it had been settled from the founding almost of that colony. The Hon. James G. Blaine's mother, a Miss Gillaspy, for which the G. in his name stands, was a representative of the same family. Mr. Gillaspy's father was a farmer and miller by occupation. In 1825 the family came to Missouri and located in Marion county. Eleven years afterwards they settled in Shelby county, where the father died in 1853. Lewis H. was principally reared in Kentucky, but came to Missouri with his father's family. He came to Shelby county the year before they did, and bought the land now a part of

the site of Shelbyville. He was one of the founders of that place, and contributed ten acres of the ground for the town site. He was married the same year he came to Shelby county, his wife having been a Miss Lucinda Manuel, of Fayette county, Ky. She came to Missouri, however, with her parents, Thompson and Catherine Manuel. Mr. and Mrs. Gillaspy have reared three children: Sarah C., John A. and William L. He is still residing on his homestead, where he has lived for many years, an excellent farm of 216 acres.

SAMUEL GREENFIELD

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

The Greenfield family settled in the first instance in Maryland after their immigration to America from England. From there it has dispersed itself over many of the States of the Union, and its representatives are to be found in every section of the country. The family, as far back as it can be traced, comes from the Rev. William Greenfield, an eminent theologian and oriental scholar who flourished from about 1562 to 1630. He was the author of a Comprehensive Bible which gives, or purports to give, the codes of all religions, or all that has been made known by means of letters. Mr. Greenfield's parents, the father and mother of the subject of this sketch, Robert Greenfield and wife, *nee* Anna Austin, were both natives of Maryland, and Mr. G., himself, was born in Talbot county, of that State, July 5, 1812. In about 1820, he then being a lad some eight years of age, the family emigrated West, and settled in Hocking county, O. Later along they removed to La Grange county, Ind., in about 1835. The father died there some years afterwards. Samuel Greenfield was principally reared in Ohio, and was married in La Grange, Ind., in about 1841, to Miss Hannah Michael, formerly of Virginia, and four years his junior. Mr. G. was himself the fifth in a family of eight children, and his wife was the first of eight children of David and Sarah Michael. Three of his father's family are living, and five of her father's. After a residence in Indiana for five years he came to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. He has been living in this county for 45 years, and has been continuously engaged in farming. He has a good farm of 400 acres, and is comfortably situated. On the 4th of December, 1873, Mr. Greenfield had the misfortune to lose his wife. She left him the following children at her death, namely: Sarah Ann Hoffer, George Washington, Deniza Susan Cox, Samuel Austin, Mary Francis Cox and Samuel. D. M. and R. L. Greenfield, were old enough to go in the Federal army, where they lost their lives.

CHARLES L. HARRIS

(Farmer, Section 12, Post-office, Leonard).

Mr. Harris was born March 19, 1827, in Alleghany county, Md. His father, Jesse Harris, a farmer of Loudoun county, Va., was born July 3, 1805. He moved to Maryland and there lost his heart to Miss

Delilah Fry, a native of Alleghany county. They were married in 1826 and a few years afterwards moved to Marion county, Mo., where they reared a family of six children: Mathias F., James B., George W., David S., Lydia H. and Catherine E. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were members of the Christian Church. Charles L. Harris was reared in Marion county and was engaged in farming until he was 22 years of age, when he became a merchant. In 1850 he took a trip to California, mining and trading there for two years. On his return he resumed his agricultural pursuits, with which he has ever since been occupied. His farm contains 115 acres and is well improved. Mr. H. is an intelligent and successful farmer and is an honest and good citizen. He is highly respected by the community and has filled, for the last 16 years, with much ability, the office of justice of the peace in Taylor township. Mr. Harris was married April 1, 1852, in Shelby county, Mo., to Miss Mary E. Gaines, who was born August 3, 1833, in Howard county, Mo. There are six children by this marriage, all living: John W., Lucy E., Sidney P., Mollie M., James B. and Jasper L. Mrs. A. is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband is connected with the Baptist denomination. He also belongs to the Masonic order.

ANDREW J. HILTON

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

The Hilton family settled originally from England in New York State, and from there, some time prior to the Revolution, a branch of it became located in Virginia. The subject of this sketch comes of the Virginia branch of the family. His grandfather removed to Tennessee, where his father was born and reared and was married. Judge Hilton, of New York City, the counsel of the great American merchant prince, A. T. Stewart, is a descendant of the original New York family. Andrew Hilton, the subject of this sketch, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Robinson) Hilton, of Tennessee, was born in Sullivan county, of that State, December 5, 1839. The following year his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Shelby county. The father became a prosperous farmer of this county, and a man of local influence and consideration. He was justice of the peace for a number of years, and died here about the time of the outbreak of the war. His mother survived him for about 15 years. They had a family of six children, but only two of whom are living, Mary L. and Andrew J. Both parents were ardent Methodists in their church connections and sympathies. Andrew Jackson Hilton was reared in Shelby county, and besides learning the practical work of farming, he became a man of good common school education, having taken a course in the district schools of his neighborhood. He has followed farming from boyhood, and has prospered satisfactorily well. He has a good farm of 400 acres, worth at a fair valuation \$10,000 at the least. Mr. Hilton is not married, although now in his forty-fifth year. He is, nevertheless, not a stranger to the divine passion which Cupid, with a

wave of his magic wand, like the mysterious power that was said to issue from the trident of Neptune, inspires in the hearts of men. *Veni, vidi, sed non vici* Mr. Hilton may with all truth say; but, perhaps, *acta hac res non est finaliter*. Any way it is but little to be feared that in the end he will prove a marital maledict.

MILTON J. HOLLIDAY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

One of the most successful of the rising young physicians of the county is Dr. Milton J. Holliday. He was born in Monroe county, Iowa, of George R. and Sarah T. Holliday, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a physician of wide reputation and is still living in Sullivan county, Mo. Of a family of 13 children there are nine living: Benton A., William P., Americus, Joseph, Samuel N., Barnett M., James M., Susan R. and Milton J. The latter grew up in Monroe county, Iowa, and embraced his father's profession. He studied medicine in Kansas City, Keokuk and Chicago and now has a large and lucrative practice, enjoying the full confidence of the entire community. Dr. Holliday has been thrice married. His first wife, whom he married August 1, 1867, was Miss Sarah N. Brown, of Wayne county, Iowa. Four children in rapid succession were laid in the grave, but his first wife is still living. The second Mrs. H., formerly Miss Joseph A. Hughart, of Pike county, Mo., after the birth of one child, which died also, closed her eyes in death and Dr. Holliday chose for his third spouse Miss Henrietta Upchurch, who was born March 14, 1865, in Sullivan county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. H. have one child, Martha L. They are members, respectively, of the Presbyterian and Christian Churches.

JOHN J. HOLMES

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

Born July 25, 1841, Mr. Holmes is a native of Indiana, and a son of William and Emeline (Hardsock) Holmes, of Pulaski county, that State, but his father was originally of Fairfax county, Va., and his mother from Shelby county, Ky. They were married in Owen county, Ind., and reared a family of five children, one other having died before it reached years of maturity. John J. was the fourth in their family, and was reared in Owen county, where he subsequently studied law, attending the Michigan University. In 1872 he removed to Missouri and located in Audrain county, but two years later he came to Shelby county, where he has since resided. He has a neat farm in Taylor township, and is one of the intelligent, energetic farmers of the community. He was married August 21, 1873, to Miss Carrie Blount, of Will county, Ill. They have three children: Mary J., Howard B. and John G. Mr. Holmes served as justice of the peace in Indiana, and two terms as school commissioner of Shelby county, Mo., and was a man of considerable prominence and influence in his community, as he is at his new home in Shelby county.

JOHN HORN

(Farmer, Sections 1 and 4, Post-office, Cherry Box).

John Horn was born March 20, 1817, in Hampshire county, Va., and is the son of Andrew and Catherine (Emmett) Horn, natives of the same county. Mr. H., Sr., was a prosperous farmer and a devoted member of the M. E. Church South. John Horn, the second child, grew to manhood in Hampshire county, pursuing the occupation of a farmer; he was married March 1, 1840, to Miss Maria Howard, who was born in Frederick county, Va., on the 15th of August, 1816. There was born of this union 10 children, all of whom are living. Their names are respectively Ellen C., Job S., Eliza A., John R., William H., Albert B., Eusebius P., Charles J., Mary E. and Maud H. Mr. Horn owns as the reward of his industry and perseverance a fine farm of 240 acres; his practical and highly intelligent mind has rendered him one of the most skilled agriculturists in the county and the strict conscientiousness with which he fulfills his duties as a citizen has won for him the unbounded respect of the entire community.

ANDREW HORN

(Farmer, Section 3, Post-office, Cherry Box.)

Mr. Horn was born September 3, 1836, in Hampshire county, Va. His mother, Susan Shores, was a native of the same place. His father was a successful farmer in the neighborhood. In 1864 they moved to Shelby county, Mo., where they speedily took their natural place in society. They were much thought of in the Presbyterian Church, to which they were attached. A family of eight children were born to them, of whom but three are living: Mary, Susan and Andrew. Andrew Horn grew up in Hampshire county, Va., and was trained to be a farmer. In 1861 he left his native State and came to Shelby county, Mo. In 1864 he changed his residence to Marion county, but in 1868 he returned to Shelby. He is one of the most reliable and experienced farmers in the township, and has a beautiful farm of 100 acres, whose improvements compare favorably with any in the neighborhood. Mr. Horn is regarded with the highest esteem by all who know him, and is a valuable citizen in every way. Mr. H. was married in September, 1870, in Knox county, Mo., to Miss Delia Barnett, a beautiful and charming young Canadian. They have five children: Minnie, Olga, Berdella, Ray and Evealena. Mr. Horn is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EUSEBIUS P. HORN, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, and Druggist, Leonard).

Dr. Horn, a regular graduate of medicine and a young physician of excellent qualifications and superior natural gifts for the profession,

has been engaged in the active practice at Leonard for the last five years, or ever since his graduation. While young men are usually slow in getting a start in the professions after they are prepared for them, on account of what is perhaps a natural distrust, that older men have in the knowledge, care and ability of their juniors, Dr. Horn's experience has been altogether different from this. Almost at the very beginning he was made the recipient of a good practice, being promptly called into some of the best families in the community, as their physician, when medical attendance was required. This confidence so early shown him, time and his own success in the practice have fully justified. Already he is justly classed among the well established representative physicians of this part of the county. In connection with his practice he is also the proprietor of a drug store at Leonard, so that buying his own drugs he is always certain that no inferior quality is used in the compounding of his prescriptions. Dr. Horn is a native of Virginia, born April 24, 1853. He came with his parents (his mother's maiden name was Maria T. Howard) to Missouri when 15 years of age. They settled in Shelby county in 1868. The Doctor is the seventh of 10 in the family of children, and was reared to a farm life. About 1877 he began the study of medicine, and two years later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Io., where, after a regular course of two terms, he graduated in the spring of 1879. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at this place.

JOHN H. KEITH

(Farmer, Section 1).

Mr. Keith was born October 12, 1853, in Marion county, Mo. His father, John H. Keith, was born in Virginia in 1808, and was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated in 1830 to Ralls county, and in 1850 to Marion. In 1865 he came to Shelby, where he married Miss Eliza Pierce, a young lady from Virginia. He was a man of truly Christian character, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He has five children: Forge, William, Belinda, Catherine and John H., who was the youngest of the family. He grew up in Marion and Shelby counties, and in time became a farmer. On the 9th of February, 1876, Mr. J. H. Keith was married in Shelby county to Miss Emma E. Turner, a native of that county, by whom he has three children: Ellen, John S. and Kate. Mr. R. is an enterprising and intelligent farmer, and his place of 137 acres is an ornament to the county. He has placed upon it every improvement of modern invention, and in every thing is well up with the times. He and his family are charming additions to the society of the township. Mr. K. is a member of the Christian Church.

JACKSON KING

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Leonard).

In 1856 Mr. King, then a young man past 19 years of age, was married in Harrison county, Ky., to Miss Ruthie A. Rankins, of that county, and the same year of their marriage they came to Missouri, and settled in Shelby county, arriving here in November, something over a month after their marriage ceremony was performed. They were young and brave and true-hearted, and went to work with a will to establish themselves comfortably in life. The years came and went and they steadily prospered by their industry. The small tract of land which they first began to improve expanded by subsequent additions and improvements into a fine farm of 320 acres, and now they are classed, and for years have been, among the substantial, well-to-do people of the township,—worthy neighbors and valued residents of the county, esteemed and respected by all who know them. Providence has kindly favored them with a worthy family of children, five in number, namely: Bettie, Callie, Hattie, Jack and Paul. Mr. King's father, Paul King, born in Harrison county, Ky., was married three times, and in his three families were 20 children: four in the first, 11 in the second, and five in the third, and 14 are living. Mr. King, the subject of this sketch, was by his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name having been Miss Mahala Garrett. He was born July 23, 1837, also in Harrison county, Ky., and is the only one of the first family of children living.

JOHN KIRKWOOD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Leonard).

Characteristic of the sturdy men of his native country, Mr. Kirkwood, a Scotchman by birth and bringing-up, has become a more than ordinarily successful farmer since he transferred the scene of his industry to the fertile land of Shelby county, Mo. He has a fine farm of 440 acres and is justly classed among the best farmers of Taylor township. All he has he has made by his own industry and intelligence and enterprise. He was born in Scotland, November 2, 1828, and was one in a family of three children of John Kirkwood, Sr., and wife, *nee* Martha Easdale. Reared in his native country, he remained there until 1858 engaged in farming, and then removed to America, and settled in Shelby county, Mo. He was married in Scotland, August 10, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Lang, who was born in the same county where he was reared, in 1830. Mr. Kirkwood is a man of sterling character, marked intelligence and untiring industry, and is highly esteemed among his neighbors.

WILLIAM McCULLY

(Farmer, Section 16, Post-office, Cherry Box).

One of the most influential and prosperous farmers in the township is the subject of this sketch. His parents, John and Sarah (White) McCully, were both natives of Tennessee, and moved first to Illinois. In 1820 they again moved to Randolph county, Mo., where Mr. McCully became a man of weight and prominence. He took a great interest in public affairs, and was made collector of the county. William was one of eight children: Valentine, John, Isaac L. and Mary. Two are deceased. His mother died when still quite young, and his father married, in 1846, Miss Lucy Brainer, from Kentucky. By this marriage also there were eight children, of whom six are still living: Martha, Belle, Manty, Thomas, Lee and Frank. William, who was the third child of the first union, was reared in Randolph county, Mo., and became a farmer. In that county, on the 21st of March, 1850, he was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to Miss Frances C. Yates, a native of Kentucky. Ten years after his marriage Mr. McCully moved to Shelby county, where he is now one of the leading men. He owns a farm of 920 acres, all in the best condition, and contributes largely to the general prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. McC. have seven children: John M., William C., Sarah C., George E., Thomas M., Lucy, Virginia and Mary E. Most of his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT D. MAGRUDER

(Farmer and Merchant, Post-office, Cherry Box).

Thomas G. Magruder, the father of Robert D., was born in February, 1811, in Frederick county, Va. He was a farmer by occupation. He moved to Marion county in 1838 and the following year to Shelby county, Mo., where, for a number of years, he filled with much ability the office of justice of the peace. He was a highly respected citizen and a prominent Mason. His wife to whom he was married in 1836, in Shelby county, Ky., was formerly Miss Martha J. Rucker, born in 1818, in Woodford county, Ky. There were nine children in the family, of whom six are living: Thomas E., Frank W., Mary S., Vasie E., Martha A. and Robert D. The last named was the third child and first saw the light in Shelby county, Mo., on the 22d of March, 1843. His youth was spent partly in Kentucky, partly in Missouri. Upon reaching manhood he became a farmer but has also been extensively engaged in merchandising at Cherry Box, a thriving village which sprang to life in 1880, and which gives fair promise of great future prosperity. Mr. Magruder is one of the staunchest and most reliable merchants in the place. His sterling integrity makes it a safe thing and his obliging manners a most pleasant thing to deal with him. He richly deserves the extensive patronage he enjoys.

He carries on a farm at the same time, showing rare business capacity. His place contains 371 acres and is one of the best conducted in the township. Mr. M. married December 12, 1866, Miss Laura W. Gartrell, born April 24, 1840, in Shelby county, Mo. They have three living children: Harriet B., Robert S. and William B. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder are consistent members of the M. E. Church South.

THEODORE P. MANUEL

(Dealer in General Merchandise, etc., etc., Leonard).

Mr. Manuel engaged in his present business at Leonard in the spring of 1884, and has met with satisfactory success. He brought on a good stock of goods and started out with the determination to please the people, both as to prices and quality of goods, if possible. Nor has he been disappointed in the realization of this object. He has securely established himself as one of the popular and prosperous business men of this part of the county. He is accommodating and deals fairly with every one, so that no complaint is heard against him. Mr. Manuel was born and reared in Shelby county, his primal birthday being the 19th of January, 1859. His parents were from Kentucky, early settlers in this section of the State. His father, Preston Manuel, was from Frankfort, Ky., and his mother, Adeline McAfee, was also from Kentucky, or rather her parents were. Theodore P. was the third in their family of four children. His mother died when he was only six years old, leaving him under the watchful care of a kind father who was called to his long home in 1876. Thus an orphan at the early age of 11, he was reared on the farm in this county and educated in the common schools. Several years before completing his youth or ephabiage, however, he commenced to teach school and continued to teach for some five years. Since then he has been engaged in merchandising at Leonard. On the 20th of February, 1879, Mr. Manuel was married to Miss Ella Harrison, a daughter of Richard and Laura W. Harrison. Mr. Manuel and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a comfortable residence at Leonard in addition to his business interests.

BENJAMIN T. PERRY

(Farmer, Post-office, Cherry Box).

Mr. Perry's parents, or, rather, his father, Ambrose B. Perry, was from Jessamine county, Ky. He came to Shelby county while yet a young man and was married to Miss Elizabeth H. Baker, of an early family in this part of the State. His father followed farming as his permanent calling, and led a well-to-do and comfortable life. There were 12 children in the family, eight of whom are living. Benjamin T. was born December 3, 1846, and was reared on his father's farm. On the 30th of November, 1882, he was married to Miss Malinda A. Evans. They have one child, James W. Mr.

Perry has a neat farm of 90 acres, the result of his own industry and good management; he is steadily accumulating property around him and coming to the front as a substantial citizen of the township. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. P. belongs to the Christian Church.

ADOLPHUS E. SINGLETON

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

Mr. Singleton's father came from Rappahannock county, Va., in 1881, and first located in Marion county. From there he crossed over into Shelby county, and there he met and married Miss Susan C. Vandiver, also originally from Virginia. Eleven children are the fruits of their union, eight of whom are living. The parents still reside in this county and are both members of the church, the father, William Singleton, of the Baptist Church, and the mother of the Methodist Church. Adolphus E. is the fourth of their family of children and was reared on the farm. He was married February 20, 1879, to Miss Allie E. Magruder, a daughter of Thomas J. Magruder. Mr. Singleton has a good farm of 183 acres, and is one of the enterprising young farmers of the township. On the 22d of next November he will be 30 years of age, and is therefore still comparatively a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Singleton have one child, Walter T. Mrs. S., an estimable lady, is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH M. STUART

(Farmer, Section 11, Post-office, Leonard).

Mr. Stuart was born December 25, 1823, in Harrison county, Ky. His father, William Stuart, was born in Pennsylvania, but moved at an early age to Kentucky, where he in time became a farmer. He married in Harrison county, Miss Catherine Hounier, a native of the same county, and in 1837 moved to Ohio. They had a family of 10 children, of whom but four reached years of maturity: William R., Catherine, Isabel and Joseph M. The old people were members respectively of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Joseph M. was reared in Harrison county, Ky., and accompanied his parents to Ohio. In 1844, he removed to Shelby county, Mo., where he now lives. He owns 120 acres of land, which he has beautified by every improvement that could be desired. He is thrifty and hard-working, and having a pleasant manner and kind heart, he is deservedly popular among his neighbors. He was married August 9, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Garnett, who was born in 1827, in Harrison county, Ky. Of this union were born 12 children, of whom 11 are still living: Martin L., George A., Nancy, James L., Rebecca, Virginia A., David T., William H., Lahulda, Joseph S. and Maret E. Losing his first wife, Mr. Stuart married a second time, the bride being Miss Nancy Dunbar, who was born December 18, 1837, in Madison county, Ky. There are by this marriage three children: Willard C., Abben

T. and Arthur M. Mr. Stuart and family belong to the Christian Church.

MARTIN L. STUART

(Dealer in General Merchandise, and Justice of the Peace, Leonard).

'Squire Stuart is a native of Shelby county and has made it his home from the time the light of heaven first streamed into his being through the windows of his soul, or in other words, from the time of his birth. He, too, is of an old family of this county, which came to this State from Kentucky, but was originally from the Old Dominion. The 'Squire was the eldest of 14 in the family, 13 of whom are living. His father, Joseph Stuart, was from Harrison county, Ky., and his mother, who was, previous to her marriage, a Miss Sarah E. Garnett, was from the same State. They were married in Shelby county. 'Squire Stuart was born on his father's farm in Shelby county, November 11, 1845. He was brought up a farmer and followed that occupation after he grew to manhood until about seven years ago. March 8, 1869, he was married to Miss Harriet E. McWilliams. They have one child, a daughter, Pearl. In 1877, 'Squire Stuart and his brother, George A., formed a partnership in the mercantile business at Leonard, and have since been engaged in the business at this place. They carry a good stock of goods in their line and have an increasing trade. In 1878 he was elected to his present office, justice of the peace, and is still holding this position.

JAMES L. VANDIVER

(Farmer, Post-office, Cherry Box).

Mr. Vandiver was the ninth in the family of 17 children of Samuel and Ann (Crane) Vandiver, (her father being a captain in the Revolutionary War), of Hampshire county, Va. The father, who was 33 years of age at the time of his marriage, lived to see the youngest of his children married and comfortably settled in life. He died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, and a sturdy, industrious, thrifty tiller of the soil, and a worthy, well respected citizen. James L. was born on his father's homestead, in that county, January 16, 1822. At the age of 18, in 1840, the family removed to Shelby county, Mo., and James L. came with them. On the 16th of July, six years afterwards, he was married to Miss Frances E. Elgin, formerly of Frederick county, Va. After his marriage, and indeed, before, Mr. Vandiver had started out in life as a farmer for himself. He has continued farming from that time to this, and has met with good success, or, rather, by his industry, energy and good judgment, has achieved success. He has one of the largest and best farms in the county. His place contains 1,400 acres, and is well improved. Such a result as this shows the advantage of being in a country so greatly favored with all the elements for successful agriculture as is this section of Missouri, particularly Shelby county.

Nature has been indeed generous in bestowing upon this fair land the advantages which fit it for the homes of a prosperous, enlightened community. Where could soil and climate, and most other natural conditions be found more favorable? Nor have the accidents of population and artificial advantages been less fortunate. An intelligent, sturdy race of men from Virginia, the mother State of all the North-west, from west of Ohio to the plains, and practically also of the South-west — indeed, of the fairest, and greatest and best section of the Imperial Republic — came into this part of North Missouri, as they also spread themselves over all other sections of the Union, not fenced in by New England exclusiveness and bigotry, and made the whole land blossom in the beauty of an advanced civilization. Men of Virginia, and of her daughter States, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, came; they also came from Tennessee, North Carolina and the other Southern States; some, likewise, came from Pennsylvania and the Middle States — a few from New England — all came to unite their brain and muscle in the great work of developing this magnificent region, for which Nature has done so much. Hence, it is not surprising to see the sons of the sturdy pioneers who opened the way into this fruitful land, now among the most prosperous, well-to-do, substantial and worthy citizens of all the country. Their fathers, in possessing themselves of broad acres of fertile land, have fixed the fortunes of their families on a sure foundation, as the ancestors of the wealthy land-holders of England did centuries ago. Families of wealth and consideration are now being established in this country, and have been established, by this system of investment in real estate, which will preserve their identity for generations and generations to come. Mr. Vandiver, already a large land holder, is steadily adding to his possessions, and he is impressing upon his son the great lesson which all experience and all history teach, that land is the safest, surest and best property which one can have — which can not run away, nor be carried away, which is not affected appreciably by stock fluctuations, but is *idem citu*, in the same place, to-day, to-morrow, and forever; and by good husbandry will ever bring forth abundant harvests

“ Until the moon grows old,
And the sun grows cold,
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold.”

In 1880 Mr. Vandiver had the misfortune to lose his first wife. She was a most excellent lady, greatly esteemed by all her neighbors and acquaintances, and one of the most affectionate of wives, one whose whole life seemed to be an unbroken effort to make her home bright and happy. After a lonely, sad life of some years, his home desolate and almost broken up, Mr. Vandiver was again married to a most amiable lady and true-hearted, good woman, one who has proved in every way worthy of his affection. She was a widow lady at the time of her marriage to him, a Mrs. Mary E. Allen, formerly Miss Creek-mur, of Kentucky. This union has been blessed with a son, James

L., the only one Mr. Vandiver has to inherit his good name and his comfortable estate, and who is a bright youth of estimable character and excellent promise, well fitted by nature and the manner of his bringing up to succeed his honored father. Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver are members of the church, the father of the Methodist denomination and the mother of the Christian communion.

JOSEPH VAN VACTER

(Farmer, Post-office, Leonard).

Mr. Van Vacter's farm contains 140 acres and is comfortably improved. He has been engaged in farming from boyhood and owes his success, that is, what he has accumulated, almost alone to his own industry and good management. He is one of the worthy farmers and respected citizens of Taylor township. Mr. VanVacter was a son of Benjamin and Anna (Smith) VanVacter, his father originally of Virginia and a descendant of Holland ancestry, but his mother a native of Ireland. So, in the veins of the subject of this sketch courses the blood of two nationalities, one noted for its mirth and wit and love of country, and the other, sturdy Teutonic stock, for its solid, sterling worth, its industry and thrift, and its steady, even habits of life. The family came to Missouri, or rather the father did, in an early day, and he was married here, where he made his permanent home. He died in Shelby county, February 18, 1867. The mother, aged 67, is still living. Three of their family of five children are also living. Joseph H. was brought up on the farm to be a farmer and stock-raiser, which he has ever since followed, and with the success noted above. August 26, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Lorentz, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. V. have three children of the six born to them, namely: Nora E., Addie B. and Annie E. Mr. and Mrs. V. are members of the Christian Church.

PRESTON A. WRIGHT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Leonard).

Among the more thorough-going farmers and intelligent, progressive citizens of Taylor township is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Wright. His parents were early settlers in Boone county, Mo., and subsequently removed to Monroe county, where the mother died in 1877, and his father the year following. His father, Andrew H. Wright, who was born July 12, 1796, in Bourbon county, Ky., came out from Virginia to Kentucky with his parents in an early day, where he afterwards met and married Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Bourbon county. They had a family of 14 children. He died at his home in Monroe county, eight miles north of Paris, November 30, 1878; he had lived in Monroe county 47 years, all that time on the farm where he died. After leaving Kentucky he lived about one year in Boone county, this State, before coming to Monroe. He had been a

member of the Christian Church for over 50 years, having joined in his early manhood in Kentucky, under the preaching of Elder P. M. Allen. Mr. W.'s mother, Elizabeth Harris, was born April 6, 1802, in Virginia, and moved to Kentucky when she was seven years old; she was married in the sixteenth year of her age. She joined the church the same time her husband did. All of the 14 children except one are members of the Christian Church. Preston A. Wright was born in Monroe county December 27, 1838, and was reared in that county. April 18, 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Baker, a daughter of William and Sarah Baker, of Shelby county. Mr. Wright had previously come to this county, and he has ever since made his home in its borders; he and his good wife have six children: William A., Mary B., Nottly P., Sarah H., Lonnie P. and John L. Mr. Wright's farm contains 428 acres, and he is comfortably situated. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1866; his wife joined the denomination in 1864.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ELIAS T. BARTON

(Farmer, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

'Squire Philip Barton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri. He came to Marion county as far back as 1819, and was soon afterwards married in that county to Miss Rachel Thrasher. Both were originally from Kentucky. In 1837 they removed to Monroe county, where 'Squire Barton improved a farm, and, indeed, improved two farms in that county. He lived there for nearly 20 years, and came to Shelby county in 1856, settling on the place where Elias T. now resides. In 1866 he built a residence in Shelby and made that place his home until his death two years afterwards. His wife is still living, having been born October 3, 1793. Elias T. was the fifth of a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters. He was born in Marion county, March 26, 1832, and was reared in Monroe county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Southern service, and was out first under Brace and Price, then Bevier and Little and Bouin, until the close of the war. He lost four brothers in the Confederate service — 1 killed in battle, 1 killed by the militia, 1 died in Alton prison, and one in the hospital at Vicksburg. Elias T. was in numerous engagements, large and small, and was wounded at Baker's Creek, Miss., being shot through the upper parts of both legs, which disabled him from further active service, but he continued to do detached service until the final surrender. Returning home after the war, he located on the old homestead farm and engaged in farming. February 3, 1869, he was married to Miss

Mollie E. Roe, a daughter of William J. Roe, now of Shelbyna, but formerly of West Virginia, where Mrs. B. was born and reared. They have six children: Carrie D., Walter A., Ira W., Georgia V., Gracie F. and Elias A. Mr. Barton owns the old Barton homestead, a good place of 180 acres. Mrs. B. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SAMUEL H. BAYNUM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbyna).

Shortly after his mother's death, which occurred in 1852, Mr. Baynum, who was then in childhood, 11 years of age, was taken by John Nelson, an old citizen of Marion county, to rear. Brought up in that county, as soon as he was old enough to work out, he worked by the month as a farm laborer at the usual small wages then paid. But being industrious and persevering, he kept it up for nearly 10 years, and during this time, by close economy, saved about \$750 in cash. On the 17th of November, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary F. Bush, daughter of John Bush. She is a sister to John S. Bush, of Hannibal; William Bush, of Monroe City; George Bush, of Palmyra; Dr. Franklin Bush, of Palmyra, and the late Mrs. James McWilliams, who died in Texas. After his marriage Mr. Baynum rented a farm in Marion county, and resided there for a year. He then improved his present farm. He has one of the best farms in Jefferson township, a place containing 200 acres, which he can contemplate with the satisfactory reflection that it is all the fruit of his own toil. He is engaged in raising stock, and has good success in this line of industry. In 1879 he removed to Shelbyna to educate his children, but returned to the farm in 1882. He and wife have six children: Rosie Lee, Ida May, Charley B., Willie C., Lutie and Bessie. Nora died in infancy. Mrs. Baynum's father was one of the first settlers of Marion county, and commencing a poor young man, making rails at 18 cents a hundred, he rose by good industry and good management until at the time of his death he was worth \$75,000.

THOMAS A. BEAN

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Clarence).

All old residents of Bucks county, Pa., familiar with the people and affairs of that county during the 'thirties and 'forties, remember very well the father of Mr. Bean, William W. Bean. He was a prominent man of the county, an active politician, and a thorough-going, uncompromising Democrat. He has been dead, however, for many years, dying in about 1849. Mr. Bean's mother (Thomas A.'s), was a Miss Frances Brittain. Thomas A. Bean was born in Bucks county, November 4, 1837. At the age of 16 he went on a whaling vessel to become a sailor, and was on the sea about 18 months. During this time, among other distant points he visited were the Sandwich Islands, where the natives still have fried missionary for breakfast whenever they can catch one. Returning to Pennsylvania,

he became foreman under his brother, a successful contractor of street construction, of Philadelphia, and had charge of about 50 men. He continued in that business until he was of age, when he cast his first presidential vote, throwing it for the Buchanan electors in Pennsylvania, and then came west, to St. Louis. From there he came to Paris and went to work for an older brother as a carpenter. The year following he worked at farm labor by the month, and this brought him up to the outbreak of the war, when he promptly enlisted in the Confederate service, under Jackson's call for the six months' State Guard. After this he enlisted in Elliott's battalion, and in the spring of 1864 he joined that dashing and irresistible cavalry leader, Gen. Joe Shelby. Taken prisoner, however, later along, he was held at St. Louis until the close of the war. Meanwhile, January 32, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Anderson and Mary N. Meadows, early settlers in Monroe county, from Kentucky. After the war, Mr. Bean returned to Monroe county and he engaged in farming and trading in stock. He bought his present farm in Jefferson township, of Shelby county, in January, 1884. He has a neat place well improved. Mr. Bean has had varying success as a stock-dealer, sometimes making considerable money, and once being entirely broken up. At another time he suffered a heavy loss by the death by cholera of over 150 fine hogs. He is now repairing his losses, however, and is steadily coming to the front again. Mr. and Mrs. B. have seven children: Fannie L., Daniel O., James A., Samuel C., Warren, William P. and Ada M. They have lost two in infancy. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES BISHOP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Whether Mr. Bishop is closely related to the Hon. James G. Blaine, the present Republican candidate for the Presidency, the writer is not informed, for the question was not asked when the notes of this sketch were taken. But doubtless he is at least distantly related to the distinguished standard-bearer of the Republican party and one of the ablest and most brilliant men this country has ever produced. Mr. Bishop's mother was a Miss Fanny Blaine, before her marriage, and he was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., January 21, 1826. Hon. James G. Blaine was born just across the county line in Washington county, Penn., January 31, 1830. If they are not cousins they are unquestionably related in some degree, for both came of the Blaine family, long settled in the south-western part of Pennsylvania, and were born in adjoining counties, about the same time, or within four years of each other. But whether they are related or not makes as little difference to the subject of this sketch as to the distinguished Republican candidate, for he needs no reflected credit to entitle him to the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His life has been one of intelligent, well directed industry, rewarded with sober, substantial

success, one upon which no reproach has ever fallen, and a value to the community in which he lives. Mr. Bishop commenced for himself when a young man without a dollar, and by his own efforts and worth has made all he now has. He is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and has over 800 acres of fine land, included in several farms. This he has accumulated since a resident of this county, for he commenced here nearly 30 years ago with entering a small tract of 80 acres, to which he has added from time to time as his means increased. His home place contains 300 acres and is well improved, being one of the choice farms of Jefferson township. Mr. Bishop's father, Vincent Bishop, died in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1840. The mother, *nee* Miss Blaine, died about five years afterwards. The father came from New Jersey, or was brought from that State to Pennsylvania in a very early day by his parents, where he was reared and subsequently married Miss Blaine. He was of the same family of Bishops of which Hons. James and William D. Bishop, the first of New Brunswick, N. J., and the second of Bloomfield, N. J., sprang, both leading men of New Jersey and for years distinguished members of Congress. Mr. Bishop, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Westmoreland county and received a good common school education. On the 4th of October, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Carnes, a daughter of William Carnes, of Westmoreland county. He followed farming in that county for six years after his marriage and then, during the California gold excitement, went to the gold mines, making the trip overland. He spent two years in California, engaged principally in dealing in provisions and clothing. He then returned to Pennsylvania and shortly afterwards came to Missouri with his family and settled in Shelby county, on the land on which he now resides. His career as a farmer has been noted above. He has served for 12 years as justice of the peace, and during the war he served for about nine months in the Missouri State Militia on the Union side under Col. Benjamin. Mr. Bishop's first wife died in 1876. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother, a kind and hospitable neighbor and a most exemplary Christian lady. Her death was profoundly mourned both by her own loved ones and all her neighbors. She left him nine children: Thomas M., William C., Alexander C., J. K., Sarah E., the wife of Isaac Baker; Frances J., the wife of Thomas Vaughn; Levi H., Ella and Samuel P. The older sons are married. Three are deceased, two in infancy and Vincent at the age of 17. To his present wife Mr. Bishop was married February 20, 1878. She was a widow lady, Mrs. Jemima Spires, relict of William Spires, and a daughter of John Mayfield, formerly of Kentucky. She is an exemplary member of the Baptist Church and an excellent lady.

FREDERIC G. BLAKEY

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, Maud).

Mr. Blakey, one of the progressive young agriculturists of Shelby county and a highly respected, influential citizen of Jefferson town-

ship, is a son of Hon. M. D. Blakey, a sketch of whom and whose family antecedents appears elsewhere in this work, among the biographies of Clay township, in Monroe county. Mr. Blakey, Jr., was born at Paris, in Monroe county, December 29, 1852, and was reared in that county. His opportunities for an education were good, which he did not fail to improve to the best advantage. He had the benefit of instruction in the best schools of the country, and afterwards took a course at Christian University in Canton, Missouri. After concluding his education, or rather, career at school, he engaged in teaching and continued to follow that occupation for about seven years, principally during the winter months, however, for he was occupied with farming during the cropping seasons on his father's homestead. On the 6th of March, 1879, he was married to Miss Nora, a daughter of James Gillespie, deceased, late a prominent citizen of Monroe county. Mrs. Blakey was educated at Christian College, of Columbia, Mo. They have been blessed with three children: Roy G., Susie and Anna. After his marriage, Mr. Blakey came to his present farm, where he has since resided. He has a good place of nearly 200 acres in an excellent state of improvement. Mr. Blakey makes a specialty of fine stock. He has fine short-horn thorough-bred cattle, and a stock of fine Poland-China hogs. His thoroughbred cattle and hogs are eligible to record and among the best in the county.

JOHN BOWLING

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Maud).

Mr. Bowling is a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon county, November 20, 1834, and a son of Robert Bowling and wife, *nee* Jane C. Neal, formerly of Virginia. The family removed to Missouri in 1837, and located on land through which the Monroe and Shelby county line passes, where they made their home, their house being partly in Monroe and partly in Shelby county. As Mr. Bowling's father was a resident of both counties, as much of one as of the other, it was a question which county he was entitled to vote in, for he apparently had as much right to vote in one as the other, and as he had a right to vote in either, that he had the right to vote in both. Being a good Democrat was an additional and a very strong argument that he should have two votes, for it is a rule of morals that there can never be too much of a good thing, whatever may be the law of physics in this regard. He finally relieved the authorities, however, of all embarrassment, by deciding to vote only in Monroe county. He lived on his farm on the county line until his death, one of the respected farmers of the community. John Bowling was reared on the old family homestead, and was married March 29, 1860, to Miss Louisa E., daughter of Richard Thompson, deceased, of Pike county, but formerly of Virginia. After his marriage, Mr. Bowling followed farming in the north-eastern part of Monroe county for four years. He then sold his place there, and removed to the neighborhood in which he now resides. Since then he has sold out and bought farms several

times, and for a time lived in Texas, where he owned a place, but since 1873 he has resided on his present farm. He has a good place of about a quarter of a section of land, substantially and comfortably improved. He feeds stock for the wholesale markets, usually about a car load annually, in which he has good success. Mr. and Mrs. B. have seven children: John C., Robert P., Willis R., Ora J., Mary D., Elba and Guyangus. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS P. BREWER

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

It was in the spring of 1882 that Mr. Brewer sold his farm, four miles east of Moberly, which he had improved himself, and where he had resided for nearly 30 years, coming thence to Shelby county and buying the place which is his present home. Here he has 160 acres of good land, all under fence and with good improvements on it. It is a good farm and he expects to make it his permanent home. Mr. Brewer is a native Missourian, born in Marion county, July 25, 1831. His father was Thomas Brewer, who came out from Virginia, when a young man, to Kentucky, and was there married to Miss Mary Evans. From Kentucky they come to Missouri, or rather the mother and family came to this State, for the father died in Kentucky in 1832. The mother afterwards married William Haley, and they came to Missouri in 1846, locating in Randolph county about four miles east of where the city of Moberly now stands. There Thomas P. grew to manhood, and on January 23, 1854, was married to Miss Sarah J., a daughter of Foster Burnham, of Howard county. After his marriage Mr. Brewer, who had previously bought raw land near Moberly, improved a farm on his land and resided there, as stated above, until his removal to Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. B. have six children: Daniel B. (married), of Randolph county; William U. (also married), of Macon county; James W., now of Colorado; Levia, a young lady at home; T. Foster, and Minnie.

HARLEN BUTNER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

For two years a gallant soldier of the Republic during the Mexican War, and afterwards a doughty Argonaut to the golden coast of the Pacific, later along Mr. Butner returned to old Missouri and settled down to a quiet, successful farm life. He has been a resident of Shelby county for over 30 years, and first improved a farm in Jefferson township, of this county, on which he resided for 11 years, selling it then and purchasing his present place. He has 200 acres in this farm, all well improved, and 30 acres of tributary timber. He also has a good tract of improved land in Monroe county. He makes a specialty of raising and feeding cattle for the markets, in which he has had satisfactory success. In 1848 Mr. Butner was married to Miss

Evalena Ray, of Macon county, but formerly of Kentucky. She died in this county in 1858, leaving five children, namely: William, Fidella, James W., Felix and Edward. To his present wife Mr. B. was married October 2, 1859. She was a Miss Nancy A. Barton, a daughter of 'Squire Barton. There are six children by this union: Sarah E., the wife of Silas Wood, of Monroe county; Elias H., Stephen H., Daniel M., Lacy M. and Anna M. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Butner was born in Madison county, Ky., July 15, 1825. His father was William Butner, and his mother's maiden name Nancy Lowry. They came to Missouri in 1835, and finally settled in Marion county, residing first in Howard, then in Macon and then Monroe. They finally returned to Kentucky, where the father died in 1862.

JOHN BYRUM

(Farmer, Post-office, Lentner).

For three months and a half Mr. Byrum was on the road in 1850, bound for the golden coast of California, where he hoped by hard work and economy to at least get a start in life in a comparatively short time. And he was not disappointed. He made enough at mining to enable him to return home and purchase a farm and engage in farming. He has since continued to reside on his place in this county, a good farm of 160 acres adjoining the town of Lentner. He has resided on this place for the last 25 years, and here has reared his family. He was married March 12, 1856, to Miss Rhoda Morris, a daughter of Shelby Morris, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Byrum have nine children: Lucy M., Sarah M., John H., Maggie E., Mollie T., E. Wesley, Carrie G., Claude M. and Harry E. Two, besides, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Byrum are members of the M. E. Church South. The district school-house is on one corner of his farm, where school is kept from seven to eight months in the year, so that he has good school advantages for his children. Mr. Byrum was born in Marion county May 12, 1833, and was a son of Morris and Martha (Whitler) Byrum, originally of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1834, but afterwards returned to Kentucky, finally coming back to Missouri in 1837 to remain permanently. Some years afterwards they settled on land six miles west of Shelbyna, where the father died in 1847, leaving a widow and 10 children, namely (the children): Elizabeth Emdire, Martha J., Hulda, Amanda, John, William, James J. and Henry, all of whom are living except Martha.

FREDERICK C. CASLER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Of German-American parentage, Mr. Casler was a son of Frederick and Margaret (Miller) Casler, both originally of Bavaria, and was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., July 18, 1835. Reared in that county, he received a good common school education, and was

brought up a farmer. On the 25th of December, 1856, he was married to Miss Catherine, a daughter of Peter Henson. Mr. Casler continued farming in Montgomery county until early in 1882, and had good success there. However, he sold out in New York and came direct to Shelby county, Mo., where he soon afterwards bought the farm on which he now resides. He has a place of 240 acres, all under fence, including 200 acres in cultivation. His residence is a good two-story building with a one-story ell, and the other buildings on the place, including barn, granary, implement house, etc., are of an excellent class, and in good condition. He also has a bearing young orchard. Mr. and Mrs. C. have three children, Emma E., Jennie E. and Frank F. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Casler's father, who came from Bavaria in 1834, is still living in Montgomery county, N. Y., at an advanced age, but he is quite active.

JUDGE JOHN S. CHICK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Judge Chick has been a resident of Jefferson township for over 25 years, and has resided in the same neighborhood and on the same farm during all this time. Having lived for a generation in one community, those around him are therefore able to speak of the character of man he is; and the results of his exertions and management as a farmer testify to his industry and intelligence. His high standing among those who have known him so long and well is shown by the irreproachable name he bears, and the confidence reposed in him as a man and citizen, by his election to the responsible office of county judge; while the ample competency he has accumulated shows that his life has been one of marked energy, directed by good, sound business judgment. Judge Chick has a fine farm of about 400 acres, over three-fourths of which is in meadow or active cultivation, most of the balance being excellent timbered land, fenced and used for pasturage. His place is well improved and well stocked, and, in a word, he is one of the substantial, comfortable farmers of the township. All he has accumulated is the fruit of his own toil and intelligence, for he started out for himself without any help from others, and has made what he has, while at the same time rearing a large family of children, by whom he did and is doing a good part. Judge Chick, a prominent man of his township, esteemed for his sterling good sense, sober judgment, business qualifications and estimable qualities as a neighbor and citizen, was selected in 1872 from among the leading men of the county for the office of county judge, and was elected to that office by a highly complimentary majority. He served in office for six years and fully met the expectations of the public as a capable, upright judge. At the conclusion of his term as county judge, he again centered his whole attention on his farming and stock-raising interests, leading an industrious, useful life, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and

esteem of the people of the entire county. One of the best things that can be said of any man may be said of him with truth — that all his neighbors speak well of him. Judge Chick was 17 years of age when he came to Shelby county with his parents, Capt. William Chick and wife, *nee* Mildred G. Harding, from Kentucky, in 1840. He was born in Bracken county, April 13, 1823. His father was in the Federal service during the time of the elder Adams' administration, and participated in the military ceremony attending the burial of Gen. Washington. He was originally from Virginia, as was also his wife. In this county Capt. Chick entered land and improved a farm, on which he lived a worthy and respected life until his death. He reached the advanced age of 95 years, dying in 1874. His wife had preceded him to the grave by nearly 30 years. Judge John S. Chick completed his youth in this county, and after attaining his majority continued with his parents as their only reliance and support until they had lived out the measure of their lives and been gathered to the bosom of their loved ones who had passed beyond the mystic river. For an education he had to rely mainly on his own application to study during his leisure time at home. After his mother's death he was married, August 31, 1848, to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Joseph C. McCarty, formerly of Virginia. Twelve children are living of this union, eight sons and four daughters. Two years after his marriage, Judge Chick went to California with the general rush to the Pacific coast and was engaged in mining and trading out there for about a year. After his return he followed farming at different places until 1859, when he bought land and improved his present farm. Previously, however, he had been in the brick business at Palmyra for about three years. Judge Chick's farm is in section 10, about six miles from Clarence. None are exempt in this life, neither the just nor the unjust, from misfortune. John Milton, the great epic poet of England, the profound scholar, gifted genius and voluminous writer, the philosopher and sociologist, and one of the purest and best men the world has ever produced — he had a Cross to bear, a galling, heavy Cross; worse far than the blindness with which he was afflicted, a Cross of domestic unhappiness, of conjugal estrangement and antipathy, — the same Milton who wrote from his heart : —

“ Hail wedded love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise of all things common else!
* * * * * * *
* * * * * * * By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.”

His wife failed to appreciate the high duties and obligations, the tender, sacred nature of the marriage relation. She became unkind, rude and offensive to her husband, and they separated. Milton thought it was best that they should separate — better far, than to live in

constant antagonism and mutual aversion; and in his great work, his "Treatise on Divorce," where he presents arguments founded on reason, on common sense and on the natural sentiments of the human heart, which have never been answered and never can be — the greatest work on that subject that has ever been written; he fully justifies himself and boldly lays down this broad, just principle: "That indisposition, unfitness, or contrariety of mind, arising from a cause in nature unchangeable, hindering and ever likely to hinder the main benefits of conjugal society, which are solace and peace, is a greater reason of divorce than natural frigidity." Judge Chick has been made a victim of a similar misfortune to that which Milton suffered. He and his wife are not now living together. And while the Judge is too manly to speak unkindly of their separation, it is but just to him to say that in the opinion of all his neighbors he shares none of the blame, but the wonder is, that he submitted so long to the unhappy domestic life he was compelled to lead. Mrs. Chick resides at Clarence, where she is properly provided for. The Judge is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

ELIJAH G. S. CHINN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. and Mrs. Chinn, among the highly respected and well-to-do families of Jefferson township, were both reared in this county, and came of two of its pioneer families, respectively, Judge William S. Chinn and Joseph West, Esq. Judge Chinn and his wife, Lucy A., whose maiden name was also Chinn, came to Missouri from Harrison county, Ky., about the beginning of the "thirties". They first located in Marion county, but the year following settled in the northern part of Shelby county, away back before the town of Shelbyville was even thought of. They resided on the farm in that part of the county many years until their family of children had grown up. They then moved to a place two miles west of Shelbyville, where Judge Chinn died in 1856. He was a prominent farmer of the county, and for years a member of the county court. In the family there were seven brothers and three sisters who grew to years of maturity, and five brothers and a sister are still living. Elijah G. S. was born before his parents came to Missouri, in Harrison county, Ky., September 25, 1825, but was reared in this county. He was married to Miss Cassandra West, September 26, 1848. Her father came to Missouri in its territorial days and located first in Callaway county. Subsequently he was one of the first to open a farm in Shelby county, and became a well-to-do farmer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Chinn have five children: James W. (married), George E., Thomas S., Joseph W. (married) and Anna L., the wife of Posey Clay. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Christian Church. After his marriage, in 1848, Mr. Chinn settled on a farm two miles west of Shelbyville, where he followed farming for over 10 years. He then removed to where he now resides. Here he has 700 acres, all under fence and

about 560 acres in cultivation. The balance is in pasturage. For years Mr. Chinn has made a business of handling stock, feeding them for the wholesale markets, and he ships annually about 100 head of cattle. He also handles mules and has raised a large number of horses in former years. He is a man of industry and energy and an excellent business-like farmer, successful and well respected.

JOHN S. COLVERT

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

John R. Colvert, now and for the past six years a resident of Lafayette county, was an early settler in this county and one of its old citizens and highly successful farmers. He resided here for a period of over 25 years, and at one time owned over 1,600 acres of fine land in the county. Mr. Colvert, Sr., was from Virginia and was married after he came to Missouri, in Marion county, to Miss Elizabeth Griffith. Soon after his marriage he settled in Shelby county, where he lived for many years, as stated above. In 1872 he removed to Saline county and eight years afterwards to Lafayette county, where he now resides; he and his good wife reared a family of 10 children, five sons and five daughters, all but two of whom are married and have families of their own. John S. Colvert, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm near Shelbyna October 11, 1847. On the 30th of March, 1869, then in his twenty-second year, he was married to Miss Delilah Perry, a daughter of Richard Perry, an early settler of Shelby county. Mr. C. followed farming after his marriage in this county until the following year, when he sold out and moved to Saline county, but in 1871 returned to Shelby and bought a place in the eastern part of Jefferson township; he farmed there for nine years and then bought the farm where he now resides, two miles south of Clarence. He has a good place of 160 acres, which besides being otherwise improved has a fine orchard on it, including every variety of fruit, large and small. Mr. and Mrs. Colvert have seven children: Luah C., Minnie M., Lounie R., Myrtle E., Naoma R., R. Warren and Rola. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church South.

THOMAS J. CROSS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Cross' father died when he was about five years of age, and his mother three years afterwards, so that from boyhood he was left an orphan with his own way to make in the world as best he could. He lived with relatives and friends in Harper's Ferry, Va., where he was born, July 3, 1824, until he was about 14 years of age, when he came West with some friends to Quincy, Ill. A year later he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and there learned the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He afterwards worked at the trade at Zanesville for some three years, and in 1846 returned to Quincy, Ill., working

at the tailor's trade here until 1847, he then enlisted in the service for the Mexican War under Capt. Dunlap, detached cavalry. During his service he was once wounded, receiving a shot in the left leg, by which the bone was fractured, and he was disabled from further service. He was therefore honorably discharged and returned to Quincy, where he resumed work at his trade. In 1850 he went overland to California and was for three years engaged in mining and freighting on the Pacific coast. After this he began the livery business at Quincy, and carried it on with success until 1858, when he came to Missouri, locating in Randolph county. He bought land near Renick and improved a farm, on which he resided for 23 years. He sold that place in the spring of 1881, and bought his present farm in Jefferson township. Here he has 210 acres, and is comfortably situated. July 9, 1849, Mr. Cross was married to Miss Malinda A., a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Owen, formerly of Pennsylvania. They have nine children: Quincy A., now of Sedalia; George A., now the wife of William Brewer, of Macon county; Rebecca, relict of William Dent; Ada F., a young lady; Thomas R., Willis and Willie, twins, and Lizzie and Lettie. They have lost two, both in infancy. Mr. Cross was postmaster at Renick during Grant's administration. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY C. CROSS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Cross, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Central Missouri, came to Shelby county in 1860, and has been a resident of the county ever since, for a period now closely approaching 25 years. A man of sterling industry, and thorough-going enterprise, as a farmer he has been quite successful, and has accumulated a comfortable property. He has a handsome farm of 320 acres, well improved and well stocked, and annually has large quantities of farm products and considerable numbers of stock to put on the markets. Mr. Cross was a son of John Cross and wife, Sallie Blythe, who came from Kentucky to Howard county, Mo., away back in 1818, long before the territory now forming this State became a member of the Union as one of the free, independent and sovereign Commonwealths of the Republic. He became a substantial farmer and well known and respected citizen of Howard county. Henry C. was born in that county November 25, 1834. Growing up on his father's farm, he came to Shelby county in 1860, a year before his father's death. Young Cross located in Clay township where he bought land and improved a farm. He resided on that place for about ten years and then sold it to excellent advantage and moved to his present farm. This has been spoken of above. It may be added, however, that a special feature about his farm is that he has a fine bearing orchard of over 500 trees, all of select varieties of fruit. He also has a choice variety of small fruits on his place. Mr. Cross was married September 5, 1871, to Miss Susan, a daughter of Perry Taylor of this county. They have three

children: Olivia, Leslie and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. C. of the A. F. and A. M., and of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

From Delaware and Pennsylvania, respectively, Mr. Davis' parents originally came, his father, Bowers Davis, from Delaware, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jamison, was from Pennsylvania. They met, however, in West Virginia and were there married. Indeed, Miss Jamison was reared in West Virginia. William J., the subject of this sketch, was born in Monongahela county, of that State, February 10, 1828, and there grew to mature years. Several years after attaining his majority he was married, September 10, 1852, to Miss Nancy Davis, a daughter of Ananias Davis, who was named, it is proper to remark, not for the early Christian mentioned in Acts v., but for the disciple of Christ referred to in Acts ix: 10-12, etc. After his marriage Mr. Davis resided two years in Virginia and then removed to Missouri, locating in Macon county. Two years later he removed to Monroe county, where he bought land and improved a farm, on which he resided until 1861. He then sold out and came to Shelby county, where he farmed on rented land for about six years, after which he bought the place where he now resides. This contains 190 acres and is in a good state of cultivation, being one of the best farms in the vicinity. Mr. Davis' first wife died in Macon county, Mo., June 9, 1856. He was a second time married, Miss Susan Fifer becoming his second wife, a daughter of Nimrod Fifer, of Randolph county, now deceased. This was March 19, 1857. Mrs. D. was born and reared in Botetourt county, W. Va. There are six children: J. Monroe, Nimrod, Caleb W., Henry, Joseph T. and William M. Mary died in the fall of 1880 at the age of 22. She was the wife of William Woods and left two children. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES H. DOCTOR

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-feeder, Post-office, Maud).

The Doctors (though of course not all of them) were originally from Virginia, or rather the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative. His parents, John C. and Mahala (Leary) Doctor, were early settlers in Ohio from Virginia, where the father died in about 1837, and afterwards in 1840, the family came on West, to Missouri, and settled in Shelby county. James H. was born while they resided in Ohio, the year before his father's death, January 10, 1836. He was therefore principally reared in Shelby county, this State. Brought up on a farm, as would be expected, he adopted farming as his occupation for life. December 20, 1858, he was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of William Bennett, formerly

of Warren county, Va. He and his wife then set up to housekeeping, and located on a farm, or rather Mr. Doctor improved a farm from raw land. He has ever since continued to reside on the place he improved when a young man. This is a good farm of 240 acres, and is mainly run in meadow and plow land. Mr. Doctor makes a specialty of raising stock and feeding them for the wholesale markets. He has had satisfactory success. September 28, 1881, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who left him at her death two children: Iola, Mrs. J. W. Ferrel and James W. Four others died in early years. May 23, 1883, Mr. Doctor was married to Miss Robena Nicholson, a daughter of Robert Nicholson. It took Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, the most eminent lady physician in the United States, four years of medical college training, besides a long period of previous preparatory study, to become a doctor, but it took Miss Nicholson only about seven seconds to accomplish the same object, nominally at least after the good deacon announced himself ready for the ceremony. Such is the difference of ways people have of effecting results in this life, and doubtless Mrs. James H. Doctor is happier by the step she took than Mrs. Doctor Lozier.

NOAH A. EDWARDS

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-dealer, Post-office, Woodlawn).

Mr. Edwards is a son of John H. Edwards, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and was born before the parents came to Missouri, in Bourbon county, Ky., October 3, 1846. The family removing to Monroe county, Mo., in 1857, Noah A. was reared in that county and was brought up a practical farmer. His father still resides in Monroe county, about four miles west of Paris. On the 29th of March, 1870, Noah A. Edwards was married to Miss Nancy E. Atterbury, a daughter of Daniel Atterbury, deceased, her family also being from Kentucky. Mr. Edwards located on a farm as a householder after his marriage, and continued to farm in Monroe county for about 11 years. He also engaged quite actively in handling stock, in which he had satisfactory success. He removed to Shelby county in the spring of 1880, and bought the farm where he now resides. He has a good place of 240 acres, exceptionally well improved. His dwelling is a substantial, tastily built two-story house, and his other buildings, including an excellent new barn, 36x60 feet in dimensions, correspond with his dwelling. He is still actively engaged in handling stock, and feeds a large number every year for the wholesale markets. Mr. and Mrs. E. have four children: Nona M., John H., Lela M. and Nannie L. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH C. GADD

(Farmer and Breeder of Fine Sheep, Post-office, Clarence).

From the Empress Isle of the Seas Mr. Gadd was brought by his parents, James Gadd and Hester, *nee* Collins, who came to America

when he was in his third year, in 1849. He was born in England, December 31, 1847. The family first settled in Racine county, Wis. and were among the first white residents of that county. Later along, however, they removed to Missouri, and located in Macon county, where they still make their home, and where Joseph attained his majority, being in his twentieth year in 1868, when the family settled in Shelby county. Four years later, on the 4th of November, 1872, he was married to Miss Lonisa, a daughter of Peter Henson, of Shelby county, but formerly of Germany. Mr. Henson, however, had lived in New York before coming to Missouri, where he resided for a period of 40 years. Mr. Gadd settled on his farm where he now resides soon after his marriage. He has a neat, small farm, and has it comfortably improved. He and wife have two children, Byron H. and Katie S. Both parents are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM R. GAINES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

With a good place of 290 acres all fenced and 240 in cultivation, Mr. Gaines may fairly be said to be comfortably situated and in comparatively easy circumstances. He is regarded as one of the energetic farmers and substantial, worthy citizens of Jefferson township. He was born in Monroe county April 23, 1842, and was a son of Robert S. and Parmelia (Sears) Gaines; his father originally from Kentucky, but his mother was born at Boonville and reared in this State. In 1844 the family removed to Shelby county and settled north of Shelbyville, where the father bought and improved a farm. In 1848 he returned to Monroe county. After the California gold excitement he went overland to the Pacific coast, but by the hardships he underwent consumption was brought on, of which he died at Hannibal, Mo., on his way home, near Paris. The children, including William R., the subject of this sketch, were four brothers and one sister, all now married but the youngest. William R. and Dabney are the only residents of this county. William R. learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and located at Granville, Monroe county. In 1866 he settled on a farm and was married February 26, 1867, to Miss Sue M. Singleton, of Hannibal, a daughter of Samuel Singleton, formerly of Shelby county, and at different times assessor of both Shelby and Marion counties. His wife was a teacher before her marriage, and taught some afterwards. In 1876 Mr. Gaines came to Shelby county and bought the land where he now resides, or a part of it. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have one child of their own, Samuel S., now aged 14, and have raised one other, Mittie J. Ragland, granddaughter of Maj. Ragland (deceased), of Monroe county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic and United Workman orders.

DABNEY GAINES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Maud).

An outline of the family of which the subject of the present sketch is a member has been given in the sketch of his brother, William R., which precedes this, so that it is unnecessary to repeat anything of the family history here. Mr. Gaines was born on his father's farm in Monroe county, August 9, 1839, and was reared on the old family homestead, receiving an ordinary education in the neighborhood schools. After he grew up, December 9, 1862, he was married to Miss Sallie H., a daughter of Samuel Singleton, of Shelby county. Mr. Singleton now lives in Marion county, at Hannibal. He then farmed two seasons in Shelby county, and the next season in Illinois, after which he located at Hannibal, and was engaged in teaming for two years. He then farmed three years in Monroe county, and freighted the next year at Hannibal. For three years after this he was farming in Monroe county again, and in 1874 he removed to Shelby county. Meanwhile he had bought raw land in this county, and the following year began the improvement of a farm. He soon made a good farm, and still resides on the place he improved, which contains 200 acres, all under fence and otherwise in good condition, one of the comfortable homesteads of the township, and he has a good orchard on his place. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines have three children: Robert E., Ella V. and William E. Three are deceased, two in infancy and one in childhood. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC N. HILL, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Clarence).

Dr. Hill is one of the oldest physicians, if not the oldest, in active practice in Shelby county. He has been continuously engaged in the practice for 38 years, and for 26 years of this time he has been located in Shelby county, 19 years at Clarence. He is a man of thorough medical training; studying medicine at a time when it was by no means a universal rule for medical students to take a thorough professional course at college before they began the practice, he nevertheless did so. He began the study of medicine first under Dr. A. H. Robertson, of Roachport and in due time entered the Transylvania Medical College, of Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1846. He then located at Woodville, in Macon county, where he practiced for 12 years, coming thence to Shelby county. In 1858 he located at Clarence. Dr. Hill has had good success with his patients and has been reasonably successful in the accumulation of the substantial rewards of his practice, though he has ever been more devoted to the practice of medicine as a science and for the good that he might do, than as a means for making money, or accumulating a fortune. Some

men are intent on getting a fortune from the time they first start out in life as long as they can strive and struggle. Dr. Hill is not one of these. He is not a worshiper of mammon by any means, and thinks there are a great many good things in the world besides wealth. In 1848 he was married to Miss Eliza C. Menafee, a daughter of Capt. John Menafee, of Marion county, but originally of Virginia. She died, however, in 1868, leaving him six children: Ella B., Mrs. John Easum of Montana; Archibald (married), now of Boone county; John R. C., now of Vernon county; Virgil P., now merchandising at Nevada City; Belle, Mrs. William Herron, and Annie E., a young lady who is now with her brother in Vernon county. The Doctor has never remarried since his wife's death. He has always been a man of studious habits and is more than ordinarily well informed on the general questions of the times, including politics, being in political opinions a Democrat. He was absent from this State on a trip to California, returning in 1852, having practiced medicine when he was gone. The Doctor is a native of Kentucky, born in Madison county in 1819. His parents were Archibald Hill and wife, nee Sallie Newland. They came to Missouri in 1822, and located in Boone county, where they resided eight years. In 1830 they settled in Howard county, where the father improved one of the largest farms in the county, a place of 1000 acres. He became one of the leading farmers and stockmen of that county, and resided there for over 50 years. He reached the advanced age of 84, dying on his farm eight miles south-east of Fayette, in 1878.

JAMES F. LARRICK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Maud).

Forty-three years ago Mr. Larrick's parents, John M. and Margaret (Guire) Larrick, came from Virginia to Missouri, and located in Randolph county. Eight years later they returned to Virginia, but in 1855 came back West to Iowa, and three years afterwards settled permanently in Marion county, where they resided for many years. The father died there in 1867, or, rather, he was at the residence of one of his daughters in Randolph county at the time of his death. The mother is still living and has a welcome and pleasant home with her son, the subject of this sketch. James F. was born in Randolph county January 20, 1845, and was one of three brothers and two sisters who had lived to reach years of maturity. His brother, Joseph G., was killed in the Southern army at the fight at Kirksville. The other brother, Arthur S., resides in this county. James F. was reared a farmer and has made it his permanent calling. He has a good place of 160 acres, nearly, either in meadow or cultivation. His place is substantially and comfortably improved. March 13, 1879, he was married to Miss Ella, a daughter of S. Smith, of this county. They have two children: Ada and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES D. LIVINGSTON

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Eleven miles south-east of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, and October 13, 1833, was the date. His parents were William W. and Nancy (Large) Livingston, who were married in Alleghany county in the fall of 1829. They continued to reside in that county for over 20 years, but in 1850 removed west, to Ohio, and three years later on westward across the turbid waters of the Mississippi, settling at the end of their journey four miles north-west of Shelbyna. They had a family of six children, including James D., and he came with the rest out to Missouri. Mr. Livingston, the subject of this sketch, has been engaged in farming ever since he came to Missouri, as he had been before. He is now farming on leased land, having the Towne farm, situated four miles and a-half east of Clarence. He is also engaged in raising stock and trading in them. December 22, 1859, Mr. Livingston was married to Miss Lucy A. Byrum, a daughter of Morris Byrum, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. L. have seven children, namely: John W., James H., Lewis T., Amanda J., Mary E., Nettie and Robert F. Mr. Livingston, like many men of original thought, rather than thinkers by fashion as people who wear their clothes, is a Greenbacker in politics. Like the immortal Milton he believes that "error supports custom, custom countenances error; and these two between them * * * with the numerous and vulgar train of their followers, * * * envy and cry down the industry of free reasoning, under the term of humor and innovation."

ADAM D. LONG

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Stock-shipper, Post-office, Clarence).

Among the numerous valuable citizens of Jefferson township who have come to this county from the North since the war, none are more worthy of consideration than the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Long. He has contributed his full share since he became a resident of the county to its development and prosperity. By industry and enterprise he has made himself one of the substantial farmers of the township. He has two excellent farms of 160 acres each, on one of which he resides, and he is engaged to a considerable extent in raising and dealing in cattle and hogs, including shipping to the wholesale markets. He ships annually about 100 car loads. Mr. Long is a native of Ohio, born in Ashland county, February 19, 1847, and a son of Simeon and Sarah (McCrill) Long, natives of the same county, but both now deceased. Adam D. is the youngest of three of their family of children living. He was reared on a farm in his native county. August 23, 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, Fifth Ohio Infantry, and was out until the close of the war, being under Sherman during

the famous march to the sea. He participated in the grand review at Washington, and then returned home to Ashland county, Ohio. He subsequently lived for three years in Ohio, during which he attended school part of the time. He then came to Missouri, and located in the vicinity of Clarence, where he engaged in farming. He resided on different places, and in the spring of 1876 settled on his present homestead. This is one of the best improved farms in the vicinity. October 29, 1868, Mr. Long was married, in Ashland county, Ohio, to Miss Jennie, a daughter of Andrew Gordon. They have four children: Ida M., Milo A., Simeon and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL C. MEADOWS

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Meadows was a son of Anderson Meadows, one of the pioneer settlers of Monroe county. His father was a native Kentuckian, where he grew up and was married to Miss Mary Williamson. They came to Missouri in about 1824, and settled in Monroe county. The father entered land there, on which he improved a farm and resided until his death in 1844. Samuel C. was born on the farm in Monroe county, December 25, 1824, and as he grew up received a common school education. After attaining his majority he came to Shelby county and bought land. Here he improved a farm and has since bought land and improved three other farms, thus doing more than his full share toward the improvement and development of the county. He improved the place where he now resides in 1869, and has 200 acres. February 16, 1859, he was married to Miss Laura J., a daughter of Harris Woods, of this county, but formerly of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Meadows have seven children: Mollie, Nora, Mattie, Sallie, Anderson, Lena and Harris. Mr. and Mrs. M. and their two older daughters are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Clarence.

JAMES T. MILLER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Shelbina).

Mr. Miller was a son of Samuel Miller, who was born in Pendleton county, Ky., in the fall of 1803, and came with his mother and step-father, Joseph Conway, to Marion county, Mo., in 1818. He married there, in 1824, Miss Sarah Kirby, also formerly of Kentucky. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Enoch K., a prominent minister of the M. E. Church South; Salina A., now the wife of A. B. Maupin; Ruth E., the wife of Robert Donaldson; Susan B., now Mrs. W. P. Maupin; William F. and James T., the subject of this sketch. He was reared in Marion county and was married there February 9, 1869, to Miss Maria T., a daughter of J. M. Nelson. After his marriage Mr. Miller, the subject of this sketch, moved to his present farm seven miles south-west of Shelbina, where he has 240

acres of good land and 160 acres of which are in cultivation. Mr. Miller has had satisfactory success as a farmer and stock-raiser and is doing well. He and wife have three children: Sarah M., Mary T. and Lucy N. Mr. M. is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is clerk at Oak Ridge, and he is also superintendent of the local Sunday-school. He takes an active interest in church affairs and all good works calculated to promote the best interests of those around him and the cause of morality and religion. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an excellent Christian-hearted lady. Her parents were originally from Maryland and her father is now living, at the age of 81, near Hannibal.

OLIVER COMMODORE PERRY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Perry, one of the well-to-do farmers and substantial citizens of Jefferson township, is by descent related to Commodore Oliver Perry, for whom he was named, and who, as all the world knows, was the most distinguished officer in American naval history, and one of the greatest naval officers of any age or country. He served with distinguished gallantry in the expedition against Tripoli, and commanded on Lake Erie during the War of 1812, obtaining one of the most brilliant victories against superior forces to be met with in naval annals. In honor of this great victory, a magnificent painting of the battle scene now adorns one of the walls of the Senate wing of the Capitol building at Washington City. Mr. Perry, the subject of this sketch, was born in Shelby county, December 7, 1846, and was a son of Capt. Richard Perry, an early settler in this county from Virginia. Mr. P.'s mother was a Miss Mary Selsor before her marriage, also of Virginia. The family first removed to Ohio, and then came to Missouri in about 1840, settling near Shelbina, where Capt. Perry improved a farm. He is still living, and makes his home with a married daughter, being now advanced in years. Oliver C. Perry was reared on the farm in this county, and received a good common school education. On the 19th of December, 1867, he was married to Miss Ellen Randol, a daughter of John B. Randol, then of this county, but now of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. P. have six children: John H., Emma, Orie, Floyd, Lee and Harry. They have lost one, Charley, who died in infancy. After his marriage, Mr. Perry located on a farm in Jefferson township. He has since, at different times, owned four farms in that township. He came to his present place in the winter of 1875-76. This is a valuable farm, two and a half miles south of Clarence, containing 320 acres, all under fence and in a good condition. Most of it is run in meadow and pasture for stock purposes. Mr. Perry makes a business of buying and feeding cattle and hogs for the market, in which he has excellent success. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Zion.

GEORGE W. PORTER

(Farmer and Carpenter, Post-office, Clarence).

For more than four years and a half Mr. Porter did gallant service in the army of the Union, from the fall of 1861 to the spring of 1866. He participated in numerous heavy engagements, and was three times promoted for meritorious conduct on the field, rising from the ranks as a private to the position of first lieutenant of his company. He was in Co. C, of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Porter is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, September 21, 1840. His father, Maj. James D. Porter, a major of militia in old muster days, was a native of Pennsylvania, and after his marriage moved to Jefferson county, O., and later along to Knox county, of which latter he was a pioneer settler. In 1845, however, he removed to La Salle county, Ill., where he resided for 37 years, and then, at the of 87, had the courage to become an early settler in another new country — Johnson county, Kan. — where he now resides, and is still active and as full of enterprise and vim as men usually are a generation his juniors. His wife was a Miss M. A. Arnold, of Pennsylvania. George W. was principally reared in La Salle county and joined the army in that county. After he was mustered out of the service he returned to Illinois and two years later came to Missouri. Here he located on the land where he now resides. He has a comfortable farm of 100 acres. June 15, 1869, he was married to Miss Catherine A., a daughter of J. M. Henry, of Macon City. She is a Mississippian by birth, but was reared in Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. P. have three children: Florence M., Evalena and Nellie Pearl. They have lost three: Maud B., Mary Alice and John, the first two of whom died at the age of six years and the third one at 15 months old.

PETER F. RIDINGS

(Farmer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Post-office, Maud).

When the war broke out in 1861 Mr. Ridings, who was then a young man about 25 years of age and warmly in sympathy with the cause of the South, promptly enlisted in the Confederate service under Col. Poindexter; he marched bravely off to the war and gallantly kept step to the time beat of the Confederate drum until he was severely wounded and permanently disabled from further service, so that he had to retire from the army and leave others to fight the battles of the South. At the engagement of Silver Creek he was shot in the right leg, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Federals, by whom he was forced to take the oath prescribed by the military authorities in this part of the State. In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary J., a daughter of James Larrick, deceased, one of the early settlers of Randolph county. After his marriage he improved a farm near Larrick's Mill, and subsequently followed farming exclusively, with the exception of two years partly devoted to the tanning busi-

ness, until 1873; he then engaged in merchandising, and in 1876 removed to Shelby county and bought a farm in Jefferson township, where he farmed for three years; he also established his present store at Maud, which he still runs. He has a good stock of general merchandise and has built up a large trade. He also owns his farm of 160 acres, which is well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Ridings have four children: Joseph L., Albert M., Charles and Virginia M. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Ridings is a justice of the peace, having been appointed to that office in 1884. Like many of the citizens of Shelby county, he is a native of Virginia, born on the 2d day of September, 1836. His father was Joseph Ridings and his mother's maiden name Ruth A. Roust, both Virginians. In 1836 the family came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, where the father improved a farm; he died there in 1846. He had been a justice of the peace and held other positions of the township. Peter F. Ridings was reared on the farm in Randolph county and at the age of 17, his father having died, he took charge of the farm and had the care of the family, his elder brother having started out for himself. He was on the farm at the time of his enlistment in the Southern army.

ALBERT C. ROBUCK

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

August 24, 1849, was the date of Mr. Robuck's birth, and on his father's farm in Salt River township, of Randolph county, this State, was the place. His father, Henry Robuck, was a native of Tennessee, and a descendant of the old North Carolina family of that name. When yet a child his parents removed to Alabama, where he was principally reared. He came to Missouri when 18 years of age, and on attaining his majority entered land in Randolph county, where he improved a good farm and still resides, being a highly respected citizen of that county. Albert C. was reared on a farm in Randolph county, and on the 2d of March, 1875, was married to Miss Maggie, a daughter of William D. Hutton, of Randolph county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. Robuck and his wife were born and reared within a mile and a half of each other, and there is but 14 days' difference in their ages. After his marriage, Mr. R. moved to Macon county, and rented a place near McGee College, where he farmed for three years. He then returned to Randolph and farmed in partnership with his father for about a year. After this he followed getting ties and other timbers for the railroad. Mr. R. bought his present place in 1880, but rented it out for a season or two afterwards. Finally he moved on to it himself, however, and has since resided on it. He has 240 acres, and has a good two-story residence, and ice and milk house, barn, and other excellent improvements. He and wife have three children: Porter S., Oscar W. and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM STALCUP

(Retired Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Since the age of 20 years, or for nearly half a century, Mr. Stalcup has been a resident of Shelby county. He was therefore one of its early settlers, and is a worthy, typical representative of the brave-hearted old pioneers who opened this part of the country to civilization. He was a noted hunter in those early days, and many a piece of game has fallen at the crack of his rifle — deer, turkeys, bear, and even pathers, to say nothing of game of less importance. In his time he has killed more than a thousand deer, of which he kept an account, and during one year, from May to Christmas, he killed as many as 60 with his favorite rifle. He was almost a dead shot every time, and for a deer to run within range of his gun was even more certain death than the famous passage between Scylla and Charybdis. Like most of the early settlers of the county, he was a pioneer into the West because he had that courageous spirit of enterprise and adventure which characterized the new-comers into this then wilderness. After this part of the country became pretty well settled up, and other wilds toward the Western sea presented themselves for exploration, he pushed on to the Cordilleras and over on to the Pacific coast. Mr. Stalcup made two trips to California, returning from the first one in 1851. Finally he settled down in this county to the life of a quiet substantial farmer. Industry and a good, sober manner of judging have made him a successful farmer and a hale, hearty old gentleman, now well advanced in years. He has several farms which he has rented out, and resides on a homestead in comfortable circumstances, where he is spending the evening of his life in contentment and ease, well satisfied with the past and sustained by an abiding faith and hope of a happy future. Mr. Stalcup has been married twice. His first wife, formerly Miss Jane Byars, a daughter of George Byars, previously of Virginia, died in 1867. There were two children by that union, Mary A., now the wife of Harrison Eaton, and Rosetta, now the wife of Taylor Barton. To his present wife Mr. Stalcup was married November 3, 1870. She was a Mrs. Isabella Gordon, relict of Willis Gordon, and has two children by her first marriage: Fannie, wife of A. Stoops, and Ella, wife of John Spires. Mr. Stalcup, having lived a blameless life, and one always on good terms with his neighbors, is much esteemed and respected by all around him.

JOHN W. TIMBROOK

(Of the Timbrook Brothers, Farmers and Stock-raisers, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Timbrook is one of five brothers, and the only one married, residing on the old Timbrook homestead in Jefferson township, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Their farm contains 288 acres and is one of the better class of farms in the vicinity. They are men of

energy and enterprise and are making a success of farming and stock-raising. All are worthy, well respected citizens of the township. John W. was born on the farm in this township January 6, 1854, and was reared to the occupation in which he is now engaged. Farming and handling stock have, therefore, been his constant pursuits from boyhood. In 1877 he was married to Miss Mary J. Bishop, a daughter of Robert Bishop, of this county. They have one child, Robert H., aged six years. Mrs. T. is a member of the Baptist Church. The parents of the Timbrook brothers were Harrison Timbrook and wife, *nee* Miss Eliza Lockmiller, their father born in Hampshire county, Va., October 8, 1824, and their mother in the same county. They were married in 1853 and came to Missouri several years afterwards, settling in Shelby county seven miles north-west of Shelbyville, where the brothers now reside. There were ten children in the family.

JOSEPH C. WHITTENBURG

(Farmer, Post-office, Duncan's Bridge).

Mr. Whittenburg, a nephew of Judge Burckhardt, of Huntsville, for over 20 years judge of the circuit court, was born near Middle Grove, in Monroe county, April 24, 1832, but was principally reared in Randolph county. November 30, 1854, he was married to Miss Louisa Moberly, a daughter of William Moberly, who lived on the farm near Moberly for 45 years, and one of the prominent citizens of Randolph county, but now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Whittenburg bought land and improved a farm near Renick, where he resided for eight years. Selling this place, afterwards, in the spring of 1867, he bought land in Jefferson township, near where he now resides, or rather a farm already improved. Two years later he sold out and returned to Randolph county and bought a place near Renick. In 1870 he took charge of the old Moberly homestead, in Randolph county, the place of her father's farm, which he carried on for about four years. Returning then to Shelby county, he bought the place where he now resides, a farm of 230 acres, which is well improved. He and wife have three children: William W., Charles M. and Joseph E. They have lost four at tender ages. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church South. His father, Jacob Whittenburg, was a native of Tennessee, and came to Monroe county in an early day, where he met and married Miss Sarah Burckhardt. He died in 1838.

JAMES S. WILSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

After the war Mr. Wilson returned home after nearly four years of hard service in the Confederate army and found himself without a dollar, and with his start in life yet to make. He went to work at farm labor by the month and by working faithfully and practicing strict economy he saved up a little means. With this he was able to begin farming on his own account. At the end of five years he found

that he had \$1,550 clear of everything, and some other property besides. He has since continued farming with industry and perseverance, and is now worth between \$7,000 and \$10,000. He owns several hundred acres of fine land, including his home farm, which contains 150 acres, and is well improved. He farms in a general way and raises some stock and is steadily accumulating the substantial rewards of well applied industry. January 30, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah E., a daughter of George F. and Nancy Stohr. Mr. and Mrs. W. have one child, Fleda Pearl. They have lost one, Lucy Myrtle, who died in 1875. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Wilson was a son of David C. and Drucilla (Grimes) Wilson, formerly of Virginia, who came to Missouri in about 1840, and after residing three years in Macon county settled permanently in Randolph county, where the father died in June, 1875. The mother still resides on the farm in that county. "Dock," as James S., the subject of this sketch, is called, was born in Macon county, February 8, 1841, but reared in Randolph county, and enlisted in the Confederate army in that county in the summer of 1862, under Poindexter, and served until the final surrender at Shreveport, in June, 1865. He was in a number of battles and lesser engagements, but came through without a wound or other casualty. During Mr. Wilson's absence, in August, 1864, death visited his father's household and called his only sisters, Jane and Kate; there were but three days between their deaths.

PERRY G. WITHERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence).

In 1828 Mr. Withers' parents, Waller and Elizabeth Withers, came to Missouri from Kentucky and settled in Monroe county, where the father bought land and improved a farm. He was successfully engaged in farming there for 21 years, when he was drawn into the tide of emigrants bound westward during the California gold excitement in 1849. He spent 14 years on the Pacific coast engaged principally in mining, and returned to his family in 1863. Now in old age he is living in comparative ease and retirement on a farm near Paris, which his son-in-law, Prof. Lewis, conducts. Perry G. was born on a farm in Monroe county September 19, 1843, and as he grew up received an average common school education. He became a farmer, and on the 22d of February, 1871, was married to Miss Mary C., a daughter of Robert Bowling, deceased, of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. W. have five children: Waller G., Nannie M., Lizzie S., Aubrey B. and Stella M. Mr. Withers came to Shelby county in 1873, and bought raw land, on which he made a farm. However, he rented for several years before buying, and first bought only 160 acres. By industry and good management, however, he has prospered, and has since added to his place from time to time until he now has nearly 400 acres, 360 of which are fenced and in good cultivation or pasture. His place is substantially improved, and he is comfortably situated. Mr. W. is a

member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Withers of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the United Workmen's order.

LORENZO S. WOOD

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Mule-dealer, Post-office, Clarence).

The Wood family was long settled in Monroe county, Va., and was among the highly respected and well-to-do people of that county. Mr. Wood's father, Archibald Wood, owned a large iron foundry and forge, and did an extensive business, being, in fact, a wealthy man, but he met with reverses and lost most of his fortune. After this he removed with his family to Missouri in the hope of making another start in life in this then new country. He settled in St. Charles county, where he was engaged in farming with a measurable degree of success until his death, which occurred in 1842. After that the family removed to Randolph county, where Lorenzo S., the subject of this sketch, remained until he was 12 years of age. He was born in Monroe county, Va., January 1, 1837. In 1849 he made his home with an uncle in Monroe county, Mo., with whom he remained until he reached his majority. After this, in 1863, he went to California by way of New York and Panama, and was engaged in mining and freighting in that State for about two years. He was having good success until he was taken down of the rheumatism, when he had to quit and return home. He shortly afterwards settled in Lewis county, where he followed farming for two years and then removed to Shelby county, settling in the neighborhood in which he now resides. Mr. Wood has been satisfactorily successful as a farmer and stock dealer, and now owns two good farms of 160 acres each, both well improved. November 5, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary R., a daughter of Robert C. Hayes, of Macon county, but formerly of Kentucky. They have two children, Effie L. and James D. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. They have lost one child, Eunis L., aged 18 months.

ADDENDUM.

MRS. MINERVA MULDROW

(Deceased).

[From the *Shelbina Democrat*.]

It is only when those that are bound to us by the strongest ties of nature, love or affection fall in the tragic finish of life's journey — when we have kept the vigils of the sick room through the long hours, ministering to every expressed or implied wish — when we have felt

the pulse slowly ebb and sat entombed for the time in the shadow of the Great Mystery, that we realize in its fullest the measure and means of death. A line in this paper last week announced Mrs. Minerva Muldrow as quite ill. To-day with a sadness beyond expression we announce her death. The sad event occurred at 4:30 on Tuesday morning, March 11, 1884, at the home of her son-in-law, E. D. Hoselton. Deceased would have been 80 years old in May; was born in Kentucky and at an early age came to Marion county, Mo., sharing with others who sought homes in the West the privations and hardships peculiar to a new and sparsely settled country. When 19 she was married to Mr. James Muldrow, whom she had known from youth back in the old home State; together they made a home, and around its hospitable hearth reared a family of nine children, three of whom and her husband she will meet, now that she has lain down the cross to wear the crown. At 30 she became, through confession of faith, a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Greenfield, Shelby county, Mo., Rev. Dr. Nelson, pastor. From that time up to the present deceased lived a Christian's life, and has entered into that rest for which she was abundantly prepared. Grandma is dead. She was a member of the writer's family for 12 or more years, sharing its joys and its sorrows, and, with a singularly pleasant disposition, endeared herself to every member. Eighty years! A long silvery thread in the warp and woof of time. A good woman has paid the debt of nature and gone hence; she will be ever held in kind remembrance by those who knew her best. * * *



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